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The Victoria History of the
Counties of England

EDITED BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

A HISTORY OF
LANCASHIRE

VOLUME VII

THE
VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE COUNTIES
OF ENGLAND

LANCASHIRE



LONDON

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INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY OF
HER LATE MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA
WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE
THE TITLE TO AND
ACCEPTED THE
DEDICATION OF
THIS HISTORY



San Francisco, Cal.

THE
VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE COUNTY OF
LANCASTER

EDITED BY
WILLIAM FARRER, D.LITT., AND J. BROWNBILL, M.A.

VOLUME SEVEN



LONDON

CONSTABLE AND COMPANY LIMITED
1912

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EDITORIAL NOTE

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A HISTORY OF
LANCASHIRE

TOPOGRAPHY

THE HUNDRED OF BLACKBURN

(CONTINUATION)

MITTON (PART OF)

AIGHTON, BAILEY AND CHAIGLEY

Acton, Dom. Bk.; Aghton, 1274; Aighton, modern. Occasionally an H was prefixed, e.g. Hacton, 1235.

Bailegh, 1257; Bayley, 1284; Bayleye, 1291. Cheydeslega, 1246; Chaygeslegh, 1331; Chaddeslegh, Chaddesley, 1346; Chageley, c. 1440.

This composite township is bounded on the north and east by the Hodder, which separates it from Yorkshire, in which county is situated the greater part of the parish of Mitton. On the south the Ribble is the boundary. The dominant physical feature is Longridge Fell, projecting eastward into the township a little north of the centre. Its highest point, 1,149 ft., lies just within the border. From the ridge the ground falls rapidly to the north and east, and more gently to the south, many outlying spurs breaking the surface into hills and cloughs, the latter often watered by rapid brooks, formerly supplying motive power to numerous bobbin mills. Trees are abundant, and along the Hodder are many beautiful views.

Aighton and Bailey lie to the south of the Fell, to the east and west respectively, being parted by Dean Brook, while Chaigley or Chageley occupies the north-east slope. Stonyhurst,¹ which as the residence of the lords of the manor has for centuries been the dominant house in the township, lies near the centre of Aighton, with Winkley or Winkley to the south-east, in the corner formed by the confluence of Hodder and Ribble, and Woodfields to the north-east. Hurst Green, the principal hamlet, is about a mile south-west of Stonyhurst. Chilsey Green is to the north, under the Fell; near it are the Shireburne almshouses. Morton House lies to the east, while Crawshaw and Hudd Lee are near the western border.

In Chaigley, Chadswell and Chapel House are central, the houses known as the hall and the manor lying to the east and Wedacre to the west.

The principal road is that from Longridge to Mitton and Clitheroe, through the southern part of the township. The portion of this road from Hurst Green to the lower Hodder bridge was made by McAdam in 1826, being one of the first attempts to apply his system.² The new Hodder bridge, of three arches, was built at the same time; the old one, still standing a few yards to the south, was provided by Sir Richard Shireburne in 1562.³ There is no bridge across the Ribble,⁴ but a ferry is maintained to Hacking on the south bank. The older road from Longridge is higher up, passing through Chilsey Green and Stonyhurst, but this is now little used. North of the Fell is another important road, from Chipping and Thornley to Clitheroe, crossing the Hodder by the higher bridge.

The area of the township is 6,300½ acres,⁵⁻⁷ Aighton measuring 2,867 acres, Bailey 1,418½ and Chaigley 2,015. A detached part of Aighton called Lennox's Farm was in 1883 transferred to Dutton, within which township it lay.⁸ In 1901 the population numbered 1,310.

Aighton was in 1066 in the hundred of Amounderness and apparently in the parish of Preston; its double transference to the hundred of Blackburn and to the parish of Mitton was no doubt a consequence of the early grants to the Lacy and Mitton families respectively, as narrated below.

To the ancient 'fifteenth' 38*l.* was contributed, when the hundred in all paid £37 1*l.* 7*d.*,⁹ and to the county lay a proportionate sum.

The township is now governed by a parish council.

¹ Two fields near the hall are called Great and Little Stonyhurst.

² J. Gerard, *Stonyhurst Coll.* 124.

³ *Ibid.* 57. Sir Richard provided the stone and paid £70 to the mason. In the appended note is a statement by the rector of Mitton in 1331 that the bridge over the Hodder—probably a wooden one

—was frequently broken down, the river being liable to floods.

⁴ An aqueduct carries the Blackburn Corporation water-pipes across the river, but there is no public footway by it.

⁵⁻⁷ The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives 6,289 acres, including 108 of inland water.

⁸ Transferred under the Divided Parishes Act, 1882. The land is at the north end of Dutton. The farm may have taken its name from a Lynalx, related to the old lords of Ribchester. A Thomas Lenox had land in 1524; see below.

⁹ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 19.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Tumuli at Winkley¹⁰ are supposed to mark the scene of some ancient struggle for the passage of the river, but the chief historical event is the stay of Cromwell at Stonyhurst on two occasions in August 1648.¹¹ The Jacobite rising of 1715 caused some excitement. In Chaigley there are remains of a barracks in which soldiers were then stationed in order to quell the country.¹²

Apart from the Shireburnes the most distinguished native was Henry Holden, D.D., a Roman Catholic divine born in 1506 at Chaigley. He took part in the controversies of the time, and was himself suspected of Jamenism, unjustly as it appears. He lived abroad for the most part and became vicar-general of Paris. He died in 1662.¹³

In 1836, apart from agriculture, the industries were hand-loom weaving of cotton, wood-bobbin making, lime burning and stone quarrying.¹⁴ At present little corn is grown, the land being mostly pasture; the areas are thus returned for Aighton, Bailey and Bowland with Leagram: arable land, 32 acres; permanent grass, 7,262½; woods and plantations, 641½.¹⁵ Oxen seem to have been used as draught animals down to recent times.¹⁶

The deer park at Stonyhurst existed till 1855.¹⁷ There are remains of a number of ancient crosses.¹⁸ At Aighton there seems to have been a St. Michael's Well.¹⁹ In Chaigley is St. Chad's Well.

In 1086 AIGHTON, assessed as one *MANORS* plough-land, was recorded among the king's manors in Amounderness which twenty years earlier had been held by Earl Tostig as appurtenant to Preston, and after him by Roger of Poitou.²⁰ Afterwards it belonged, for a time at least, to Warine Bussel, one of Roger's knights and ancestor of the lords of Penwortham. Again coming into the king's hands, it was in 1102 given by Henry I to Robert de Lacy, and from that time onward formed part of the great fee or honor of Clitheroe.²¹

Robert immediately bestowed Aighton, together with Great Mitton and other manors, upon Ralph le Rous, who was to hold them by the service of half a knight's fee.²² This grant was between 1135 and 1141 confirmed by Ilbert de Lacy, who in his charter styled Ralph 'my brother.' Ralph was ancestor of the Mitton family, who retained possession for some 150 years, though there is little to record of their history.²³ In 1204 Stephen de Hamerton claimed

a plough-land in Aighton against Hugh de Mitton, but released his right in 1208 on receiving 14 marks from Hugh.²⁴ Ralph son of Robert de Mitton in 1235 secured from Jordan de Wheatley the acknowledgement of his title to half an oxgang of land in Aighton,²⁵ and seven years later Ralph was holding the fourth part of a knight's fee in Aighton, &c., being part of the dower of the Countess of Lincoln.²⁶ He was party to various suits in 1246 respecting tenements in Aighton,²⁷ and his widow Margery was claiming dower in certain lands there as late as 1291.²⁸

Before 1300 Aighton was either sold or reverted to the Earl of Lincoln as lord of Clitheroe, or else a mesne manor had been created in favour of Margaret de Holland, whose second husband Robert de Hephale held of the earl the eighth part of a knight's fee there.²⁹ Robert granted his manor of Aighton with various lands to Ralph son of Sir Ralph de Mitton for



CROSS OF ST. PAULINUS ON THE FELS,
AIGHTON

life.³⁰ It appears that Ralph de Mitton held some lordship in Aighton as early as 1276³¹; in 1284 he claimed a tenement there against Anabil widow of

¹⁰ *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Soc.* xii, 30; *ibid.* 27.

¹¹ Cromwell and his force, hastening to meet the Duke of Hamilton, on 16 Aug. 'came at night to Mr. Shireburne's house called Stonyhurst, about Hodder Water, where the general lodged that night, and his army encamped within the park. Had a council of war that night in which it was concluded to fight the duke if he abode'; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 65. After his victory over the Scots he again stayed at Stonyhurst for a night; *ibid.* 67.

There are several allusions to it in *Cromwell's Letters* (ed. Carlyle, 63, 64). He crossed the Hodder probably by the old higher bridge (predecessor of the present one), at which point a council of war was held; Gerard, *op. cit.* 62. The second stay was probably on 24 Aug.

¹² T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 31.

¹³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gillow, Bibl. Diet.*

of Engl. Cath. iii, 332-8; *Fal. Note Bk.* ii, 56, 127.

¹⁴ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 370.

¹⁵ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹⁶ Gerard, *op. cit.* 98.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 80.

¹⁸ *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Soc.* xviii, 30-4. There are eight ancient crosses named and several modern ones. The oldest, perhaps, is that known as St. Paulinus' Cross, of peculiar form; it is placed at Kemple End, high up on the Fell.

Another ancient socket has had a new cross shaft inserted by Mr. W. W. Simpson of Winkley.

¹⁹ In 1540 John Gill of 'Aighton' (? Aighton) was charged with putting his hemp into St. Michael's Well, near a certain stream called the Stone Brook. The place may be Aughton near Ormskirk.

²⁰ *P.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

²¹ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 382; five plough-lands in all were given.

²² *Ibid.* 385.

²³ *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 680. The succession—Hugh, d. 1209—s. Robert—s. Sir Ralph—s. Jordan—s. John—is shown by the *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 520-3.

²⁴ *Cur. Reg. R.* 33; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 34.

²⁵ *Ibid.* i, 60.

²⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 150.

²⁷ He successfully resisted a claim for an acre of wood put forward by Osbert de Daniscoles, while Vitalis de Hope withdrew a claim against him; *Assize R.* 404, m. 1, 11.

²⁸ De Banco R. 90, m. 98 d.

²⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 319. For Margaret de Holland see the accounts of Bolton and Chorley and *Final Conc.* ii, 80.

³⁰ *Kuerden MSS.* iii, A 3, no. 60.

³¹ *Assize R.* 405, m. 3a.

BLACKBURN HUNDRED MITTON (PART OF)

Jordan de Mitton,³² and was in 1292 called to warrant lands.³³ In 1304 Ralph gave his manor of Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley to Margery widow of Robert de Hephale and received it from her for life.³⁴ Margaret afterwards married Adam Banastre, who in 1311 was recorded as holding of the Earl of Lincoln a ploughland in Aighton by the service of the eighth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 9d.³⁵ In 1313-14 the lords of the place were Adam Banastre, Margaret then his wife, and Denise widow of Ralph de Mitton.³⁶

John son of Richard son of Henry de Clitheroe in 1323-4 claimed common of turbary in Aighton against Margaret widow of Adam Banastre,³⁷ and similar claims were put forward by others against her in conjunction with (her son) John son of Robert de Hephale, Denise widow of Ralph de Mitton and Bernard son of Thomas de Gressingham.³⁸ After Margaret's death her manors were divided among her daughters—Alice wife of Robert de Shireburne, Agnes wife (1) of Henry de Lea and (2) of Robert de Hornclyff, but apparently childless, Joan wife of Thomas (or Robert) de Arderne, who left a son Thomas, and Katherine wife of John de Harrington.³⁹ The heirs of Margaret Banastre held Aighton in 1346-55.⁴⁰

Robert de Shireburne appears to have acquired as owner or tenant the shares of his sisters-in-law, so becoming lord of the whole manor.⁴¹ There are, however, occasional traces of the other lordships, for a fourth part of the manor of Aighton was included in the Hornclyff estate in 1331.⁴² In July 1352, when John son of Hugh de Hacking claimed two messuages, &c., in Aighton against William de Yarrowdale, the defendant called the representatives of Margaret Banastre to warrant him—viz. Alice widow of Robert de Shireburne, John de Harrington the elder and his wife Katherine and Thomas de Arderne (son of Joan).⁴³ Of these John de Harrington of Farleton, in right of Katherine his wife, in 1359 had a rent of 60s. from tenements in Aighton held for life by John de Bailey,⁴⁴ and the

Harrington interest in the manor continued to be recognized in the inquisitions of the family and their successors the Mounteagles until 1576, when Sir Richard Shireburne compounded with Lord Mounteagle for the 60s. free rent which had till then been paid.⁴⁵ In 1409 Thomas de Chamber son and heir of Elizabeth daughter and heir of Joan daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de Arderne released to John de Bailey and Robert de Towneley all his title in the fourth part of the manor of Aighton with lands, &c., formerly belonging to Sir Thomas.⁴⁶

The Shireburne family had had the manor of Hambleton in Amounderness from the early part of the 13th century.⁴⁷ Robert son of John de Shireburne occurs in 1292,⁴⁸ and later became seneschal of Clitheroe, being so described in the attestations of charters,⁴⁹ &c. In 1313 he was pardoned for his share in the execution or murder of Piers Gaveston, having been an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster,⁵⁰ and about 1326 he was made a knight.⁵¹ He received from Margaret widow of Adam Banastre in 1329 her manor of Aighton,⁵² and four years later, in conjunction with Alice his wife, granted a fourth part of the manor of Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley to their son Robert.⁵³ Sir Robert and Alice his wife were living in 1338,⁵⁴ but Alice was a widow in 1342;⁵⁵ she in 1353 granted to Sir John Tempest and Katherine his wife the crops growing on certain of her lands.⁵⁶

Sir Robert appears to have been succeeded by his son Sir John de Shireburne,⁵⁷ who fought at Crecy and Calais⁵⁸; but another son, William, had half the manor of Aighton in 1349,⁵⁹ and in 1351 John Boteler and others were charged with abducting Ismania wife of William de Shireburne.⁶⁰ Sir John



SHIREBURNE. Argent a lion rampant vert.

³² Assize R. 1268, m. 12.

³³ Ibid. 408, m. 32 d.

³⁴ Kuerden, loc. cit. Robert de Shireburne was a witness to Margery's charter.

³⁵ De Lucy Inq. (Chet. Soc.), 17. At the same time John de Daniscoles held 20 acres in Daniscoles, paying 6s. rent; *ibid.* 18.

³⁶ Assize R. 424, m. 7 d. Adam Banastre alone was defendant in 1312 to a claim for a messuage and land put forward by Henry son of Robert Atte Hall of Aighton; De Banco R. 195, m. 150 d.

³⁷ Assize R. 425, m. 1.

³⁸ Ibid. m. 4 d. The plaintiffs were Roger son of Richard Nowell and Ellen his wife and Richard son of Gilbert the Harper. In the following year, as Margaret widow of Robert de Hephale, she was again defendant; Assize R. 426, m. 1 d. Richard de Hephale was plaintiff in 1312; De Banco R. 288, m. 334.

³⁹ In 1334 Sir Richard de Holland claimed a messuage, mill, two ploughlands, &c., in Aighton against William de Livesey, Alice his wife, Adam the son of William, Avic his wife and Richard de Bury. The defence was that there was only one ploughland, and that Sir Richard had been convicted of felony; Coram Rege R. 297, m. 128. This case incidentally exhibits the custody of the Assize Rolls at that time.

⁴⁰ See the account of Chorley.

⁴¹ *Fend. Aids*, iii, 88. They appear to have been John de Harrington, Thomas de Arderne and John de Bailey.

⁴² As in the Inq. p.m. of John de Bailey cited later.

⁴³ *Final Conc.* ii, 80.

⁴⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. v d. Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 99.

⁴⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 18, m. 59; and the Shireburne Abstract Bk. at Legram Hall. This book gives notes of two payments in the time of Henry V and later.

⁴⁶ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxviii, App. 10.

⁴⁷ See the account of that township, Cartleton, &c. John de Shireburne occurs in 1262 (*Final Conc.* i, 136); John and Eva his wife in 1281; De Banco R. 43, m. 3.

⁴⁸ Assize R. 408, m. 59 d.

⁴⁹ E.g. Dods, MSS. cxlix, fol. 37b.

⁵⁰ Palgrave, *Parl. Writs*.

⁵¹ At the beginning of that year he was excused knighthood till Whitsuntide; *ibid.*

⁵² Kuerden MSS. iii, A3, no. 64.

⁵³ Ibid. no. 67. Robert son of Robert de Shireburne had in 1331 'put in his claim' in a settlement of the manors; *Final Conc.* ii, 81. He was probably the Robert who was knight of the shire in

1335; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr. of Lancs.* 25. He seems to have died about that time without issue, and in 1336 John de Shireburne appears; *ibid.*

⁵⁴ Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 260.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid. iii, A3, no. 69.

⁵⁷ Sir Robert gave lands in Much Hoole and Formby to his son John in 1338, and in 1345 Sir John de Shireburne made a grant of lands in Hoole; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 260.

⁵⁸ In 1343 Sir John de Shireburne and John de Charley were charged with killing a servant of Nicholas Bagot at the Cartford on Ribble sand, but were found not guilty; Assize R. 430, m. 31 d. (32).

⁵⁹ *Crecy and Calais* (Will. Salt Soc. xviii), 35, 100, &c.

⁶⁰ Sir John had a wife Margaret, who afterwards married William de Dransfield and was living in 1391; *Final Conc.* iii, 38.

⁶¹ Kuerden MSS. iii, A3, no. 66; the seal bears a lion rampant. Robert de Shireburne and William his brother are mentioned in 1323; Coram Rege R. 254, m. 42.

⁶² Assize R. 474, m. 2. Ismania may have been a widow then, as she was in 1354, when claiming dower in Hambleton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. iij.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

left two sons Robert and Richard; the former was in 1149 married to Emma daughter of Sir William de Plumpton,⁶¹ but must have died shortly afterwards, for in 1151, on being betrothed to Alice, sister of Emma, Richard was described as son of Sir John de Shireburne and heir-apparent of Alice widow of Sir Robert le Shireburne.⁶² Sir Richard de Shireburne in 1161 granted to Richard de Bailey and others the moiety of the manor of Aighton lately belonging to his uncle William.⁶³ He died in or before 1170, when his widow Alice claimed the custody of his son Richard.⁶⁴ Of this son nothing further is known, and his sisters Joan and Margaret succeeded, the latter becoming sole heiress. Margaret was by 1177 married to Richard son of John de Bailey,⁶⁵ and her son adopted Shireburne as his surname.

John de Bailey, ancestor of the later Shireburne or Sherburne family, was seated at STONYHURST. This was the name of some land in Aighton granted before 1209 by Hugh son of Jordan de Mitton to Ellis son of Alexander de Winkley,⁶⁶ who obtained a confirmation from Hugh's son Robert.⁶⁷ The new owner probably took Stonyhurst for a surname, several of the family attesting local charters. About 1290 Henry de Wath and Margaret his wife granted to Walter son of Jordan de Bailey the land called the Stonyhurst which they had acquired from Thomas Loucock of Stonyhurst;⁶⁸ a fine of 1292 appears to be in confirmation of it.⁶⁹ John son of Walter de Bailey made in 1323 an exchange of lands in Aighton with William de Winkley,⁷⁰ and acquired other lands there in 1340 and later.⁷¹ He in 1349 obtained a moiety of the manor from William de Shireburne, and this was settled upon him and his male issue in 1361.⁷² John son of Walter de Bailey was still living in 1370 and 1371,⁷³ being probably the John

de Bailey the elder who attested a deed in the latter year.⁷⁴ He is said to have died in 1372.⁷⁵

John son of John de Bailey appears in 1364 as making a feoffment of lands in Dutton received from John son of Walter de Bailey;⁷⁶ he acquired lands in Aighton in 1367⁷⁷ and 1376,⁷⁸ while in 1372 he obtained licence for an oratory at Stonyhurst.⁷⁹ At his death in 1391 John de Bailey held the Shireburne manor of Aighton, either as trustee for his grandson Richard or by purchase. One fourth part was said to be held of the Duke of Lancaster in chief, another fourth by knight's service, another of Sir Nicholas de Harrington by a rent of 60s. and the other of the heirs of Sir Thomas de Arderne by 63s. 4d. a year.⁸⁰

Sir Nicholas de Harrington was the guardian of Richard de Bailey and Agnes his wife.⁸¹ Mabel the widow of John in 1403 demised her dower lands in Aighton to Richard son and heir of Richard son and heir of John de Bailey.⁸² In 1414 the same Richard held a fourth part of the manor of Sir Thomas de Arderne, 'rendering 4 marks a year to John de Bailey, which yearly rent, together with the reversion of the said fourth part, &c., the aforesaid John lately had of the gift and grant of William Mountford and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Joan daughter and heir of the said Sir Thomas.'⁸³ Richard was knight of the shire in 1420,⁸⁴ and died in 1441 holding the manor of Aighton of the king as Earl of Lincoln in socage; with manors and lands elsewhere, as in Hambleton, Poulton, Freckleton, Longton, Chorley and Bolton-le-Moors.⁸⁵ By his will he provided for the inclosing of St. Nicholas' chapel in Mitton Church,⁸⁶ to which Agnes his widow, who died in 1445, was also a benefactor.⁸⁷

His son Richard, as appears from his monumental inscription,⁸⁸ had died a few days before him, so that

⁶¹ Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 260.

⁶² *Ibid.* iii, A 1, no. 68.

⁶³ *Ibid.* no. 72; the seal shows six lions in fesse charged with escallops.

⁶⁴ De Banco R. 440, m. 20; the defendant was Robert son of William de Clifton. Alice afterwards married Sir John Boteler, and in 1373 released her right to dower in lands in Aighton formerly belonging to William son of Sir Robert de Shireburne; Kuerden MSS. i, A 1, no. 70.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* MSS. clii, fol. 101; an indenture between Sir John Boteler and John de Bailey.

⁶⁶ Stonyhurst Coll. D.; the bounds, which at several points were indicated by oak trees, began at an alder trunk in the Stonyhurst by the arable land in Stonyhurst, went east to Thuvicarr, then north to a strip of land round Ellis's houses, and by it to Stony Brook, running west and then south and east to the starting-point.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ Robert de Hephale, seneschal of Lancashire, was one of the witnesses.

⁶⁹ Jordan de Bailey is named in 1257; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 204. Jordan son of Jordan de Bailey was plaintiff in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 4.

⁷⁰ Amice widow of Jordan de Bailey, William de Edisforth and Margaret his wife were in 1312 defendants to a claim by Thomas de Bradhurst in right of his wife Agnes; De Banco R. 195, m. 153 d; 199, m. 60.

⁷¹ *Final Conc.* i, 176; a message, 8 acres of land, &c.

⁷² Towneley MS. DD, no. 644.

⁷³ Christiana widow of William Pye of Clitheroe and daughter of Adam son of Roger de Clitheroe in 1330 released to him the Aighton lands of Richard son of William de Edisforth; deed cited in *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 7, m. 5 d. In 1346 John de Bailey claimed messuages and land in Aighton against Adam son of Henry Harrison of Aighton, and appears as plaintiff or defendant two years later; De Banco R. 348, m. 194; 354, m. 82 d; 355, m. 124.

⁷⁴ Kuerden MSS. iii, A 3, no. 65-6. In the same year, as stated in the text, Sir Richard de Shireburne granted a moiety of the manor to Richard son of John son of Walter de Bailey, Jordan de Bailey chaplain and Ralph son of Robert de Bailey; *ibid.* no. 72.

⁷⁵ Add. MS. 32107, no. 888, 872.

⁷⁶ DD, no. 658.

⁷⁷ Gerard, *Stonyhurst Coll.* 44. The seal of John de Bailey, 1365, bore an eagle displayed; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 563.

⁷⁸ Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 260.

⁷⁹ *Final Conc.* ii, 173; from Adam son of John de Blackburn and Alice his wife.

⁸⁰ DD, no. 670; Adam de Winkley granted a toft, &c., adjoining Stonyhurst to John son of John de Bailey in exchange for three plots of land and wood called the Pighle, Hodderford ridding and the Foxholes adjoining Winkley. The seal bore an eagle displayed.

⁸¹ Gerard, *op. cit.* 45.

⁸² *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 44.

The last-named rent is probably an error for 53s. 4d., i.e. 4 marks. John de Bailey in 1391 made provision for the singing of 300 masses for his soul and the souls of his parents, &c., by one or more honest chaplains within two years; Add. MS. 32106, no. 195.

⁸³ *Final Conc.* iii, 38.

⁸⁴ Kuerden MSS. iii, A 3, no. 59.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* no. 74. See note 46 above. Bailey was probably trustee for Richard.

⁸⁶ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repre. of Lancs.* 51. In 1423 he acquired from Richard son of William del Riddings land at Winkley which had in 1331 been granted by John del Riddings to his brother William to be held of the chief lords by a rent of 7d.; Add. MS. 32305, no. 1026, 1136. The Shireburne seal appended to a feoffment of the manor of Wiswell in 1429 bears quarterly 1 and 4, a lion rampant; 2 and 3, an eagle displayed; Kuerden MSS. iii, A 3, no. 76.

⁸⁷ Richard Shireburne and Agnes his wife in 1421 obtained the pope's licence for a portable altar; *Cal. Papal Letters*, vii, 330.

⁸⁸ *Lancs. Rec. Inq. p.m.* no. 30, 31; the clear annual value of the manor of Aighton was £20.

⁸⁹ *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Soc.), ii, 75. This bequest reads: 'Also I will that a closet be made honestly at the said altar of St. Nicholas upon my cost.' He bequeathed vestments, &c., for the priest saying mass there and desired to be buried in the chapel.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* ii, 105.

⁹¹ Whitaker, *Whalley*, ii, 493, referring to Harl. MS. 804, fol. 99b.



MITTON : STONYHURST : PRINCIPAL FRONT

BLACKBURN HUNDRED MITTON (PART OF)

the heir was a grandson named Robert, son of the younger Richard by his wife Alice Hamerton,⁹⁰ and only six years of age. Little is recorded of Robert's fifty years' tenure of the manor.⁹¹ He died in 1492 holding Aughton of Sir Edward Stanley, successor of Harrington, by the rent of 60s.; also various other manors and lands. Provision had been made in 1489 for Thomas and Roger, younger sons, and in 1491 for Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot, who was to marry Hugh grandson of Robert. The heir was Robert's son Sir Richard Shireburne, then thirty years of age.⁹² He died in 1513 holding the manor as before, and leaving a son Hugh, thirty years of age, to inherit.⁹³ Hugh's son Thomas of full age succeeded in 1528,⁹⁴ but did not long continue, dying in 1535-6,⁹⁵ during his term of office as sheriff.⁹⁶

Richard the son and heir of Thomas was said to be ten years old at his father's death.⁹⁷ He held the manor for nearly sixty years, and for most of the time was one of the leading men in the county. In 1544 he was made a knight during the invasion of Scotland in that year, Edinburgh being captured.⁹⁸ He was a member of the Parliaments of Mary's time,⁹⁹ but not later; nor was he ever sheriff. Religion probably kept him from these employments after 1559, for such as he was he favoured Roman Catholicism.¹⁰⁰ Towards the end of his life, about 1591, it was reported to the queen's ministers that Sir Richard and his family 'are recusants and do not go to church, or if they do, stop their ears with wool lest they should hear; that he kept a priest in Queen Mary's time; had one brought to confess his wife when ill; relieves Richard Startevant, who is conversant with Dr. Allen and other Jesuits and is

suspected to be a Jesuit, and for that reason he put Roger Startevant out of the book for payment of this subsidy; that he says he could apprehend massing priests but will disturb no man for his conscience; that he threatens revenge, with death, against those that preferred the articles against him; that he has several times, from 1585 to 1588, laid upon the inhabitants of Lancashire too high taxes for soldiers, and kept the money in his hands and refuses to account for it; that he threatens to hang constables by martial law unless they collect the sums so taxed; that he retains sundry sums due to people on the end of the last lottery; that he threatened vengeance on Simon Haydock, who refused to sell him lands at Chorley, if he continued in his lieutenantancy; that he has been guilty of incest and adultery; and has never lent the queen money by privy seal, though worth more than £1,000 a year.'¹⁰¹ He was at one time a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission of the North, the object of which was to exterminate Roman Catholicism.¹⁰² He was master forester of Bowland, a deputy-lieutenant of the county and the Earl of Derby's lieutenant of the Isle of Man.¹⁰³ He married Maud Bold, and had several children by her, as well as illegitimate offspring by various mistresses; one of these he married immediately after his wife's death in 1588.¹⁰⁴ Though involved in a great number of lawsuits¹⁰⁵ he prospered, adding much to the family wealth¹⁰⁶; he rebuilt the Shireburne aisle in Mitton Church,¹⁰⁷ and began a new hall at Stonyhurst,¹⁰⁸ which his son continued.

Sir Richard died 26 July 1594 holding the manors of Aughton, Wiswell, Dutton, Carleton, Hambleton, Longton, Bispham, Norcross and Whittingham; a moiety of the manor of Chorley, a

⁹⁰ In 1422 an agreement was made by which Richard son of Richard Shireburne was to marry Maud daughter of Lawrence Hamerton; Towneley MS. HH. no. 101.

⁹¹ Sir John Boteler in 1447 released to Robert Shireburne the younger all right in various lands; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 145. In 1467 a covenant was made that 'an honest secular priest' should celebrate mass four times a week at 'the chapel of the manor of Stonyhurst' for various persons deceased; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* v, 401, from the Shireburne Abstract Bk. at Leagrham.

⁹² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 92; the tenure of the manor of Aughton seems to be imperfectly recorded.

A papal dispensation for the marriage of Richard Shireburne to Joan Langton was granted in 1472; *Test. Ebor.* iii, 341.

⁹³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 46. His will (1508) is recited.

Hugh Shireburne was accused of adultery in 1517; *Whalley Act Bk.* (Chet. Soc.), 55, 66.

⁹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 65; the tenure of Aughton was recorded as 'of the king as of his earldom of Lincoln' in socage by a rent of 9d. Dower was in 1537 assigned to Anne widow of Hugh Shireburne; *ibid.* viii, no. 27. For the administration of his estate see *Whalley Act Bk.* 119.

⁹⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 33; the manor of Aughton was held of the king as Earl of Lincoln, a rent of 9d. being due for castle ward. In addition to the manors and lands in his possession Thomas Shireburne had the reversion of others held for life by his uncle Roger

Shireburne in Carleton, &c.; by Richard Shireburne in Wiswell, &c.; by Thomas bastard son of Sir Richard in Leyland, &c.; and by Robert son of Hugh Shireburne in Aughton.

In 1529-30 Thomas Shireburne was accused of poaching in the forest of Bowland; C. D. Sherborn, *Family of Sherborn*, 25.

⁹⁶ P.R.O. *List*, 73.

The age may have been understated. Special licence of entry was granted him in 1544; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 559. He was married at Farnworth in Widnes on 26 Oct. 1539, but his wife's name is not given; Reg.

⁹⁷ Metcalle, *Gen. of Knights*, 76.

⁹⁸ In 1553, for the county; Nov. 1554, Preston; 1555, Liverpool; 1557-8, Preston; 1560, Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 63, 143, 181, 144.

⁹⁹ He may be the 'Master Shireburne' of George Marsh's story who was at Lathom when this Protestant preacher was examined there by the Earl of Derby in 1554. He did not argue with Marsh, professing himself ignorant of the Scriptures, but lamented that 'a well-favoured young man and one that might have good living and do good would so foolishly cast himself away, sticking so hard to such foolish opinions'; Foxe, *Acts and Monum.* (ed. Cattle), vii, 43-4.

¹⁰⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1591-4, p. 159. Richard Startevant was a confidential servant of Cardinal Allen's in 1583; Knox, *Duay's Diary*, 193. About ten years later he seems to have begun his studies for the priesthood; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vi, 194.

¹⁰¹ He was said to use his position to

be 'an intelligencer to the Papists of Lancashire'; Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. ccxi. Dodsorth is given as authority for the assertion that Elizabeth winked at his recusancy.

¹⁰² M.I. at Mitton; Whitaker, *Craven* (ed. Morant), 24.

¹⁰³ A pedigree was recorded in 1567; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 58. The second wife was Isabel Wood. For the will of Sir Richard and Dame Isabel see Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 267; *Willis* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), ii, 179.

Sir Richard's portrait in oils and several other family pictures are preserved at Leagrham Hall; Sherborn, op. cit. 35.

¹⁰⁵ See *Ducas Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 212 (Paradise in Aughton); iii, 11 (Daniels' house in Aughton), 102 (Chaigney), &c.

¹⁰⁶ The fines show a large number of purchases made by him in the Aughton district; for instance, in 1556 he purchased two messuages, &c., in Aughton and Hambleton from Sir Thomas Hesketh and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 16, m. 15. Lands in Aughton were held by Thomas Hesketh of Rufford in 1523, but the tenure was unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 16.

A purchase from John Grimshaw of Clayton is recorded in Add. MS. 32105, no. 877.

A settlement was made in 1579; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 41, m. 199.

¹⁰⁷ Whitaker, *Craven*, quoting Dods. MSS. v, 41. Sir Richard in his will desired to be buried 'in the midst of my new quire.' The same expression occurs in his son Richard's will, 1627.

¹⁰⁸ Gerard, op. cit. 53-4.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

fourth part of that of Bolton-le-Moors; the hundred, all-wick and view of frankpledge of Leylandshire; with messuages, lands, &c., in Aighton, Chaignley and Bailey and some thirty other townships; fisheries in the Ribble, Hodder, Douglas and Wyre; also the manor of Wigglesworth and other estates in Yorkshire.¹⁰⁹ Richard his son was thirty-seven years of age on succeeding.¹¹⁰ He was captain of the Isle of Man for fifteen years,¹¹¹ and in 1596 obtained from the Crown a lease of the barony of Bangor Sabell in Dalby there, which lease was renewed to his descendants.¹¹² Perhaps more compliant in religion than his father,¹¹³ he acted as sheriff in 1613-14.¹¹⁴ A pedigree was recorded about the same time.¹¹⁵ He added to the family estates and died in 1628, leaving as heir his son Richard, thirty-seven years of age, the eldest son Henry having died before his father.¹¹⁶

Richard Shireburne, though lax in his religion at one time,¹¹⁷ was prepared to suffer for it when he came into his inheritance, and in 1632 compounded for the two-thirds of the estates liable to sequestration for his recusancy by an annual payment of £48 13s. 4d.¹¹⁸ He took the king's side in the Civil War,¹¹⁹ and on his monument is described as 'an eminent sufferer for his loyal fidelity to King Charles I of ever-blessed memory.'¹²⁰ His estates were of course sequestered by the Parliament, and at last his sufferings broke his spirit, for there is evidence that he recovered possession by renouncing his religion.¹²¹ He lived to see the Restoration, dying in 1667.¹²² A pedigree was recorded in 1664.¹²³

His son Richard, founder of the Shireburne Almshouses and other charities, was under suspicion at the time of the Oates Plot. He, his wife Isabel and his sons Richard and Nicholas were indicted as participants in 1678,¹²⁴ while Stonyhurst was denounced as the centre of 'a damnable Jesuit plot.' An account of it was published in 1679 by Robert Bolron, one of Lord Shaftesbury's agents, under the title of *The Papists' Bloody Oath of Secrecy*. He had been sent

down to search the house, and 'in the chamber of the chaplain . . . he found a copy of the constitutions of the common fund for the Lancashire secular clergy, a charity still existing for the relief of infirm and decayed members. This document, written in Latin, dated 28 February 1675, and bearing the names of the members and officers,' was denounced as a plot 'for the destruction of his most sacred Majesty and the Protestant religion.'¹²⁵ At the Revolution



SHIREBURNE of Stonyhurst, baronet. *Argent a lion rampant guardant vert.*

Richard was probably too infirm to take part in the rising of 1715, and was not even charged as an accomplice, though in November, in readiness for the Jacobite incursion, a supper party at Stonyhurst spent the night in casting bullets and next morning took with them four of his coach horses, with guns and pistols.¹³¹ He carried out his father's charitable designs by building almshouses and in other ways; but his plans for improving the hall were checked by the sudden death of his only son Richard Francis in 1702.¹³² His other child Mary in 1709 married Thomas the eighth Duke of Norfolk. Sir Nicholas registered his estates as a 'Papist' in 1717, the annual value being set down as £1,150.¹³³ He died in the same year,¹³⁴ and his daughter recorded his character as 'a man of

¹⁰⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 3; the manor of Aighton was said to be held of the queen as of the earldom of Lincoln.

¹¹⁰ Livery was granted on 17 Feb. 1594-5; *Dip. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 559. A feoffment by Richard Shireburne in 1597, mentioning his former wife Katherine and his then wife Anne, is in Add. MS. 32106, no. 773. The will of Anne Shireburne may be seen *ibid.* no. 40.

¹¹¹ Whitaker, *Whalley*, ii, 490, quoting his epitaph. His wife Katherine Stourton was niece to Henry Earl of Derby, lord of Mann. She died at Kirkmable, near Aske Rushen, leaving three surviving children, Henry, Richard and Katherine; her father died; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

¹¹² *Ibid.*; renewals in 1669 and 1698.

In the epitaph quoted is a prayer for the dead. ¹¹³ P.R.O. *Lit.* 73. ¹¹⁴ *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 27.

¹¹⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 4. His will is in *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), ii, 199. He had an illegitimate daughter; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1619-23, p. 239, 362.

¹¹⁶ He was godfather to one of Sir Ralph Asheton's children (a Protestant) in 1617; *Asheton's Journal* (Chet. Soc.), 16.

¹¹⁷ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 10.

In 1642 he desired permission 'to go to the waters of Bourbon' with his wife, daughter and servant; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v, 63. The journey probably related to the education of his children on the Continent, as Richard his son was at St. Omer in 1643-6; Gerard, *op. cit.* 64.

¹¹⁸ A Mr. Shireburne of Stonyhurst was taken prisoner at Rowton Heath in 1645; *Ches. Sheaf* (Ser. 3), v, 18. This was perhaps not the head of the family.

¹¹⁹ Whitaker, *Whalley*, ii, 491.

¹²⁰ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1996; *Cal. Com. for Advancing Money*, iii, 1362. It appeared that Richard Shireburne himself was not a convicted recusant, but his wife was; and 'his children were educated in popery.' The doubt arises from the appearance of more than one of the name. Richard of Stonyhurst had refused to come and take the oath of abjuration in 1651.

A settlement of his manors of Aighton, Bailey, Chaignley, Wiswell, Dutton, Hambleton and Longton, with extensive lands, two water-mills, two windmills, three dovecotes, &c., was made by him in 1647; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 145, m. 4.

¹²² An abstract of his will is printed by C. D. Sherborn (*op. cit.* 45). It records the alienation of £4,000 from his son's wife's settlement on account of the alleged dishonesty of his son Richard.

¹²³ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 263.

¹²⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv,

109. Richard the son occurs in a list of 'Papists fled from justice' in 1680; *ibid.* xi, App. ii, 240.

¹²⁵ J. Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 326; & in the document which he prints the wretched informer has cut out everything which would denote the real object of the association.' See also *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 8, 41.

¹²⁶ M.I. in Mitton Church. A mortuary list of his time (copied 1724) shows that the priest at Chipping was 'to celebrate three times a week, offering up one mass for Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst, esquire, and Isabel his wife,' &c.; *Foley, Rec. S. J.* v, 339.

¹²⁷ M.I.

¹²⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iv, 138.

¹²⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 452, m. 7.

¹³⁰ *Jacobite Trials* (Chet. Soc.), 3, &c.

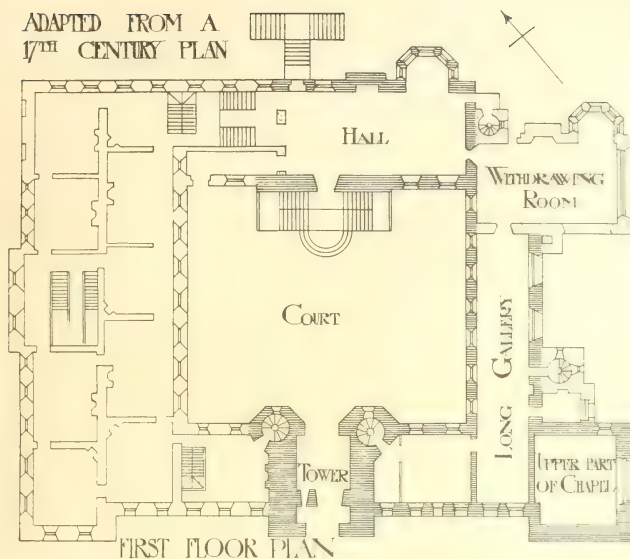
¹³¹ *Payne, Rec. of Engl. Cath.* 145-6.

¹³² He was only eight years old. The tradition is that he died of eating some poisonous berries in the garden at Stonyhurst.

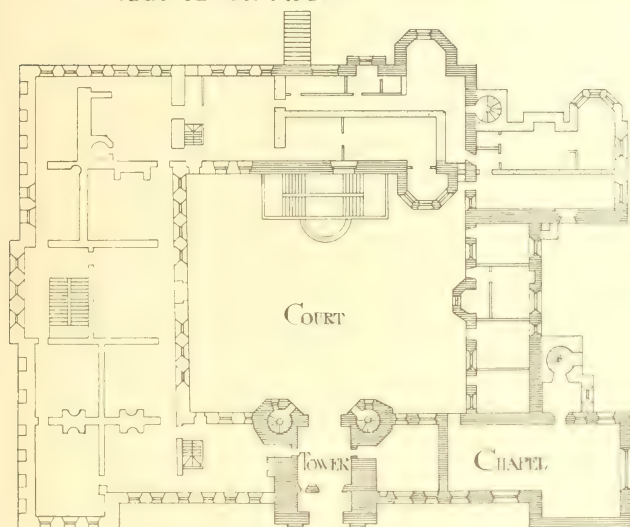
¹³³ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 114, 200, 309. He had large estates in Yorkshire and Northumberland as well as in Lancashire. A catalogue of the Shireburne deeds, made for him in 1715, is preserved at Leagram Hall. He compiled a pedigree of his family, now at Lulworth.

¹³⁴ M.I. in Mitton Church; Whitaker, *Whalley*, ii, 491-2.

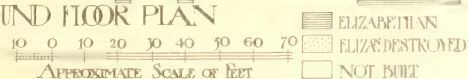
ADAPTED FROM A
17TH CENTURY PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



MITTON : PLANS OF STONYHURST

BLACKBURN HUNDRED MITTON (PART OF)

great humanity, sympathy and concern for the good of mankind . . . He particularly set his neighbourhood a-spinning of Jersey wool and provided a man to comb the wool and a woman who taught them to spin, whom he kept in his house and allotted several rooms he had in one of the courts of Stonyhurst for them to work in, and the neighbours came to spin accordingly . . . from April 1699 to August 1701. When they had all learnt he gave the nearest neighbour each a pound or half a pound of wool ready for spinning, and wheel, to set up for themselves; which did a vast deal of good to that north side of Ribble in Lancashire.¹³⁵

The Duchess of Norfolk occasionally resided at Stonyhurst in her husband's lifetime, and it became her home in her widowhood, 1732 to 1754.¹³⁶ She held the estates in fee simple and bequeathed them to the next-of-kin, the issue of her aunt Elizabeth, sister of Sir Nicholas, who had married William Weld of Lulworth in Dorset. Their grandson, Edward Weld, who died in 1761, became lord of Aighton, but did not reside there,¹³⁷ and his son Thomas¹³⁸ in 1794 gave the hall and 44 acres of land around it to the Jesuits of the Liège Academy,¹³⁹ the successor of St. Omers, founded in 1592; and they established the school there. Thomas Weld had been a pupil of the college while it was stationed at Bruges, 1762 to 1773, and had the satisfaction of seeing his old school beginning to prosper in the place he had given; he died suddenly at Stonyhurst 1 August 1810, having travelled thither to be present at the opening of new buildings.¹⁴⁰ His son Thomas Weld, left a widower, was ordained priest in 1821 and was appointed a cardinal in 1829. He sold considerable parts of the Aighton estates and died in 1837.¹⁴¹ His trustees and heir sold the manor of Aighton to the college in 1841, subject to a rent-charge of £6 for the poor of Leagram.¹⁴² The college also acquired various parts of the estates as they were sold.

¹³⁵ Whitaker, *Whalley*, ii, 491-2. Sir Nicholas and his lady, among their other charities, used to give 'on All Souls' Day a considerable deal of money to the poor; Lady Shireburne serving them with her own hands that day.'

The 'Stonyhurst Buck Hunt,' an old ballad naming Sir Nicholas, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Penketh and others, is printed in *N. and Q.* (Ser. 1), x, 503. Many interesting details of Sir Nicholas' life and character will be found in Gerard, op. cit. 40, 69-75. A note of Lady Shireburne's nuncupative will is printed in *Payne's Rec. of Engl. Cath.* 26.

¹³⁶ A settlement of the manors of Aighton, Bailey, Chaigley, Dutton, Wiswell, Carleton, Hambleton, Leagram and Ribchester, with other Shireburne estates, was made in 1719 by Thomas Duke of Norfolk and Mary his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 284, m. 81. In 1737 there was a recovery by Mary Dowager Duchess of Norfolk; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 544, m. 13. An estate map of 1733 showing the Shireburne lands at that time is now at Stonyhurst.

The duchess married her kinsman the Hon. Peregrine Widdington, a Jacobite who was 'out' in 1715; *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vi, 56.

¹³⁷ For the later descents see Burke, *Commoners*, i, 198-9 and *Landed Gentry*.

¹³⁸ Thomas Weld in 1777 was tenant

of the hundred of Leyland; the manors of Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley, Chorley, Longton, Great Carleton, Hambleton, Dutton, Ribchester, Wiswell, Howath and Stidd; the advowson of Mitton; lands, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 625, m. 10 d. 16, 40 (recovery).

¹³⁹ He afterwards gave Hodder Place and lands there. A formal deed of gift was executed in 1809. See Gerard, op. cit. 39, 91, 115, 136.

¹⁴⁰ It appears that Mr. Weld had in 1772 offered it to Bishop William Walton for a residence, on condition that the Jesuit chaplain should remain, but the offer was declined. Afterwards in 1793 he would have given it to the English students expelled from Douay by the French Revolution, again on condition that the Jesuits should have charge; *Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 327.

¹⁴¹ Gerard, op. cit. 136.

¹⁴² *Ibid.* 137 (there is a portrait, *ibid.* 92); *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He had a daughter Mary Lucy, who married Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. His brothers were Joseph Weld of Lulworth and George Weld of Leagram.

¹⁴³ *End. Char. Rep. for Whalley* (White-well), 1902, p. 3.

¹⁴⁴ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1), iii, 371; the dependency on Clitheroe was still recognized.

¹⁴⁵ Information of Fr. J. Keating.

In 1836 courts for Aighton and Chaigley were held by Cardinal Weld,¹⁴³ and the Aighton manor court continued to be held down to 1900 by the rector of Stonyhurst and the college trustees.¹⁴⁴

Situated on the lower slope of Longridge Fell 'the turrets of princely STONYHURST'¹⁴⁵ rise amid a pleasantly wooded country. Of the house¹⁴⁶ that existed prior to the time of Sir Richard Shireburne no portion now remains except a few fragments, hereafter referred to, which have been preserved. There is enough evidence, however, in old prints and from other sources to give some idea of the mediaeval mansion, the principal part of which seems to have stood somewhere about the north-east corner of the present quadrangle. On this site there were standing well into the 19th century a number of quaint and ancient buildings¹⁴⁷ which when taken down revealed traces of a structure said to have been of late 14th or early 15th-century date.¹⁴⁸ The destruction of the buildings known as the old infirmary, or Sparrow's Hall,¹⁴⁹ on the north side of the quadrangle in 1856 brought to light what were thought to be traces of the chapel for which a licence was obtained in 1372, including some carved oak spandrels similar in style to those in the roof of Mitton Church, which date from the late years of the reign of Edward III,¹⁵⁰ and in a further demolition in the kitchen court in 1861 a portion of an old window with moulded oak mullions, said to have been of late 14th-century date, which had been hidden by an 18th-century structure put up in front of it, was discovered.

These fragments, though revealing very little as to the size or appearance of the mediaeval house, seem to indicate that a building of some importance occupied part of the present site some 200 years or more before the present building was begun by Sir Richard Shireburne. To these buildings, whatever they were like, Hugh Shireburne, the grandfather of the Elizabethan builder, seems to have made considerable additions about the year 1523, some

¹⁴⁶ Grindon, *Lancs.* 207, 331.

¹⁴⁷ In the following account of Stonyhurst Hall use has been made of the Rev. John Gerard's *Stonyhurst College Centenary Record*, 1894, and also of the articles by the Rev. C. S. Beauchamp in the *Stonyhurst Mag.* 1885. The editors also wish to put on record their thanks to the authorities at the college for information and help most readily given.

¹⁴⁸ Gerard, op. cit. 47.

¹⁴⁹ One of these relics is still to be seen, though removed from its original position, in the shape of a round-headed stone doorway, through which was the passage from the house to the back premises. . . . It is now (1894) in the inner dairy'; *ibid.* 48.

¹⁵⁰ Sparrow's Hall (so called after Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Weld's steward, who resided there) was externally a building of later and uncertain but probably 16th-century date, of little or no architectural interest.

¹⁵¹ When the ceiling was pulled down an oaken roof was laid bare, the spandrels of every panel being carved with roses. At one end of the room was a recess; a record of an eye-witness of the demolition printed in the *Stonyhurst Mag.* i, 286. All these spandrels have disappeared except one, which, however, is not carved with roses; *Stonyhurst Mag.* (1885), 101.

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portions of which, at the east end of the old south front, stood until 1807 and others till as late as 1861. The portion taken down in 1807 was entirely of wood and plaster, but had been refaced in the 18th century with stone and sash windows introduced. Standing to the south-east of the Elizabethan house, its north side fronted what is now the kitchen court, and the other fragments of the older house occurring — the north and north-east side of the present quadrangle suggest that the whole of the pre-Elizabethan mansion occupied a site more or less covered to-day by the buildings, the quadrangle and the kitchen yard. The minstrels' gallery at the bottom of the great hall, now the boys' refectory, constructed in 1857 out of timber from Hugh Shireburne's buildings, bears the inscription in black-letter characters 'Quant je puis Hugo Sherburn Armig. me fieri fecit Ao. Dni. MCCCCXXIII. Et sicut fuit sic fiat,'¹⁵¹ and the external walling of Sparrow's Hall, already referred to, may have been Hugh Shireburne's work. Built into it were a number of carved stones which are supposed to have come from Whalley Abbey, but if this were so it would place the erection of the front after Hugh Shireburne's death in 1528. The most interesting of these stones were two corbel angels bearing shields with the emblems of the Passion and above them an inscription 'Sicut fuerit voluntas in coelo sic fiat Factum est hoc capellum anno . . .', not, however, in its original situation, as the words were misplaced.¹⁵² There were also five stones in this part of the building carved with devices, two of which were evidently the arms of the Lacys, the founders and patrons of Whalley Abbey, viz. a lion rampant, which was their family cognizance, and three garbs which they bore as Constables of Chester.¹⁵³

The exact date when Sir Richard Shireburne commenced rebuilding the house is not known, though it is pretty certain that it was somewhere about the year 1590. In his will dated 1593 Sir Richard leaves to his eldest son 'all his iron to build with, that he may finish the buildings therewith now already begun, also his lead provided to cover his house now in building at Stonyhurst, so that he may cover the same as far as it will go, also all his building stone and wrought timber at Stonyhurst.'¹⁵⁴ At his death in the following year the walls of practically the whole of the Elizabethan part of the house were probably not far from completion, at any rate as far as the great drawing-room at the south-east corner, beginning from the gateway tower. The plaster chimney-piece in that room, which is now destroyed, bore the date 1596 together with the initials of Sir Richard and his son. 'If this room was ready for

the plaster work in 1596 it looks as if the building had well progressed at Sir Richard's death in 1594,'¹⁵⁵ and there is the further evidence of a stone, now in the great hall, the original position of which is uncertain, but which was probably over the fireplace there when the room was first built, that another portion of the mansion was completed three years later.¹⁵⁶ The building of the new house may have started a few years before 1590, but the evidence of the masons' marks shows that a very large number of workmen were employed and the progress of the work would be therefore rapid.¹⁵⁷

The new mansion as conceived, and as partly carried out, by Sir Richard Shireburne was to be built round a central quadrangle measuring about 81 ft. by 90 ft., the sides facing approximately south-west, north-east, south-east and north-west¹⁵⁸; but in the present description the south-west or entrance front, following the custom at Stonyhurst, is termed the west side, and the south-east or old garden front the south side. The design is one of considerable merit and of much regularity both in plan and elevation, and if completed would have been one of the finest examples of early Renaissance architecture in the country. As it is, the existing portions of Sir Richard's buildings, more especially the great entrance tower on the west front and the south and east sides of the quadrangle, are exceedingly good specimens of late 16th-century work, and merit far more attention than has yet been paid to them by writers on English domestic architecture.

The building seems to have been begun at the entrance tower and continued along the west side of the quadrangle southwards, followed by the south and east wings as far as a point on the east side about opposite to where it began, no doubt there abutting against some of the older buildings already mentioned, others of which may have been demolished to make way for it. A considerable portion of the house (probably the whole of that built about seventy years before), however, was left standing to the east of the south wing, and the north side of the quadrangle was partly occupied, as has been already stated, by older buildings. No doubt Sir Richard originally intended them to make way for his completed quadrangular mansion, but for some unknown reason the building was never finished according to what is supposed to have been the original plan, and the whole of the north wing and the northern ends of the east and west wings remained unbuilt. The gate-house tower, therefore, stood detached on its north side for something like 250 years, and is so shown in all old drawings and prints of Stonyhurst.

The plan of the building here reproduced is taken from one dated 1694,¹⁵⁹ but whether this is a copy

¹⁵¹ Father Gerard also mentions another piece of woodwork which bore the inscription 'Factum est hoc opus per Hug' Sherburn Arm. A^o Dni mcmxiii.' From this it would appear that Hugh Shireburne began building operations of some description as soon as he succeeded to the property.

¹⁵² *Stonyhurst Mag.* (1885), 100-1, where a sketch of the angel corbels is given. They are now, together with the inscription, built into the walls on the east side of the quadrangle. The inscription is very similar to that of Hugh Shireburne already mentioned. The form 'capellum' is unusual.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.* 100.

¹⁵⁴ Quoted *ibid.* 31.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁶ It bears the arms of Shireburne and the date 1599. Probably the great hall was completed about this time.

¹⁵⁷ The Rev. C. S. Beauclerk has discussed very fully the question of the masons' marks at Stonyhurst (*ibid.* 30-7), and has noted the marks of over sixty men. There were probably more, many no doubt having been lost, parts of the walling being very much weather-worn and other parts are hidden or have been destroyed. Father Beauclerk assumes, therefore, that Sir Richard started his work with fully

fifty masons and increased this number to perhaps seventy as the work progressed. The evidence of the marks goes to show that the whole of the building was executed at one time. Facsimiles of sixty-one marks are given *ibid.* 33. The 'new choir' built by Sir Richard at Milton Church bears the marks of six men, five of which correspond with marks at Stonyhurst.

¹⁵⁸ Strictly speaking the entrance front is W.S.W., the other sides of the house facing the corresponding points.

¹⁵⁹ The copy of this plan at Leagram Hall bears the name and date, 'Mr. Dudell 1604,' but Father Gerard has pointed out



MITTON : STONYHURST, IN 1808
(From a water-colour drawing by J. Buckler)



MITTON : STONYHURST : SOUTH FRONT
(From an old print)

made in Sir Nicholas Shireburne's time of an older plan showing the building as originally projected, or whether it depicts a scheme of Sir Nicholas' own for completing the unfinished mansion, is uncertain. There is unfortunately no scale attached to the plan, and the dimensions of the actual building do not fit it exactly¹⁶⁰ in every respect; but generally speaking it is correct as far as the existing buildings are concerned, the positions of doors and windows being rightly shown.¹⁶¹

This plan, whatever its original date, is of great interest as showing the completed plan of the house as intended, at any rate, in the 17th century. In what is certainly the original part of the plan the great hall occupies the larger part of the east wing, with the dais at the south end flanked by large bay windows, and the south wing contained the long gallery. Between these two principal rooms, and forming a south-east projecting wing, was the great withdrawing-room, which had a large bay window facing the east. These rooms are all on the first floor, the bottom story following the early type and being cut up into a number of small rooms, the purpose of which can now only be conjectured. The great hall was approached directly from the courtyard by a wide stone staircase opposite the entrance gateway, and the entrance itself seems to have been originally approached by a rather steep incline by which carriages and horses entered the courtyard.¹⁶²

The south end of the west wing seems to have been occupied by the chapel, which went up two stories, and in the angle between which and the narrow south wing was a picturesque projecting bay, with a small room on each floor and a circular stone staircase. A corresponding but smaller projection in the opposite angle carried up above the parapet seems to have contained a flue or ventilating shaft. The south or garden elevation was therefore very well broken up, and with the older buildings of Hugh Shireburne at its east end presented a very picturesque appearance. It is of course now hidden by the later school buildings which have been erected in front of it, and the whole of its eastern end destroyed. The kitchen and offices of the Elizabethan house would doubtless be located in the older buildings, the new mansion terminating at the north-east at the screens of the great hall or a little beyond.

The north wing as shown in the plan of 1694 was

intended to be more than double the width of the south or long gallery wing, and is shown divided down its centre by a thick wall with five passage rooms on the first floor on the south side and a large central staircase with two rooms on each side on the north. This part of the plan has more the appearance of a late 17th-century design for the completion of the Elizabethan structure than of an original 16th-century project, though no positive conclusion can easily be arrived at.

After Sir Richard Shireburne's death his son continued and completed the building as far as it had then gone, the work apparently not being finished till about the year 1606.¹⁶³ It was thus, and remained till the 19th century, a 'half-house',¹⁶⁴ the completion of the quadrangle on something like the plan originally intended only having been finally carried out in 1856.¹⁶⁵ The buildings as completed by Richard Shireburne the son remained as he had left them at his death in 1628 till nearly the close of the century, when Sir Nicholas Shireburne began the laying out of the grounds and that embellishment of the fabric which has given it some of its most characteristic features. The great avenue leading up to the west front, with the ponds or canals on either side, together with the gardens and summer-houses on the south, were in course of formation in 1696, and some buildings were erected on the north side of what is now the kitchen court in 1701.¹⁶⁶ Sir Nicholas, if not exactly a great builder, was lavish in his expenditure on the house and gardens, and he is said to have resolved to complete the mansion. The idea may have been abandoned soon after the death of his son in 1702. He did not, however, cease 'improving' the house, as in 1703-4 he paved the quadrangle and refashioned the staircase on its east side leading to the great hall in a grander manner. The steps were adorned with lions and figures of eagles and the doorway at the top with his helm and crest.¹⁶⁷ He also paved the great hall with white marble, put his escutcheon over the fireplace, and erected the doorway at the south side of the quadrangle at the bottom of the bay window. But perhaps the most notable piece of his work was the erection of the tall cupolas on the tops of the two staircase turrets, on the east side of the gateway tower. These were added in 1712. They are covered with domes of oak bricks and surmounted by lead eagles.¹⁶⁸ The gardens came

(op. cit. 53) that this must be an error for 1694. Sir Nicholas' own accounts and those of his steward Dalton show that there was at Stonyhurst in Sept. 1694 a Mr. Duddell who apparently came from London (Lulworth MSS.). This was the year that the spouts were put up in the quadrangle.

¹⁶⁰ For example, taking the gateway tower and the south-west wing as correct, both measuring about 30 ft. on the west front, we get the length of the wall between in the plan as about 45 ft. instead of 51 ft. 6 in., which is its actual length.

¹⁶¹ There are one or two curious discrepancies. Thus the bay window at the south-west end of the great hall is not shown going up to the first floor, though the evidence of the building seems to prove that it always went up both stories as on the other side of the hall. The bay also in the middle of the south side is shown to the ground floor only.

¹⁶² The present steps to the west entrance seem to be a later insertion. Sir Nicholas, when he constructed the ponds and gardens on the south side of the house, moved large masses of soil, which he may have used in altering the level of the ground on the west side. See *Stonhyhurst Mags.* (1885), 59.

¹⁶³ That date, with the arms of James I, was formerly on the mantelpiece in the great hall.

¹⁶⁴ Cromwell is said to have described Stonyhurst as 'the finest half-house he had ever seen.'

¹⁶⁵ The conjecture that Thomas Holt of York was the 'architect' of Stonyhurst seems to be based on the assumption that Holt was also the architect of the schools at Oxford and of Merton and Wadham Colleges, and also on the statement of Gwilt (*Ency. of Archit.* 414) that he 'was the first to introduce the classical orders in series above each other.' Holt, however, was reported in the University

of Oxford as aged forty in 1618 (see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*), which would make him about twelve years old when the work at Stonyhurst was in progress. Apart from this, if Holt's claim to be the designer of the Oxford buildings named is disallowed, as it now generally is, his claim fails also at Stonyhurst.

¹⁶⁶ The gabled building which still stands there bears this date in Roman numerals. Above one of the doorways is also the date 1699, but the doorway was brought to its present position from the old kennels which stood in the field to the north-west of the house; Gerard, op. cit. 74.

¹⁶⁷ These steps remained in position till 1856, when they were taken away. They are now in the college grounds.

¹⁶⁸ Turner, in his drawing of Stonyhurst, using the privilege of his imagination and deeming them more in keeping with a Jesuit college, put crosses in the place of the eagles.

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right up to the house on the south side, and were in the then prevalent Dutch style, with yew hedges, flights of stone steps, labyrinths, fountains and lead statues. They were entered at the south-west corner of the building through a great iron gate,¹⁶⁹ the stone piers of which are now in front of the west entrance. The ponds on the west side were enlarged to their present dimensions in 1706, and 'in the centre of each a group of mythological figures formed fountains.'¹⁷⁰ The west entrance probably took its present form at this time, the steps being then introduced and the carriageway to the quadrangle done away with. The inner or middle arch, though replacing an older one in the same position with a smaller doorway on the left-hand side, bears evidence of later date, and is most likely Sir Nicholas's work.¹⁷¹

There were in Sir Nicholas's time, though it is not known when they were erected, large coach-houses to the north-west of the mansion, on the site of the present infirmary building.¹⁷²

As left by Sir Nicholas Shireburne the house remained till its abandonment as a residence, the only structural alteration of importance being the facing in stone, already noted, of Hugh Shireburne's building by the Duchess of Norfolk during the time of her residence between 1732 and 1754.¹⁷³ After the Duchess's death the house was abandoned, the new owners never caring to occupy it, and during the forty years between 1754 and 1794 it fell into such a state of disrepair that there were serious thoughts of taking it down altogether.¹⁷⁴ From this fate it was saved by Thomas Weld's action in handing over the building to the Jesuit refugees from Liège in 1794, and since that date the history of Stonyhurst is the history of the great public school which bears its name.

When the Jesuit Fathers arrived at Stonyhurst they found the building in parts roofless and the greater part of it uninhabitable. They immediately set about putting the house in repair, but in so doing, while preserving the building, wrought no little damage to the gardens, which had suffered less than the house itself in the lapse of years. Trees were felled, and the greater number of the lead statues melted down to provide the new roofs.¹⁷⁵ The house, too, suffered in some degree, the long gallery being divided into three stories.

The later history of the fabric resolves itself into a mere list of the various building operations carried out by the authorities of the College. In 1796 the great hall was turned into the refectory, in 1797 the old stables on the south-west of the house were converted into a church, and two years afterwards the

building known as 'Shirk,' which still stands between the church and the south-east wing, was erected.¹⁷⁶ The west front was completed northward by the erection of a plain building, since removed, in 1800, and in 1809-10 the old playground front on the south side, a plain classic building, was set up, the old great drawing-room and Hugh Shireburne's building being demolished to make space for it.¹⁷⁷ A new church was built in 1832-5 on the site of that previously formed out of the stables, and the infirmary, on the site of the old coach-houses, was erected in 1842-4. In 1843-4 the present north end of the west front took the place of the building erected in 1800, and in 1856 the old pre-Shireburne buildings on the north side of the quadrangle were cleared away and the quadrangle completed on that side, Sir Nicholas Shireburne's carved staircase being removed at the same time. Many internal alterations were effected during the middle years of the century, a new domestic chapel (now part of the library) being opened in 1857 and the Sodality chapel¹⁷⁸⁻⁹ in 1859. New kitchens and offices were built in 1861-2. The present college buildings, replacing the old playground front, took shape between the years 1877 and 1889, the west wing being completed first in 1879, the east wing in 1881 and the middle block in 1883. The boys' chapel block was begun in 1884 and completed in 1888, and the Angels' chapel block, the final block of the new college buildings, in 1889.¹⁸⁰

It remains to describe briefly those portions of the Elizabethan mansion which remain. Externally the west front and the elevations to the quadrangles are substantially unchanged, but the house inside has been necessarily very much altered to suit it to its present requirements. It is of three stories and built throughout of stone with ashlar facing, with mullioned and transomed windows, straight parapets and flat lead roofs. The quadrangle as now completed measures 79 ft. 6 in. from west to east and 91 ft. from north to south, the former dimensions being the width of the original building between its west and east wings. The present west front is about 195 ft. in length, with the central gateway tower and end wings each projecting 7 ft. 6 in. The length of wall between the gateway and the south-west wing is 51 ft. 6 in., but the modern northern end of the front is 2 ft. longer. The three projecting blocks each measure about 30 ft. on the face. The elevation, as already stated, is one of much merit, combining picturesqueness and dignity, the large wall spaces between the windows helping materially to set off the architectural features of the gateway tower.

¹⁶⁹ The 'ieran gates' cost £190 and were made at Winslow, Bucks. 'For the two flower-pots, festoons, and cornishes at the ieran gates, £15.'

¹⁷⁰ Ibid. 70. The water for the fountains was brought from Longridge Fell through wooden pipes. The gardens are said to have been designed by Beaumont, who was once in the employ of James II, and who was responsible for the gardens at Levens Hall and a portion of those in Hampton Court; Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 51.

¹⁷¹ *Stonyhurst Mag.* (1885), 35.

¹⁷² Gerard, op. cit. 74.

¹⁷³ This part of the house then became known as the Duchess's Rooms.

¹⁷⁴ Rev. Joseph Keating, *Stonyhurst* (1909), 14.

¹⁷⁵ Father Chas. Wright, the procurator, who was in charge of the reparations, is described as having been 'not a man of artistic or æsthetic taste.' He laid hands on any materials he could and when remonstrated with replied, 'Stuff and nonsense! I want the money'; Gruggen and Keating, *ibid.*, 54.

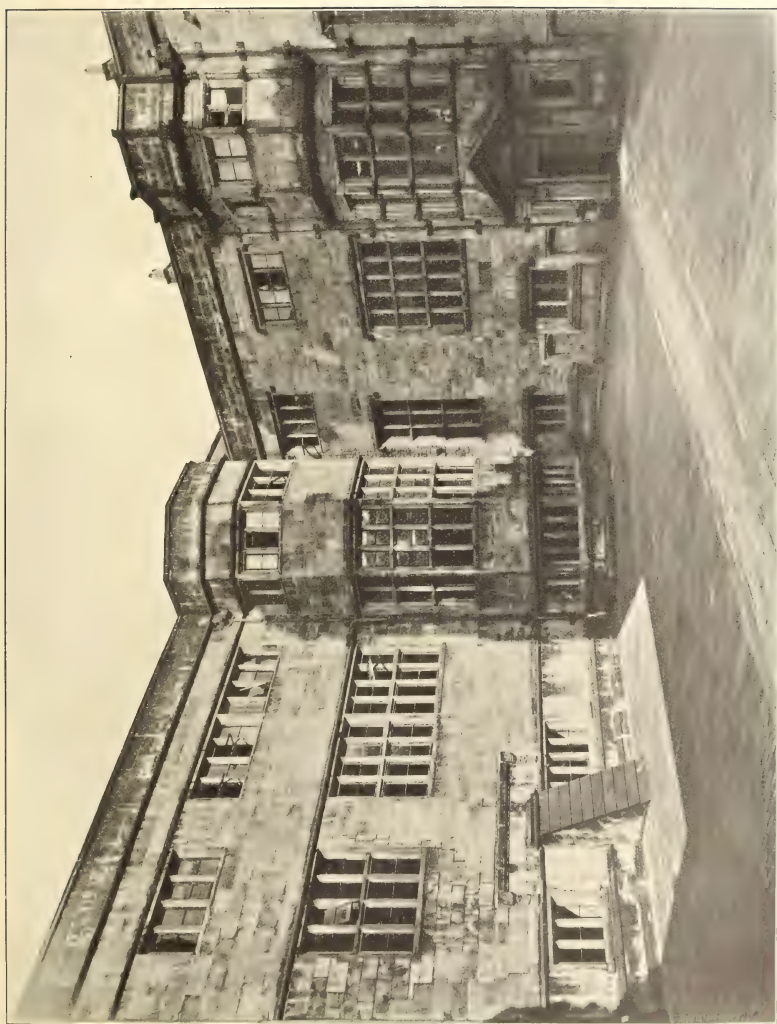
¹⁷⁶ The building is described as 'an extremely ugly but very useful piece of debased Renaissance'; Keating, *ibid.* (1909), 14. It was called Shirk, 'as the ordinary residence of veteran Fathers past work'; Gruggen and Keating, op. cit. 61.

¹⁷⁷ Parts of the walls of the old south-

east wing (demolished in 1808) were, however, utilized in the new building.

¹⁷⁸⁻⁹ Designed by Chas. E. Buckler. It is on the first floor and measures 61 ft. by 19 ft.

¹⁸⁰ The old south front of 1809-10 was 300 ft. in length, the centre and two wings being each 100 ft. The new front measures 560 ft. in a straight line, the end wings projecting each 100 ft., forming a courtyard open on the south side. The middle block is 280 ft. long and each wing 140 ft. The style of the building is modelled on that of the Elizabethan mansion, with two towers with cupolas each 100 ft. high, in the middle block. The architects were Messrs. Dunn & Hansom of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.



MITTON : STONYHURST : THE QUADRANGLE

BLACKBURN HUNDRED MITTON (PART OF)

The tower is of four stories, divided by entablatures and with a round-headed archway flanked by coupled Doric columns on the ground floors, and a mullioned and transomed window of four lights on each of the floors above flanked by coupled columns of the Ionic, Corinthian and composite orders, the whole crowned by an embattled parapet. The detail is refined and ornament sparingly used; the columns are set well back from the angle and are fluted. On the ground floor stage there is a middle string linable with the impost moulding of the arch and with the hood moulds of the windows on either side, and the spandrels of the arch are occupied by circular medallions containing heads. There is no keystone to the arch, but over the cornice is set the escutcheon of Sir Nicholas Shireburne with helm, crest, mantling and motto, the arms being those of Shireburne quartering Bailey. The entrance to the quadrangle is by a passage-way 18 ft. 3 in. wide, with an inner or middle doorway, and doors on either side leading to the house. The inner archway to the quadrangle is flanked by octagonal staircase turrets rising above the lines of the parapet and crowned with the tall 17th-century cupolas erected by Sir Nicholas Shireburne. From whatever point of view the building is seen these cupolas now form its most distinctive feature, and though differing in style from the early work harmonize very well with it and materially help the composition by giving it height. The first-floor windows throughout both to the west and former south fronts and to the quadrangle, with the exception of those to the great hall, are tall openings divided by double transoms and of three or more lights, those of the ground and second floors being low and without transoms. All the windows have hood moulds.

The west wall of the south-west wing was originally unpierced its full height, and was sometimes known as the Blind Tower. The effect of this externally on the west elevation was unusual, but some time in the 18th century the present 14th-century pointed window, which was brought from the ruins of Bailey chapel in the neighbourhood, was inserted. The four upper windows above were inserted in modern times, the upper pair in 1888.

To the quadrangle the old elevations are somewhat similar in character to those already described. The removal of the curved steps on the east side has deprived the courtyard of one of its most distinctive features, but the view from the entrance towards the south-east corner, embracing the great bay of the hall and the smaller and more elegant one to the long gallery, is one of much picturesqueness. Both bays go up the full height of the house, but that to the long gallery appears to be of later date and probably belongs to the early years of the 17th century. It is very refined in detail, with pilasters at the angles, and is further distinguished from the rest of the buildings round the quadrangle by the still later pedimented doorway inserted by Sir Nicholas Shireburne and bearing his cypher. There are four built-up doorways on the south side of the quadrangle and a fifth, different in character and referred to later, in the south-west corner. The

lead down pipes were set up by Sir Nicholas in 1694 and bear his cypher together with the eagle's and unicorn's head crests, and various shields of arms on the ears.

The location of the chief apartments has already been mentioned. The great hall was 60 ft. long by 27 ft. in breadth and 19 ft. 6 in. high. It was extended northwards in 1856-7 to its present length of 90 ft., but the other dimensions remain unaltered. It is lit by a range of mullioned windows with single transom on the west side towards the quadrangle and by a bay window 15 ft. 6 in. wide by 12 ft. 6 in. deep on either side of the dais at the south end. There were originally windows on the east side to the north of the fireplace, the mullions of which may be seen in the store rooms above the kitchens. The old fireplace opening, 11 ft. 6 in. wide, still remains in the east side, but is now used as an alcove, from which access is gained to the pantry. Above the segmental arch is the escutcheon of Sir Nicholas Shireburne carved in white marble, with helm, crest, mantling and motto, and bearing the date 1699. The minstrels' gallery at the north end has already been referred to as being constructed from timber taken from the demolished building of Hugh Shireburne. The royal arms of James I are now placed above it, and underneath is preserved an oak table on which, according to tradition, Cromwell slept on the occasion of his visit to Stonyhurst in 1648. The present white marble pavement replaced that of Sir Nicholas Shireburne in 1862. The heraldic stained glass which originally filled the windows, being much damaged, is said to have been removed in college times with a view to repair, and to have been put away and lost.¹⁸¹ The bay windows are now filled with the coats of arms of past students.

The long gallery is 88 ft. long by 18 ft. wide and 19 ft. high, and was originally lit by windows on both sides. Those on the south are now blocked by the later college buildings, the room which is used as a picture gallery and museum being lit only from the quadrangle and the west end. At the east end the gallery originally opened into the great drawing-room, which occupied the destroyed south-east wing, and was an apartment 46 ft. long from north to south and 24 ft. 6 in. in width, with a large bay window to the south-east. A door on its north side communicated with the dais of the great hall. The chimney-piece is described as having been 'a large handsome structure in stucco with the arms of Shireburne and Bailey quarterly in the centre and the motto "Quant je puis," and on either side the same arms impaling Stourton on one side and Kighley on the other, the two wives of Richard Shireburne, Sir Richard's son and successor.'¹⁸² The fireplace was dated 1596.

There remains the room in the south-west tower now known as the Bailey room, but probably originally the chapel. This room presents several interesting problems and shows architectural features different from those in any other part of the building.¹⁸³ As shown on the plan of 1694 the room measures 55 ft. in length from north to south, with a breadth at the north end of 21 ft. and 29 ft. at the south within the 'wing' proper. It was lit by a pointed window of

¹⁸¹ *Cent. Rec.* 54.

¹⁸² *Ibid.* 55.

¹⁸³ Father Beauclerk has discussed very

fully the problem of the 'Blind Tower' in the *Stonyhurst Mag.* for 1885, pp. 92-99. His conclusions, without necessarily being

accepted, are worthy of attention and consideration.

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five lights and late Perpendicular tracery at the south end, and by a smaller pointed window of three lights at the south end of the east wall.¹⁸⁴ The northern end of the room is lit by two of the ordinary square-headed mullioned windows on the west front. There was a door at the north-east corner leading to the quadrangle, and another near the south end of the east wall leading to a small room 12 ft. by 9 ft. with a vice in its eastern side giving access to a smaller room above. Apart from the 'ecclesiastical' appearance of the two pointed windows,¹⁸⁵ the arrangement and peculiar features of the room certainly suggest that this was originally meant to be a chapel, though there are certain difficulties to be faced in accepting the conclusion, more especially Sir Richard's reason for constructing a chapel of such importance at this time.¹⁸⁶ The southern part of the room, that contained in the south-west wing proper, goes up two stories and was 34 ft. 6 in. in height. The northern end is of one story only 11 ft. high, the floor of the long gallery being continued over it to the west front. The two parts are divided by a lofty pointed arch, which still remains, though built up and partly hidden, which carried the south wall of the long gallery forward to the west. This arch is of two chamfered orders, dying into the wall at the springing, 3 ft. thick and 29 ft. 6 in. in height, the span being the full width of the north end of the room. The upper part of the arch, therefore, opened into the west end of the long gallery. Assuming this to have been the chapel, with the altar below the window at the south end, we have the somewhat unusual arrangement of part of the long gallery itself being used as a tribune or gallery for the family during service, while the servants would occupy the floor below, entering from the door in the courtyard. The arch shows no sign of there ever having been a screen, but the stones cease to be smoothly faced at a point 3 ft. from the floor of the long gallery, suggesting that there was originally a balcony or gallery front of some sort in that position.¹⁸⁷ The small room on the east side would be the sacristy, from which the vice gave access directly to the long gallery itself, and from there by a second doorway to the small chamber over. From the sacristy there was an opening 4 ft. long by 3 ft. high divided by mullions, which from the slant of its jambs seems to suggest it was so built as to afford a direct view of the altar. There is also an opening from the chamber above. To the north of the 'chapel,' and between it and the gateway tower, was a room 21 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft., which has been termed the 'priests' room,' but with what evidence to support it is not very apparent. The plan of 1694 does not show any communication between the two rooms. The 'chapel' is now divided into two rooms below the arch, the so-called 'sanctuary' now forming what is known as the Bailey room, and internally,

except for the pointed windows, shows no architectural features of interest.

The formation of the boys' playground in front of the new college buildings on its south side has necessarily meant the loss of a large part of the 17th-century gardens. The playground itself, which measures 580 ft. by 300 ft., was lowered from the level of the garden terrace before the new buildings were begun.¹⁸⁸ Such parts of the old gardens as are left retain all the original charm of clipped yew hedges and well-ordered design. The two pavilions erected by Sir Nicholas Shireburne are exceedingly good examples of the garden architecture of the time. They are built of stone, and measure 17 ft. square outside with walls 2 ft. thick, and square-headed barred sash windows. The roofs form a graceful curve rising from a strongly-marked cornice, and are surmounted by gilded eagles in Portland stone. Of the leaden statues which formerly adorned the grounds only three remain, one of which, supposed to represent Regulus under torture by the Carthaginians, now occupies the centre of the 'Observatory' pond.

The school was a great institution, formed by a distinguished history of two centuries, when it settled here, and, speedily recovering from its temporary misadventures, has added to its fame continually.¹⁸⁹ New buildings have consequently been required, and have been added from time to time; the latest block, as above stated, was added piecemeal from 1877 to 1889. The library is richly stored,¹⁹⁰ its nucleus consisting of books brought over from Liège, which include a manuscript of St. John's Gospel found in St. Cuthbert's tomb in 1105, and not improbably transcribed by the saint himself¹⁹¹; also a printed book of Hours, supposed to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots. The tenth Lord Arundell of Wardour, an 'old boy,' in 1834 left his library to the college,¹⁹² and Dr. John Vertue, Bishop of Portsmouth (d. 1900), gave it a collection of early printed books. The buildings contain a large collection of paintings, old prints, medals, stuffed animals and miscellaneous curiosities.

The Observatory, in the gardens, was begun in 1838; a telescope was mounted in 1845, and in the same year the series of meteorological observations was begun. An underground chamber for magnetic observations was added in 1866. In 1865 a new room had been built for the larger telescope then mounted, and the station acquired some fame through the solar observations of Fr. Stephen Perry, who had charge of the place from 1868 to 1889.

In addition to the college buildings proper, which include the Jesuit community house, there are a school for junior boys at Hodder House, some distance away, and a seminary called St. Mary's Hall, devoted to philosophical studies of members of the Society of Jesus.¹⁹³

¹⁸⁴ It must be remembered that the expressions 'south,' 'east,' &c., are here approximate, following the usual custom of calling the south-west front 'west.'

¹⁸⁵ The window now in the west wall is of course, as already mentioned, a later insertion, brought from elsewhere.

¹⁸⁶ Beaulieu, *Stonyhurst Mag.* (1885), 94.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 97.

¹⁸⁸ Keating, *Stonyhurst* (1909), 51.

¹⁸⁹ For history and description see Foley, *Rev. S. J.* vii, p. xxxvi, &c.; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* 1825, ii, 560; P. Fitzgerald,

Saxonyhurst (illustrating the school life about 1850), and *Stonyhurst Memories* (1895); A. Hewitson, *Stonyhurst*; A. Rimmer, *Stonyhurst Illus.*; J. Gerard, *Stonyhurst Coll.*, 1894; G. Grugan and J. Keating, *Stonyhurst: its Past History and Life in the Present*, 1901. Books of views have been issued. The *Stonyhurst Mag.*, begun in May 1881, contains not only news of the school, but many articles upon the history and condition of the district; e.g. a description of the fishery rights, with map; i, 177.

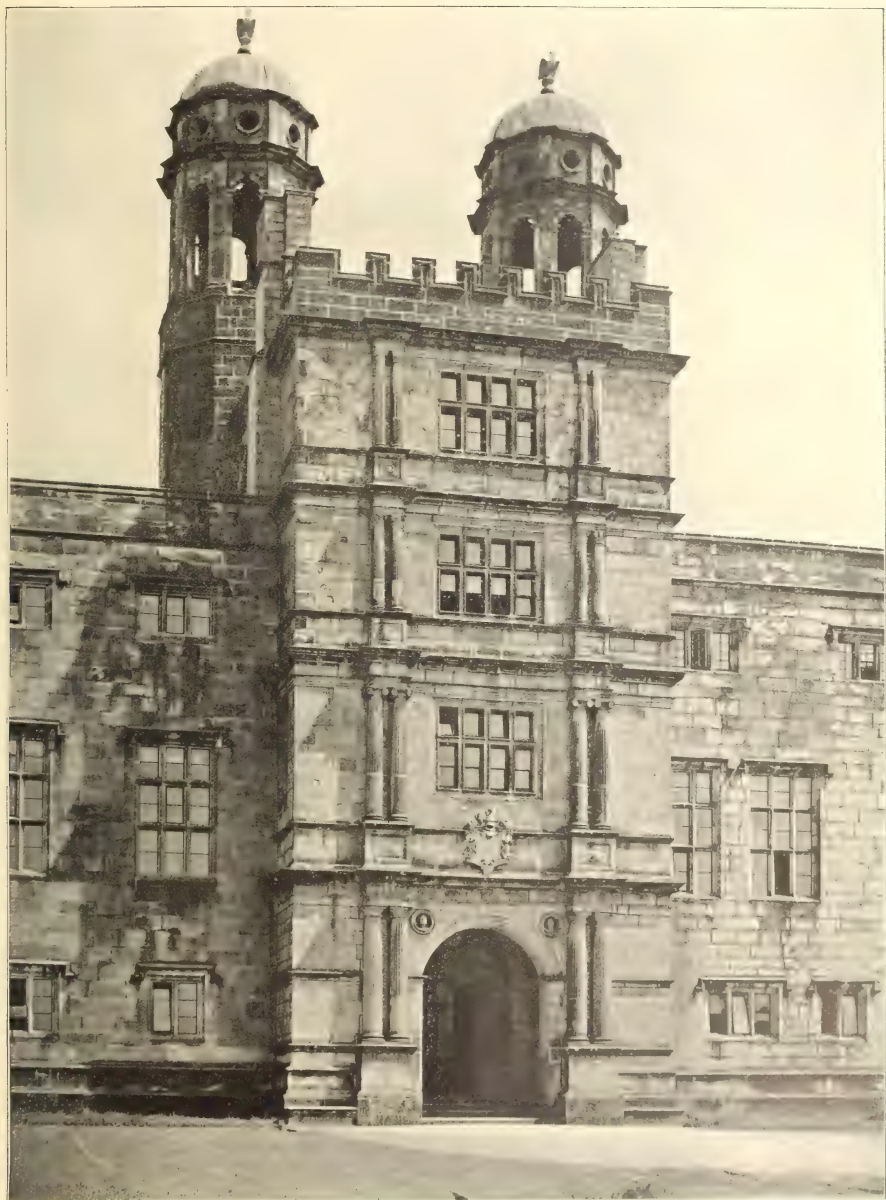
¹⁹⁰ The collections are described in

Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. ii, 143; iii, 334; viii, App. i; x, App. iv.

¹⁹¹ It was owned by Thomas Allen of Oxford about 1620; *N. and Q.* (Ser. 6), vi, 486.

¹⁹² His collection includes one volume of an early 15th-century MS. of Froissart; the other volume is in the B.M.

¹⁹³ The paragraphs as to present-day *Stonyhurst* are derived from a notice prepared for the British Association visit in 1903. Fuller accounts will be found in Fr. Gerard's *Stonyhurst Coll.*, frequently quoted in these notes.



MITTON : STONYHURST GATEWAY TOWER

The following is a list of the rectors, who have since 1841 been lords of the manor also: 1794, Marmaduke Stone; 1808, Nicholas Sewall; 1813, John Weld (son of the donor of the site); 1816, N. Sewall (2); 1817, Charles Plowden; 1819, Joseph Tristram; 1827, Richard Norris; 1832, Richard Parker; 1836, James Brownbill; 1839, Francis Daniel; 1841, Andrew Barrow; 1845, R. Norris (2); 1846, Henry Walmesley; 1847, Richard Sumner; 1848, Francis Clough; 1861, Joseph Johnson; 1868, Charles Henry; 1869, Edward Purbrick; 1879, William Eyre; 1885, Reginald Colley; 1891, Herman Walmesley; 1898, Joseph Browne; 1906, Pedro Gordon; 1907, William Bodkin.¹⁹⁴

WINKLEY was part of the Hospitallers' estate in Aighton and Bailey, which was treated as part of their manor of Stidd.¹⁹⁵ There appear to have been several families surnamed Winkley. Adam son of Alexander de Winkley gave lands in Aighton to the Knights of St. John,¹⁹⁶ and Robert de Manneby, prior of the order in England, gave to Adam son of Richard de Winkley all the land they had of the gift of Adam de Winkley and others,¹⁹⁷ and the remainder of their land in Winkley they gave to Robert son of John de Winkley; each of the grantees was bound to render 2s. a year and the third part of their chattels at death.¹⁹⁸ These estates appear to have been consolidated later, a rent of 4s. being paid.

The descent can be traced only with uncertainty. In 1246 Ralph son of Robert de Mitton sued John de Winkley and his son Robert for 10 acres in Aighton which they had had from Simon de Greenhurst,¹⁹⁹ and a Richard de Winkley complained that a roadway had been interfered with by Richard de Daniscoles, Osbert his son and others.²⁰⁰ Robert de Winkley was living in 1278, holding land in Aighton which was claimed by Ralph de Mitton,²⁰¹ and

possibly it was the same Robert who appears in 1292.²⁰² Richard son of Robert de Winkley and Amery widow of William de Winkley were concerned in other pleas of the same year²⁰³; but Robert was dead in 1294, when his widow Cecily and his sons Adam, Richard and Henry were accused of having disseised Nicholas son of William of messuages, land and rent in Aighton. Nicholas, a minor, alleged that his father was Robert's eldest son, but it was found that the plaintiff was born out of wedlock.²⁰⁴

Adam de Winkley was in 1318 pardoned for his adhesion to Thomas Earl of Lancaster.²⁰⁵ John de Winkley in 1321 granted all his manor of Pleasington and his lands in Aighton to Adam his son and heir on marriage with Maud daughter of Gilbert de Scarisbrick.²⁰⁶ Two years later Adam son of John de Winkley and Maud his wife exchanged a messuage, &c., in Winkley with John son of Walter de Bailey.²⁰⁷ In 1332 Adam headed the subsidy list in Aighton.²⁰⁸ John son of Adam de Winkley gave land at Stonyhurst to John de Bailey for life in 1352,²⁰⁹ and in 1354, in conjunction with his son Adam, he had to defend his title to land in Aighton claimed by his brother or half-brother Adam, son of Adam de Winkley the elder by Margery, then deceased.²¹⁰ Isabel widow of John in 1371 granted her son Adam the third part of lands and mill in Aighton.²¹¹

Adam de Winkley seems to have been a minor in 1371 but of full age in 1373.²¹² As Adam son of John son of Adam de Winkley he was party to an exchange of lands in 1376.²¹³ He may have been the same Adam whose widow Margery in 1436 released her lands in Aighton to John the son and heir of Adam.²¹⁴ In the next year John Winkley granted lands to his son Thomas, who married Margaret daughter of Henry Holden of Bowland.²¹⁵ John died in or before 1443,²¹⁶ and in 1447 Thomas

¹⁹⁴ Taken from *Stonyhurst Chronology*.

¹⁹⁵ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

A list of the tenants in 1609 has been preserved by Kuerden (MSS. li, fol. 132f). It includes in Aighton Thomas Winkley paying 4s., Edward Loude 6d.; in Chaisley, Richard Aughton 12d.; in various places, Richard Shireburne, paying 11s. 6d. in all, of which sum 6d. was for a moiety of Bailey Hall.

¹⁹⁶ *Winkley Family* (1863), by William Winkley, jun., quoting 'title deeds of Mr. Weld, 1861.' Ellis son of Alexander de Winkley, probably Adam's brother, has been mentioned in the text (at Stonyhurst) as living before 1209; Adam de Winkley and John his son are named in the charter to Ellis. Robert de Mitton early in the 13th century gave lands to John and to Adam sons of Adam de Winkley, viz. to the former all the land of Haracks (Horrocks) at a rent of 12d., the rent paid in later times for Woodfields; and to the latter land adjoining, Bradhurst and its brook occurring in each charter, and Ackhurst clough being named; Towneley MS. DD, no. 672, 654. Geoffrey Dean of Whalley and Robert his son attested the former charter; Ralph rector of Mitton and Jordan his son the latter.

Eva daughter of Ralph de Aighton released to Richard son of Adam de Winkley all her claim in half an oxgang of land which Ellis son of Alexander had formerly held; *ibid.* no. 651. Among the witnesses were Jordan son of Ralph the rector and Nicholas his brother. This

release was probably the close of a long-standing dispute, for as early as 1231 Eva daughter of Ralph de Aighton made claims against Adam de Winkley and others; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, pp. 446, 522.

¹⁹⁷ DD, no. 656. The bounds began at the head of Radwell ford, followed the thread of Ribble as far as the middle of Longflat, and by various lines to the starting-point. Land called Thuwes and Morton brook are named.

Robert de Manneby was prior in 1251 and 1262; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 799.

¹⁹⁸ DD, no. 655. The bounds began at Horrockford and went down the Hodder and Ribble to Longflat, across the meadow to Blakeyke and the lower head of Hescetley, then by the carr and Simonscroft to Hamelin's land and Raven ridding as far as the Stony way; by this to the Hodder.

¹⁹⁹ Assize R. 404, m. 5d. John de Winkley (perhaps the son of Adam) gave lands to his son Robert, the mill on the Hodder being mentioned; DD, no. 671.

²⁰⁰ Assize R. 404, m. 5d. Other Winkleys are named *ibid.* m. 2, 11, 11d, 14. The name has many spellings—Winkedelega, Wynydele, &c. Winkley was the usual form of the surname in the 17th century.

²⁰¹ Assize R. 1238, m. 35; also De Banco R. 31, m. 93.

²⁰² Assize R. 408, m. 32, 94.

²⁰³ *Ibid.* m. 6, 32d. Richard son of Adam de Winkley is also named; *ibid.* m. 7c-d.

²⁰⁴ Assize R. 1299, m. 14; Adam had

been in the service of Robert de la Garde at Warwick. William's widow was named Amery. She was plaintiff in 1302 (De Banco R. 149, m. 63d), and against the widow and daughter of Henry de Winkley in 1311; *ibid.* 189, m. 9d. In 1321 Margaret widow of another William de Winkley and of Robert Att Hall claimed a messuage, &c., against Margaret widow of Adam Banastre; *ibid.* 240, m. 20.

²⁰⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 230.

²⁰⁶ DD, no. 640, 663. Though Adam was heir of John de Winkley, another son John succeeded to Pleasington (see the account of that manor), and in 1344 there was some disputing between the brothers; Assize R. 1435, m. 34.

²⁰⁷ DD, no. 644. Adam son of John de Winkley was defendant in a Great Mearley claim in 1331; Assize R. 1404, m. 18.

²⁰⁸ *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 79.

²⁰⁹ DD, no. 648. In the same year John de Winkley was defendant in a Great Mearley claim; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. iij; 2, m. vj.

²¹⁰ De Banco R. 381, m. 110d.; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. ij. William de Boston, vicar of Mitton, was called to warrant.

²¹¹ DD, no. 658.

²¹² Cf. De Banco R. 444, m. 9d; 450, m. 214.

²¹³ DD, no. 670.

²¹⁴ *Ibid.* no. 660-1.

²¹⁵ *Ibid.* no. 673; his widow Joan agreed with her son as to dower, Margery, widow of Adam, being still alive.

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son and heir made a feoffment of all his lands and the reversion of those held by his mother Joan.²¹⁷ Thomas Winkley was still living in 1479, when he allowed Richard Catterall to make an attachment (perhaps for a mill stream) over his land to the water of Ribble near its junction with the Hodder²¹⁸; but his son and heir Geoffrey had in 1463 married Isabel daughter of Alice and Alexander Nowel,²¹⁹ and was living some time later, when he demised land called Horrocksfields.²²⁰



WINKLEY of Winkley. *Per pale argent and gules an eagle displayed counterchanged.*

Next appears Roger Winkley, with Margaret his wife, in 1508.²²¹ He lived on till 1526, when by his will he left his capital or manor house called Winkley Hall to his then wife Jane for her life.²²² His son Anthony had in 1546 demised Woodfields in Aughton to his brother Roger.²²³ Anthony died in 1566 seized of the capital messuage called Winkley Hall in Aughton and 30 acres of land, held of the queen as of the late monastery of St. John of Jerusalem in England by a rent of 4s. for all services; and half an oxgang of land and a messuage called Woodfields, held of Sir Richard Shireburne by the fortieth part of a knight's fee and 3d. rent and by 21d. rent respectively. Nicholas Winkley the son and heir was forty years of age.²²⁴ A pedigree was recorded in 1613,²²⁵ but the main line of the family was extinct by 1664.²²⁶ Roger Winkley, son of Thomas son of Nicholas, seems to have succeeded to the estates before 1615, when Toby Archbishop of York gave him licence to construct a pew in Mitton Church adjoining the old quire of Richard Shireburne.²²⁷ William Winkley of Winkley, occurring 1641 to 1652, appears to have been the last of the name in possession.²²⁸

Winkley was held in 1696 by Sarah widow of Thomas Lacy, and she sold it to Sir Nicholas Shireburne.²²⁹ It descended like Stonyhurst until 1828, when Thomas Weld sold it to James Wilkinson. Farms called Jumbles and Boat-house, parts perhaps of the original Winkley, had become included in the Walmesley of Dunkenhallow estate and were in 1827 sold by George Petre to the same James Wilkinson. His daughter married a Macdonnell, and her son James in 1879 sold the estate to Mr. William Walmesley Simpson, the present owner.²³⁰

Winkley Hall, now a farm-house, stands in a low situation on the right bank of the Hodder immediately above its junction with the Ribble, but is a house of no architectural interest, having been entirely modernized and altered from its original appearance. It is a two-story stone building with thick walls facing east to the river, but its only ancient features are two windows of 17th-century date at the back, of five and three lights respectively with transoms and hood moulds, and a low one of the same date in the northern end gable.

CRAWSHAW in Aughton was part of the estate of the Clitheroes of Bailey.²³¹ It was in the 17th century tenanted by Richard Holden, younger brother of John Holden of Chagley, probably the recusant of that name who had his lands sequestered by the Commonwealth; on his death in 1652 the trustees for his infant children desired a discharge.²³² The place comes into note through an outrage illustrative of those days. A priest was beheaded at Chapel House Farm in Chagley whilst in the act of saying mass there. The head was thrown over the fence into an adjoining field and Mrs. Holden of Crawshaw gathered it into her apron and took it into her house, and secured also the objects in the chapel at the time—missal, altar cloth, vestments, candles, &c.—and they have been preserved as relics by the family.²³³

Morton, an early place-name, seems to have been in Aughton.²³⁴ A local family used Aughton itself as

²¹⁷ Towneley MS. DD, no. 653.

²¹⁸ *Ibid.* no. 650. ²¹⁹ *Ibid.* no. 763.

²²⁰ *Ibid.* no. 665.

²²¹ *Ibid.* no. 674, 647. In the recorded pedigree Roger is said to have been a son of Thomas.

²²² *Winkley Family*. The will was recorded in 1557.

²²³ DD, no. 669.

²²⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 28. Settlement of the manor of Winkley with various messuages and lands, a mill and a free fishery in the Hodder, made by Nicholas Winkley.

²²⁵ *Ibid.* of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 29, m. 12. Only a year later a similar settlement was made by Thomas Winkley the son of Nicholas, according to the pedigree, with remainders to his uncles.

²²⁶ *Ibid.* Thomas; *ibid.* bde. 30, m. 12. Settlement made in 1586, the son of Thomas Winkley, Cecily.

²²⁷ *Ibid.* Thomas Winkley, Jane his wife, and their son and heir of Henry; *ibid.* bde. 47, m. 114.

²²⁸ *Ibid.* Anthony Isherwood of Chagley and Anne his wife, a daughter of Nicholas Winkley, and that the manor of Chagley withheld by Henry Winkley and other feoffees; Duchy of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 111.

²²⁹ *Ibid.* Thomas Winkley (of Woodfields) and Anne his wife, proved 1590, in pedigree of *Winkley Family*, no. 3.

²²⁹ *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 38; deeds are referred to in the margin. Roger Winkley, the son and heir of Thomas, was thirty-eight years old.

²³⁰ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 334.

²³¹ *Winkley Family*.

²³² He was a creditor of Gabriel Hesketh of Goomsargh; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 188. According to a pedigree in the Shireburne Abstract Bk., Roger Winkley, living in 1649, had a granddaughter Martha (daughter of his son Roger) and a nephew William Winkley of Billington, no doubt the William named in the text.

²³³ Shireburne Abstract Bk.; the brief details given do not show how she came to own it. She had a son John Mitchell by another husband, and Thomas Lacy had a son Roger.

²³⁴ Information of Mr. Simpson and his solicitor, Mr. S. Sandeman.

Myles Macdonnell occurs (either as purchaser or trustee) in 1836, while in 1843 Miss Wilkinson was the daughter and representative of James; *End. Char. Rep.* Her children in 1875 were James Macdonnell and Mary Jane Nelson, widow.

²³¹ Robert de Clitheroe, clerk, granted a pasture called Crawshaw in Bailey to Richard son of Henry de Clitheroe and John his son; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²³² *Royalist Comp. Papers* iii, 236. George

Holoen, killed at Usk, when in the king's service in the war, is supposed to have been of this family; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 330, 340. Richard Holden, a descendant, registered an estate in 1717 as a 'Papist'; Estcourt and Payne, op. cit. 102.

²³³ *Pal. Note-bk.* ii, 127; from family traditions. It is not known who the priest was. The relics were kept with great secrecy at Crawshaw until the establishment of the Jesuits at Stonyhurst, when they began to be shown. They were in 1887 in possession of the Holdens of Hill House in Woodplumpton, and an elaborate description is printed in the *Stonihurst Mag.* of that year (Nov.). A stained altar-cloth has the initials E H (or P H) embroidered on it. One of the chaubles is inscribed: 'Orate pro animabus Oliveri Wastlei et Ellence uxoris ejus.' The missal (1570) once belonged to Dr. Henry Holden; it bears the words: 'Dieses gehört unserm Master und unsern lieben Philp.' The Wastleys appear to have been a Chorley family.

²³⁴ Almarica daughter of Sward de Morton complained in 1276 of disseisin of her free tenement in Morton and Aughton by Godith de Riddings and others; Assize R. 405, m. 4; 1238, m. 31 d. 1; De Banco R. 27, m. 26 d. 4. As heir of her aunt Sibyl daughter of Gamel de Morton she in 1284 claimed 2 acres in

BLACKBURN HUNDRED MITTON (PART OF)

a surname.²³⁵ The Reads were long connected with this part of the township.²³⁶

CHAIGLEY was originally included in the manor of Aighton, the lords of the latter holding it.²³⁷ Thus in 1347 Roger son of John de Mitton claimed five messuages, &c., in Chaigley against Sir John de Harrington, Katherine his wife, Sir Thomas de Arderne, Agnes widow of Sir Robert de Horncliff, Robert son of Robert de Shireburne, Robert de Morley and Hugh de Bradford. It appeared that Margaret Banastre was formerly in possession and that her four daughters had succeeded, viz. Katherine, Alice, Agnes and Joan; also that one Thomas Talbot had held a moiety of the property in dispute, but had died. The estate included rents of two pairs of white gloves and two barbed arrows.²³⁸

The principal family was that of Holden,²³⁹ and their estate was regarded as a manor. Amabel widow of Jordan de Mitton granted lands in Aighton to her daughter Cecily, the rent being a pair of white gloves and the bounds extending to Longridge on the west.²⁴⁰ John son of Jordan de Mitton confirmed to the said Cecily his sister the lands of his mother's gift, they being described as in Chaigley in Aighton.²⁴¹ Cecily married Henry de Holden,²⁴² but the descent cannot be clearly traced. The above Roger de Mitton in 1347 claimed various messuages and lands in Aighton against Henry de Blackburn, Mary his wife, Ralph de Holden and John his son.²⁴³ In 1365 the feoffees granted certain lands to Ralph de Holden and Maud his daughter, with remainder to John his son,²⁴⁴ while John soon afterwards released to his father and sister lands in Bailey near the Daniscoles.²⁴⁵

Elizabeth daughter of John de Holden and heir of her brother, another John, occurs in 1379 and as

widow in 1393; she afterwards married a Richard de Holden, by whom she had sons John, Henry and Geoffrey and three daughters, settlements being made in 1405 and 1420.²⁴⁶ Richard Holden of Witton in 1445 released to John Holden all right to lands in Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley formerly owned by Ralph de Holden and Maud his daughter.²⁴⁷ John Holden the elder²⁴⁸ occurs in various deeds from 1468 to 1491; in the latter year he set apart lands for the use of Elizabeth daughter of Lawrence Asshaw, who was to marry Thomas son and heir of John Holden the younger.²⁴⁹

Thomas's heir in 1514 was his brother John, rector of St. Mary's, Cricklade, who granted lands to his brother and heir Ralph husband of Elizabeth daughter of Richard Hancock.²⁵⁰ Ralph in 1522-3 made a settlement on his son John's marriage with Alice daughter of Thomas Grimshaw,²⁵¹ and Ralph and his son John occur again as late as 1557, when they granted an annuity of 20s. to Henry and William, other sons of Ralph.²⁵² John Holden succeeded soon afterwards, selling land in Aighton and Bailey to Sir Richard Shireburne in 1560²⁵³ and in the next year arranging for the marriage of his son Richard.²⁵⁴

Richard Holden, Jane his then wife and Richard his son and heir in 1596 agreed to the levying of a fine of certain lands in Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley²⁵⁵; Richard Holden was a freeholder in 1600.²⁵⁶ John Holden of Chaigley, son and heir of Richard and Isabel his wife, in 1623 sold Clough House *alias* Grubbe Hall in Grindleton to Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst.²⁵⁷ John died in 1637 holding a capital messuage in Chaigley and other lands, &c., of the heirs of Amabel de Mitton in socage by the rent of a pair of white gloves. Mary

Aighton against William son of William atte Hall, and he called Ralph de Morton to warrant him; Assize R. 1265, m. 4 d. She afterwards married Robert de Spendlow of Morton, and they were engaged in various suits in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 21 d., 32 d. From one it appears that her brother was Jordan de Aighton; *ibid.* m. 67.

²³⁵ Ralph son of Nicholas de Aighton was plaintiff in 1253; Cur. Reg. R. 148, m. 44. Maud the widow and Thomas the son of Ellis de Aighton claimed dower and land in Aighton in 1274 against Ralph de Mitton; Assize R. 1341, m. 6 d., 5. John son of Alan de Aighton summoned Ralph de Mitton to warrant a charter in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 32 d.

²³⁶ In 1292 John de Read of Aighton claimed common of pasture against Henry son of Robert del Ash, but it was shown that Margery widow of Ralph de Mitton held part in dower, and plaintiff was nonsuited; Assize R. 408, m. 35 d.

²³⁷ Robert Read died in 1610 holding lands in Aighton and Bailey of Richard Shireburne by a rent of 4s.; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 176. His son and heir Richard, then aged twelve, died in 1638, leaving a son Robert, sixteen years old, to inherit; *Towneley MSS.* C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1000.

²³⁸ Ralph de Mitton in 1246 had 20 acres in Chaigley, claimed by Jordan son of Ralph; Assize R. 404, m. 5 d. After 1290 Ralph son of John de Mitton confirmed to Thomas le Surey (Southron) various lands in Chaigley for life; *Dods.*

MSS. xci, fol. 161. Henry de Holden was a witness.

²³⁹ Robert de Shireburne, Robert de Horncliff, John de Harrington the younger and Thomas de Arderne were plaintiffs against various persons in 1331, a house in Chaigley having been broken into; *De Banco R.* 286, m. 159.

²⁴⁰ Assize R. 1435, m. 18.

²⁴¹ A collection of Holden deeds is preserved in Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 562-78. Some of the family deeds are in the possession of Mr. Fitzherbert-Brockholes of Cloughton.

²⁴² *Ibid.* 875. The 'land of William Loud' is named.

²⁴³ *Ibid.*; Robert and Adam de Holden were witnesses. Amabel was living in 1284 and 1291; Assize R. 1268, m. 12. ²⁴⁴ *De Banco R.* 91, m. 34 d.; 92, m. 67.

²⁴⁵ *Ibid.* C.8, 13, p. 573.

²⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 563.

²⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 563-6. Geoffrey, bastard son of the younger John, is named. The 1420 deed names 'Loud's lands,' Greengrove in Bailey and Harrelegh in Aighton. Some Loud family deeds may be seen *ibid.* 798 and Add. MS. 32106, no. 1190.

²⁴⁸ Elizabeth's husband may have been the Richard son of Richard de Holden who made a feoffment of his lands in 1383; C.8, 13, p. 562. Adam son of Randle de Bailey in 1412 gave to trustees lands which he had had of the feoffment of John son of John son of Randle (Ralph) de Holden; *ibid.* 144.

²⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 566. John Holden of Aigh-

ton occurs in 1443 and 1465; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 5, m. 66; 27, m. 22.

²⁴⁹ In 1468 Robert Shireburne the younger of Stonyhurst regranted to John Holden the elder lands in Aighton, &c.; C.8, 13, p. 567. Four years later John son of Richard Holden and Margaret his wife (daughter of Richard Loud) granted Mickie Greengrove to John Holden the elder; *ibid.* John Holden the elder in 1488 confirmed Little Greengrove in Bailey to Robert, Henry, Richard, William, Thomas and Katherine, children of Richard Holden lately deceased; *ibid.* 568.

²⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 569.

²⁵¹ *Ibid.* 570.

²⁵² *Ibid.* 575.

²⁵³ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 22, m. 111.

²⁵⁴ C.8, 13, p. 571; Richard was to marry Anne daughter of Roger Nowell of Read. John Holden, Margaret his then wife and Richard his son occur in 1584; *ibid.* 575. Thomas was a younger son; *ibid.* 576.

²⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 578; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 59, m. 233. Jane afterwards married John Shireburne of Bailey; C.8, 13, p. 577. Richard the father made a lease of land in Stonyhurst Park to younger sons Thomas and John, but they resigned to their brother Richard in 1598; *ibid.* 574.

²⁵⁶ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 236. Richard had three sons—John the heir, named in the text, Henry the theologian and Richard of Crowshaw; W. A. Abram in *Preston Guardian*, Oct. 1874. ²⁵⁷ C.8, 13, p. 577.

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his daughter and heir was fifteen years of age.²⁶⁸ She married Thomas Brookholes of Cloughton, and Chingley was sold to Richard Shireburne in 1655.²⁶⁹ From that time it descended to Stonyhurst till about 1840, when it was sold to William Winstanley. It has descended to his grandson, Mr. William Alfred Winstanley, who is called lord of the manor of Chingley.²⁷⁰

Overholme in Chingley is named in 1381²⁶¹ and Kyrtidding in 1600.²⁶²

B AILEY also was properly a member of Aighton, as appears from charters already cited, but it had greater importance than Chingley and was counted a manor.

It gave a name to one or more families, probably descendants of the Mittons,²⁶³ including that which, as has been seen, took Shireburne as a surname. It is not possible to trace the name further.²⁶⁴

Henry de Clayton²⁶⁵ acquired land in Bailey in 1184 from Adam de Edicles and Christiana his wife; it was to be held by the render of a clove gillyflower yearly to Christiana or her heirs.²⁶⁶ He then exchanged it for a messuage, land and the moiety of a water-mill held by William de Winkley and Amery his wife.²⁶⁷ Henry was in 1290 summoned to warrant the tenant of certain land in which dower



WINSTANLEY OF Chingley. Or two bars above in chief three crosses formy gules.

was claimed by Alice widow of John de Bailey.²⁶⁸ Philip de Clayton in 1338 made a settlement of a messuage and land in Bailey and Dutton; the remainder was to his son Robert, who had married Isabel.²⁶⁹ Isabel, as widow of Robert, was plaintiff in 1345.²⁷⁰

The Knights Hospitallers had, as already noted,²⁷¹ an estate in this part of the township. About 1300 it was acquired by Robert de Clitheroe, one of the king's clerks and rector of Wigan 1303-34.²⁷² Sir Adam de Clitheroe, apparently in consequence of some dispute, carried off a large quantity of cattle, provisions, furnishings and books from the manor-house of Bailey in 1332.²⁷³ When in 1330 Robert desired to give his 'manor of Bailey' to Cocksand Abbey it was found that the said manor was held of the Prior of St. John in England by the service of 18d. yearly; the prior held it in perpetual alms of the Lady Isabel, queen of England, as of the honor of Clitheroe, she holding of the king by knight's service. The yearly value was £6 13s. 4d.²⁷⁴ This benefaction was not carried through, the chantry being founded instead. Robert, who had many disputes concerning his lands,²⁷⁵ in 1334 gave his manor of Bailey to Henry de Clitheroe.²⁷⁶

In 1350 the feoffee of Henry de Clitheroe granted to Edmund the son of Henry and his wife Eleanor daughter of Sir Nicholas Boteler certain lands in Bailey, with remainders to Hugh son of Sir Adam de Clitheroe, Nicholas son of Sir Roger de Clitheroe and Richard son of Thomas de Knowle.²⁷⁷ The next in possession, about 1378, was Nicholas de Clitheroe²⁷⁸;

²⁶¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, 100.

²⁶² Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²⁶³ Family monuments are in Preston Unitarian Church; Hexton, Preston, 157. There is a pedigree in Burke's *Peerage*.

²⁶⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, ii, 260.

²⁶⁵ *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, iii, 458.

²⁶⁶ *Walleys Coucher. (Chet. Soc.)*, iii, 680.

²⁶⁷ The following notes may be of use. Oteude Bailey and Walter his son attested a charter in the early part of the 13th century; Towneley MS. DD, no. 654.

High son of Walter de Bailey granted 2 acres in the vill of Bailey to Alexander son of William de Elland, the grant being attested by Walter de Bailey and John son; Add. MS. 32107, no. 921, 875. John son of Walter de Bailey granted a moiety of mill to Adam 'Wittandefot,' and John de Bailey, probably the same person, gave land to Adam son of Adam 'Wittandefot,' the charter naming the 'land of Otes my brother.'

In 1284 inquiry was made as to whether Otes de Bailey had had a rent of 9s. 3d. from Aighton claimed by his son John (son) by Amice de Bradley; Assize R. 1266, m. 21 d. The occupiers' names are given. In 1291 John son of Otes de Bailey had a dispute as to inheritance with Henry son of Robert the Miller; Assize R. 1294, m. 11 d. In the following year John son of Otes de Bailey was named as the value of 48s. from his executors—John son of Avice (son) de Hayhurst and Ralph de Biley; Assize R. 408, m. 10.

In 1292 also Richard Pleyndamours was named as the value of the third part of messuages, mill, land and rent in Aighton against Avice formerly the wife of Otes (Eudo) de Bailey and John her son (a minor), &c. Alice had been wife of John de Bailey, but had left him to live with Richard; having returned and been reconciled to her husband before his death her claim was allowed; *ibid.* m. 56 d. The same Richard and Alice were defendants to a claim by Adam son of Richard son of John de Bailey; *ibid.* m. 10. Robert son of John de Bailey was plaintiff in 1285 and 1291; Assize R. 1271, m. 11 d.; 1294, m. 9.

²⁶⁸ See the account of Dutton. *Final Conc.* i, 161.

²⁶⁹ *Ibid.* i, 162. In 1292 Amery widow of William de Winkley claimed a messuage and land in Aighton as daughter and heir of John de Bailey. The defendants were Thomas de Grengore and Maud his wife; Assize R. 408, m. 6.

²⁷⁰ De Banco R. 82, m. 52 d. Henry de Clayton was defendant in 1291; *ibid.* 89, m. 28. ²⁷¹ *Final Conc.* ii, 109.

²⁷² De Banco R. 343, m. 102.

²⁷³ See Winkley.

²⁷⁴ In 1299 Robert was plaintiff respecting lands in Aighton and Bailey, the defendants being Jordan Moody and Jordan de Bailey; De Banco R. 126, m. 130 d. In 1301 he purchased messuages and land in Bailey and Clitheroe from John son of Roger de Bolton and Cecily his wife, soon afterwards securing an oxgang and a half of land, &c., from William son of Nicholas de Mitton; *Final Conc.* i, 198. Another acquisition was from Edmund Talbot; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²⁷⁵ Coram Rege R. 293, m. 52 d. A detailed list is given of the goods carried off, including cattle, horse, barley, oats, salt beef and fish, brass pots, a wyndon shete and canevace' for winnowing corn, frying pan and roast iron, carpets, cushions,

'canevaces' for the lord's bed, cross-bow with sixteen quarrels, wagon, hammers, saw, 'resting wimbel,' a 'grouelly' pitchfork, &c.; valuable resins called 'le Rose,' 'ipomadon,' 'athis and prophilias,' 'isope,' 'luodaries,' 'troye' and 'breton'; a palter glosed, missal, legendary, grayle, vestment, altar towels, censers, phials, cross of latten, and other things in the chapel.

²⁷⁶ Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 106.

²⁷⁷ In 1327 Robert complained that Margaret widow of Adam Banastre had impounded his plough cattle; De Banco R. 272, m. 79. For minor disputes see *ibid.* 199, m. 462 d.; Coram Rege R. 292, m. 17. In 1334 it was alleged that Sir Adam de Clitheroe, then dead, had retained John de Bailey and others to make claims against him, but John was able to show a pardon from the king dated at Berwick 26 July 1333; *ibid.* 297, Rex m. 20.

²⁷⁸ Sir Adam had claimed the 'manor of Bailey' from Robert in 1332, the defence being that Bailey was in Aighton and not in Clitheroe. Adam was the son of Hugh de Clitheroe, who was stated to have had possession in the time of Edward I; De Banco R. 290, m. 116; 291, m. 149. John son of Adam de Clitheroe in the same year claimed a messuage, &c., in Aighton against Robert de Clitheroe and many others. The defence was noteworthy—that there was no vill in Lancashire called 'Aghton' without an adjunct; Assize R. 1411, m. 12.

²⁷⁹ Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²⁸⁰ Dods, MSS. cliii, fol. 101B, Edmund de Clitheroe granted a lease in 1351; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²⁸¹ Isabel widow of Henry de Clitheroe released her dower to him.

BLACKBURN HUNDRED MITTON (PART OF)

he was son of Edmund.²⁷⁹ He occurs down to 1430,²⁸⁰ and was succeeded by a son Robert,²⁸¹ who in 1443 was summoned to answer Robert Shireburne and Alice his wife, widow of Sir William Hoghton, as to a bond dated 1432 for the marriage of Richard his son and heir to Margaret Hoghton, daughter of Alice. Richard had by inheritance lands in Cumberhalgh and Preston, formerly John de Singleton's.²⁸² Richard son of Robert Clitheroe and Alice his wife made a feoffment in 1459-60.²⁸³

Thomas Clitheroe was in possession in 1468 when he presented to Bailey Chapel; in 1474 he in conjunction with Elizabeth his wife received from feoffees the manor of Bailey.²⁸⁴ He made a settlement of his estates in 1504-5,²⁸⁵ and was within two years succeeded by his son Robert, who then granted Bailey Hall to his mother Ellen.²⁸⁶ Ralph son of Richard Clitheroe was in possession by 1544²⁸⁷; he died in August 1556 holding Crawshaw, Walshman's Croft in Bailey, &c., of Sir Richard Shireburne by a rent of 5s. 1d.; also lands in Goosnargh and Whittingham. His heirs were his father's three sisters or their representatives, viz. Isabel wife of John Halstead, aged seventy, aunt; Joan daughter of John Blakeden, thirty, cousin; and George son of Mary Franks, thirty, cousin.²⁸⁸ Ralph had, however, just before his death sold all his lands to Sir Richard Shireburne,²⁸⁹ who appears to have made arrangements with members of the family and others.²⁹⁰

This manor descended with Stonyhurst until 1831, when it was sold by Cardinal Weld to Joseph

Fenton.²⁹¹ It has since descended with Dutton. No courts are held.

A family named Ash had for several centuries an estate in Bailey and Aighton.²⁹² Ralph de Bailey granted land in Bailey to Robert son of John de Ash, to be held by 6d. rent,²⁹³ and Ralph de Mitton made another grant to Robert de Ash and Henry his son at 2s. rent.²⁹⁴ These rents were still payable in the 17th century, but there is not material available to show the descent completely.²⁹⁵ Hugh Ash died in 1554 seised of messuages and lands in Dutton, Ribchester, Aighton and Bailey, those in the last-named township being held of the king and queen as of their manor of Clitheroe. George, the son and heir, was only a year old.²⁹⁶ Edward Ash of Clough Bank died in 1609 holding lands in Aighton and Bailey of Richard Shireburne by rents of 2s. and 6d. respectively; his heir, his son Robert, was fifty-eight years old.²⁹⁷

A younger branch of the Shireburnes was designated 'of Bailey.' Richard Shireburne of Bailey Hall—probably lessee—was a younger son of the Hugh Shireburne of Stonyhurst who died in 1528; he died about 1580.²⁹⁸ A descendant, also named Richard, was outlawed for high treason in 1715, having taken part in the Jacobite rising.²⁹⁹ Sir Edward Sherburne, the poet (1618-1702), is usually supposed to have been of the Bailey line.³⁰⁰

An early place-name was Greengore in the northern half of Bailey.³⁰¹ In 1314 Thomas del Greengore confirmed to Adam his son certain land in Bailey,

²⁷⁹ See note 281 below.

²⁸⁰ He presented to Bailey chantry in 1421. He gave leases of Bailey Hall in 1407 and 1430; Gerard, op. cit. 49, 50 (from Leagramp and Stonyhurst D.). In 1403 he entailed his lands in the counties of Nottingham, York and Lancaster; Shireburne Abstract Bk. The chief residence of the family appears to have been at Auckley, to the east of Doncaster, on the border of Notts.

Robert de Hoghton in 1407 held 4 acres in Aighton of Nicholas Clitheroe of Bailey by 3d. rent; Inq. a.q.d. file 438, no. 26. Among the Hoghton deeds are grants of land in Bailey and Aighton from Richard son of John de Bailey to Adam de Hoghton, &c.; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 60b, 55.

²⁸¹ Robert son and heir of Nicholas Clitheroe and grandson of Edmund occurs in 1444; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, p. 282. He married Margaret daughter of John de Singleton; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²⁸² Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 5, m. 15. Robert Clitheroe in 1447-8 gave Bailey Hall on lease to Richard Crombholme; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²⁸³ Ibid. Richard was living in 1466 and Alice his widow 1473; ibid.

²⁸⁴ Ibid.

²⁸⁵ Ibid. The will of Thomas Clitheroe (wrongly described as incumbent of Mitton) is given in Baines' *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 101.

²⁸⁶ Ibid. Robert presented to Bailey Chapel in 1517 and was living in 1521.

Robert Rushton of Walsall claimed the manor called Bailey Hall in right of his wife Ellen in 1518; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Hen. VIII, iii, R. 1. From a plea of 1531 it appears that Henry Alton had demised the manor of Bailey Hall to Edward Halstead for the life of

Ellen Rishton, widow, who had a rent of £6 16s. 8d. from it; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 153, m. 15 d.

²⁸⁸ Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²⁸⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 26.

A moiety of the manor of Bailey was in 1549 granted to Robert Low by Ralph Clitheroe, together with lands in Bailey and Goosnargh; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 13, m. 102.

²⁹⁰ Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²⁹¹ In 1557 Sir Richard purchased a moiety of nine messuages, &c., in Aighton and Bailey from Robert Clitheroe; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 17, m. 21. In 1574 he purchased nine messuages, &c., from George Green; ibid. bde. 36, m. 280. In the following year he obtained a considerable estate in Aighton, Bailey and Whittingham from John Hopwood; ibid. bde. 37, m. 57. A further purchase was made in 1590 from John Halstead in Aighton, Bailey, Winkley, Haighton and Goosnargh; ibid. bde. 52, m. 51. Also a smaller one in 1593 from John Burgoyne esquire in Aighton, Chayley and Bailey; ibid. bde. 55, m. 153. The 'manor' of Bailey is not mentioned subsequently, except as part of the Shireburne estate.

²⁹² Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 371.

²⁹³ Deeds are in Add. MS. 32107, no. 874-930.

²⁹⁴ Ibid. no. 930. Ralph de Bailey also granted land in the vill of Bailey to Robert son of John de Ash, who married Cecily daughter of Roger de Heyhurst (in Dutton); ibid. no. 883, 899.

²⁹⁵ Ibid. no. 925.

²⁹⁶ Adam son of Adam Walkandfot in 1292 claimed a tenement in Bailey and Dutton against Richard son of Robert de Ash; Assize R. 408, m. 42. In 1304 Robert de Clitheroe claimed account against Richard de Ash, his bailiff, and

in 1327 against two of the name, the elder and younger; De Banco R. 152, m. 181 d.; 268, m. 34.

Richard de Ashes the elder was defendant in a claim for land in Aighton put forward by Ralph son of Jordan Moody in 1334; Coram Rege R. 297, m. 16 d. In 1338 Richard de Ash gave land in Bailey to his son Robert; Add. MS. 32107, no. 898. Robert is described as 'of Dutton' in 1341 (ibid. no. 896) and in 1346 he obtained land in Aighton from William de Wormstall and Margaret his wife; ibid. no. 882. It appears William and Margaret (in her right) held an oxgang of land in Aighton which they sold in 1335 to Henry son of Robert del Hall; *Final Conc.* ii, 98.

John de Ash seems to have followed about the time of Richard II. His son Richard married Margery daughter of Thomas del Ridding, and she in 1439, as widow of John de Whalley, had held lands of Richard de Shireburne by a rent of 2s. Thomas Ridding was her brother and heir; Add. MS. 32107, no. 874, 895, 886. For the Whalley family see *Final Conc.* iii, 75.

Thomas Ash in 1456 had a tenement called Hurst in Aighton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 894.

²⁹⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 35. ²⁹⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 165.

²⁹⁹ His will of that date is printed by C. D. Sherborn, op. cit. 71, and an account of the family follows. Some other wills are printed in *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), ii, 159, 179.

³⁰⁰ See further in the account of Dutton and Stidd.

³⁰¹ See Sherborn, op. cit. 84; Gerard, *Stonhyurst Coll.* 82; *Dir. Nat. Hist.*

³⁰² See the account of the Holden family.

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excepting the Greengore.³⁰² John son of Thomas de Greengore in 1364 released land in Cloughton to Ralph de Hilden; while in 1388 Adam de Greengore, brother and heir of John, confirmed to John son of John son of Ralph de Hilden the land called Greengore in Bailey.³⁰³

The freeholders recorded in 1600, in addition to Shireburne, Winkley and Holden, were Richard Goodshaw, Thomas Loud, Robert Read and John Tomlinson of Aughton; also Richard Aughton of Chaigley.³⁰⁴ Some of these have already been named.

In 1568 there was a dispute as to Hill House in Chaigley between John Loud and Joan his wife on the one part and William Loud, &c., on the other.³⁰⁵ Sir Richard Shireburne in 1546 purchased a messuage and tenement in Aughton from James Loud and Isabel his wife.³⁰⁶ Thomas Loud in 1632 compounded for his recusancy by an annual payment of £2.³⁰⁷ William son and heir of James Loud held land in 1691.³⁰⁸

Thomas Haghton *alias* Tomlinson held land in Bailey in 1546, with remainder to Richard Tomlinson.³⁰⁹ John Tomlinson died in 1624 holding land in Chaigley, with common of pasture in Bailey, of Richard Shireburne as of his manor of Aughton; Thurstan his son and heir was fifty years of age.³¹⁰ John Tomlinson, apparently another son, died in 1633 holding land in Chaigley and Clitheroe of the king; his brother Thurstan was heir.³¹¹

Richard 'Haghton' and Alice his wife procured a messuage called Armetriding, &c., in Chaigley from Sir Richard Shireburne and Maud his wife in 1546, apparently in exchange for a tenement in Aughton.³¹² A settlement of four messuages, dovecote, lands, &c., was in 1548 made by Richard and Alice Haghton, the remainders being to sons John and Roger, and to heirs male of John father of Richard Haghton.³¹³

Hugh de Hacking in 1311 acquired a messuage and land in Aughton from Thomas de Broadhurst and Agnes his wife.³¹⁴ This was probably the estate of Henry de Shuttleworth and Agnes his wife in 1366.³¹⁵ Broadhurst and other lands in Aughton were in 1644 held by Nicholas Grimshaw of Clayton.³¹⁶

Thomas Bradley of Thornley in 1564 held messuages, &c., in Chaigley partly of the queen and partly of someone unknown.³¹⁷ Roger brother of Richard Bradley of Bailey (deceased) in 1653 petitioned for the restoration of a moiety of the estate, which had been sequestered for the recusancy of

Elizabeth, Richard's widow; she was then dead. Roger himself was 'conformable' to the Parliament, 'ever a dutiful and constant good Churchman,' and had two sons in the army.³¹⁸

Mary Dewhurst *alias* Osbaldeston died in 1638 holding a messuage, &c., in Bailey of the king as of the honor of Clitheroe; Robert her son and heir was thirty years of age.³¹⁹ Robert Dewhurst as a 'delinquent' had his lands sequestered by the Parliament, and in 1654 his son James petitioned for restoration.³²⁰

A few particulars about non-resident holders are found in the inquiries.³²¹

A considerable number of landowners contributed to the subsidy of 1524, the principal being Hugh Shireburne. The others were: Robert Ash, the wife of Thomas Clitheroe, Thomas Gooday, John Halghton, Ralph Holden, Thomas Lenox, Robert Waddington and Roger Winkley.³²² The names in the 1543 subsidy list are: Richard Shireburne, Robert Shireburne, Robert Waddington, Ralph Holden, John Gooday, the widow of John Halghton, Anthony Winkley, John Hayhurst and Thomas Johnson.³²³ In 1597 the following contributed for their lands: Richard Shireburne (self and wife), Richard Holden, John Shireburne (for wife), Richard Haughton, John Tomlinson, Bartholomew Gooday, Robert Read, Thomas Lowde, Henry Heyhurst.³²⁴ In 1626 Richard Shireburne, Roger Winkley, Richard Haughton, Thurstan Tomlinson, Richard Holden, Richard Crombleholme (for wife), Bartholomew Gooday, Richard Read, John Whitaker and Henry Hayhurst; the wife of Richard Shireburne and a large number of others paid as non-communicants.³²⁵

In the Commonwealth time Anne Watson, a recusant, had had her estates sequestered, but was dead in 1654.³²⁶ The hearth tax return of 1666 shows that at Aughton there were eighty-two hearths liable, of which Stonyhurst had twenty-three, the house of Anne Winkley widow had five, that of James Loud five, and four houses had three. At Bailey there were thirty-eight hearths, Mrs. Elizabeth Rishton's house having five. At Chaigley there were forty-two hearths, but only two dwellings had as many as three.³²⁷ In addition to Sir Nicholas Shireburne a number of 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.³²⁸ The land tax return of 1787 shows that Thomas Weld held nearly all the land; the Earl of Derby had a part of Chaigley.³²⁹

³⁰² Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, p. 475.

³⁰³ *Ibid.* The Greengore charters are in the possession of Mr. Fitzherbert-Brockholes of Cloughton.

³⁰⁴ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*,

1524-7.

³⁰⁵ *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 348;

1524-7.

³⁰⁶ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12*, m. 226, 259; the Louds had Ridding, Lawerott, &c. Edmund Loud had a messuage and land in 1587; *ibid.* bde. 16, m. 102.

³⁰⁷ *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xxiv,

178.

³⁰⁸ *Exch. of Pleas, Mich. 3 Will. and Marry*, m. 40.

³⁰⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12*, m. 212.

³¹⁰ Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, p. 1184.

³¹¹ *Ibid.* 1181.

³¹² *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12*, m. 206, 223.

³¹³ *Ibid.* bde. 13, m. 143; see also bde. 52 (1590), m. 75; 58 (1597), m. 173.

³¹⁴ *Final Conc. ii*, 10.

³¹⁵ *Ibid.* ii, 171. See also *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 518.

³¹⁶ Add. MS. 32105, no. 901.

³¹⁷ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi*, no. 37.

³¹⁸ *Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 217-20.

³¹⁹ Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, p. 340.

³²⁰ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, ii, 244-51.

³²¹ Sir William Leyland of Morley in 1547 held land in Aughton and Chaigley of the king by the fortieth part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix*, no. 43.

Richard Crombleholme in 1588 held

land in Huntingdon (Dutton) and Bailey of the queen by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* xiv, no. 40. See also *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 28*, m. 206.

James Livesey of Livesey in 1620 held land in Chaigley, but the tenure was not recorded; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, ii, 278.

³²² *Subs. R. Lancs. bde. 130*, no. 82.

³²³ *Ibid.* no. 125.

³²⁴ *Ibid.* bde. 131, no. 274.

³²⁵ *Ibid.* no. 317.

³²⁶ *Cal. Com. for Comp.*, v, 3218.

³²⁷ *Lay Subs. Lancs. bde. 250*, no. 9.

³²⁸ They were Edward Bradley, James Dilworth, John Hill and Samson Rawcliffe of Aughton; John Merrick of Bailey and Christopher Hudson of Chaigley; Eatcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 102, 106, &c.

³²⁹ Returns at Preston.

BLACKBURN HUNDRED MITTON (PART OF)

A chapel of St. John the Baptist was built in Bailey by Robert de Clitheroe, and he obtained the royal licence to grant it with the endowment he provided to Cocker-sand Abbey; the canons were to provide two chaplains.³³⁰ This intention does not seem to have been carried into effect, for in 1338 Henry de Clitheroe obtained a fresh licence from the king authorizing him to alienate two messuages, 40 acres of land, &c., in Ribchester and Dutton for the endowment of a chaplain who should celebrate daily for the souls of Robert de Clitheroe and others.³³¹ In 1548 it was found that the incumbent 'celebrated there accordingly and did minister the Blessed Sacrament to the inhabitants adjoining at such times as the curates of the parish church cannot repair to them for the floods.'³³² Most of the chaplains' names are known, as follows³³³ :—

1334	William de Preston
oc. 1338	Thomas ³³⁴
oc. 1403-21	Richard Bradley
oc. 1421-62	William Bradley ³³⁵
1468	John Bradley
oc. 1498	William Barker
oc. 1500-17	Lawrence Towneley ³³⁶⁻⁷
1517	Robert Taylor ³³⁸

In 1535 the income was returned as £3 10s. 1d.³³⁹ The endowment was confiscated on the general suppression of chantries, the lands being sold in 1549 to William Eggleston and others,³⁴⁰ and no attempt was made, so far as appears, to maintain service in the chapel. The building gradually fell into ruin, and the last remains of it were destroyed in 1830.³⁴¹ The east window had been removed to Stonyhurst and placed in its present position there, in a room then used as a chapel.³⁴² The Priest's House, or Merrick's Hall, now standing in Bailey, is thought to have been the chantry priest's residence. It contains some wood carving: 'Robertus Taylor cantorista hanc fabricam fieri fecit A. Dñi M.D.xiii.'³⁴³

In Chaigley there was a chantry of St. Chad, but nothing definite is known of its history. It is stated to have been by the roadside opposite a farm now called Chapel House.³⁴⁴ The Chapel-stead in Chaigley is named in a deed of 1378-9.³⁴⁵ Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst in 1600 was seised of 'the late dissolved chantry of St. Chad in Chaigley and the chantry lands lying in the manors of Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley,' and complained that Roger

Nowell and Richard Holden had obtained certain deeds respecting the same, which he ought to have.³⁴⁶

For the Church of England St. John the Evangelist's was built in 1838, near Hurst Green, but within Bailey; a burial-ground is attached. A district was assigned to it in 1870.³⁴⁷ It is in the diocese of Ripon. The vicars are presented by the vicars of Mitton.

The Congregationalists have a small endowed school-chapel at Walker Fold in Chaigley, founded in 1792. Over the doorway is the inscription: 'Chaidgley Charity School, Established by Miss Ellin Haighton And endowed by Miss Ann Haighton, only daughter of Mr. Richd. Haighton, all of London. The ground bought of Mr. Richd. Haighton of Chaidgley, 1792.'³⁴⁸

From the account of the Shireburne family it may be gathered that the practice of the rites of the Roman Catholic religion was maintained in the district with more or less regularity during the whole period of the penal laws.³⁴⁹ Henry Long, a secular priest educated at Rome,³⁵⁰ the chaplain at the hall from 1666 to 1679, was drawn into a controversy with the vicar of Mitton, who had a dispute concerning his revenues with Richard Shireburne, 'the sacrilegious popish patron' of Mitton, as the vicar styled him.³⁵¹ The secular clergy were succeeded by Jesuits about 1700,³⁵² but from 1741 to 1752 the Duchess of Norfolk had a Carmelite for chaplain.³⁵³ On the establishment of the college in 1794 a larger chapel in the house became necessary. In 1797 part of the old stabling was fitted up for public use, and this was replaced in 1835 by the present church of St. Peter adjoining the college. It is a pleasing example of the early Gothic revival, the architect being J. J. Scoles.³⁵⁴ It has in course of time become richly decorated, a tasteful high altar having been given in 1895. The sacristy contains a number of valuable relics, including the cap and seal of B. Thomas More, monstres and other church furniture; also rich vestments, including a chasuble and cope, part of a gift by Henry VII to Westminster Abbey, and a more ancient chasuble of English make called the Luca vestment.³⁵⁵ Mass is also said once a week at St. Joseph's Schools, Hurst Green.

The principal endowment³⁵⁶ is CHARITIES that of £80 a year for the Shireburne almshouses.³⁵⁷ In addition about £10 a year is distributed to the poor from the gift of

³³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 9. It is possible that there had been an earlier chapel there.

³³¹ *Ibid.* 1338-40, p. 30; the chapel is described as 'lately built by Robert de Clitheroe.'

³³² Raines, *Chuntries* (Chet. Soc.), 211-13.

³³³ The list is derived from Whitaker's *Craven* (ed. Morant, 29), his reference being to 'the registers of York' and from the Shireburne Abstract Bk.

³³⁴ Towneley MS. OO, no. 1430.

³³⁵ William Bradley, chaplain of the chantry of Bailey, in 1430-1 made an exchange of lands with the patron, Nicholas Clitheroe; *ibid.* no. 1221, 1223.

He had a son John named in some of the deeds in the Shireburne Abstract Bk.

³³⁶⁻⁷ He occurs in 1500; OO, no. 1457. He resigned in 1517 and Taylor succeeded.

³³⁸ Taylor was still chaplain in 1548, being sixty-nine years old; Raines, loc. cit. ³³⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 144.

³⁴⁰ *Pat.* 3 Edw. VI, pt. iii.

³⁴¹ *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 474.

³⁴² Whitaker, loc. cit.

³⁴³ Gerard, op. cit. 99.

³⁴⁴ A 'chapel house' existed in 1725; *Waldeen's Diary*, 11 (quoted by Nightingale). See also *Stonyhurst Mag.* Nov. 1887 and the account of Crawshaw.

³⁴⁵ Shireburne Abstract Bk.

³⁴⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. excv, S 12.

³⁴⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 1870.

³⁴⁸ Nightingale, *Lancet. Nonconf.* ii, 217.

³⁴⁹ An account of the foundation and endowments is given in *End. Char. R.* 1899.

³⁵⁰ The hiding-places in the hall in 1679 are described in Gerard, op. cit. 78.

³⁵⁰ Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vi, 398.

³⁵¹ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 326.

³⁵² Foley, *Rec. S. J.* v, 400. There was also a chapel at Bailey Hall.

³⁵³ Zimmerman, *Carmel in England*, 372.

³⁵⁴ Gerard, op. cit. 100.

³⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 245-58; views of some are given.

³⁵⁶ An official inquiry was made in 1898; the report, issued in 1899, in cludes a reprint of that of 1826. The details here given are derived from it.

³⁵⁷ Richard 'Scireburne' had in 1686 intended to found an 'almshouse or maison de Dieu' for twenty aged persons, and his son Sir Nicholas in 1706 carried the plan into execution. Each of the almshouses was to have £4 a year and the profits were appropriated to the vicars of Bailey and Chaigley.

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Richard Picketing,³⁵⁵ and other sums from those of John Richmond³⁵⁹ and James Standford.³⁶⁰ The schools at Chagley and Hurst Green have endowments.

SHIREBURNE ALMSHOUSES.—Above Stonyhurst, at the east end of Longridge Fell, at a height of 800 ft. above sea level, stand the Shireburne Almshouses, a picturesque stone building now neglected³⁶¹ and in the first stages of decay, erected in the early years of the 18th century by Sir Nicholas Shireburne. The plan is an adaptation of that of the usual courtyard type employed in such institutions—joined with the E-shaped house plan, the wings projecting only 28 ft. in front of the main block.³⁶² The 'courtyard' in reality forms a terrace 69 ft. 6 in. by 28 ft., raised about 8 ft. above the ground, and approached by a semicircular flight of sixteen steps, 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, forming a most effective architectural feature. The design of the whole building is thoughtful and refined, and has an instinctive fitness and charm, emphasized perhaps by its present forsaken condition. It is a good example of simple Renaissance work, in which full advantage has been taken of the nature of the site on the slope

of the hillside. The walls are of wrought stone with ashlar dressings and plain architraves to all the windows, and the roofs are covered with stone slates with overhanging eaves. The end wings are 19 ft. in width, the whole of the south front being about 107 ft. 6 in. in length, which is increased by high stone walls and gates connecting a small stone out-building on each side with the main structure. The building is of one story, except in the projecting centre, which rises above the roofs on either side and is surmounted by a pedimented gable with stone vase ornaments. In the pediment are the arms of Shireburne with crest and supporters, and below in large letters the words 'Shireburne Almshouses,' and over the middle entrance is a large blank stucco panel, evidently added later, on which probably there was a painted inscription which has completely disappeared. The tenements of the inmates are arranged in ten small double rooms in the middle and side wings, five on each side of the 'chapel,' with the names of the different townships over the doors.³⁶³ From the terrace, which is inclosed by a stone balustrade with turned balusters, there is a fine view to the south over the Ribble Valley.

CHIPPING

CHIPPING

This secluded parish,¹ still uncrossed by a railway line, lies in the hilly country between Longridge Fell on the south and Parlick and Fairsnape Fell on the north; the principal stream is the Loud, dividing the two townships as it flows north-east to join the Hodder. The area is 8,854½ acres, and the population in 1901 numbered 1,133.

The district was called Chippingdale; but this term covered a somewhat wider area than the present parish.

Few antiquities have been found, but a Roman road crossed part of Thornley.

The transference of the parish from its original hundred of Amounderness to that of Blackburn was probably a consequence of the grant of the manor to the lords of Clitheroe. Ecclesiastically it remained in the deanery of Amounderness.

It was one of the parishes laid waste by the Scots in 1322, but apart from this its story has been as peaceful and uneventful as from its out-of-the-way situation might be expected.

The pensions are still paid, but the beneficiaries have for a long time preferred to live in their own villages, as the almshouses are in an out-of-the-way spot on the side of Longridge. It has been proposed to take the buildings down and re-erect them on a more accessible site. The Stonyhurst trustees are liable for repairs.

Two each of the almshouse people were to be chosen from Dutton, Ribchester, Wiswell and Warton.

Sir Nicholas also intended to give 40s. a year to the boatman at Hacking boat, but there is no evidence that this was ever paid. He desired that 'the poor and other inhabitants' (ibid. 3, p. 1184, passage. Other ch. for Longridge, 1791).

Lancashire and for some places in Yorkshire.

³⁵⁶ He gave his land in Ded Banks in Clayton-le-Dale for the benefit of poor housekeepers of Aighton, Bailey and Chagley. The rent is £10, which is distributed annually in small money doles.

³⁵⁷ By his will of 1769 he left the residue of his personal estate (£50) for clothing poor children and relieving old people of the township. The capital is now invested in consols, and the interest, 29s. a year, is distributed in money doles to the sick and other poor persons by the kizar of Hurst Green.

³⁵⁸ See the account of Ribchester charity. R. The share of Bailey amounted in 1731 to £3 2s. 10d., distributed through

To the tax called the fifteenth Chipping paid 28s. and Thornley with Wheatley 17s. 6d., when the hundred paid £37 1s. 7d.² To the county lay of 1624 the two portions paid respectively £2 19s. 6d. and £1 17s. 2d. towards £100 levied on the hundred.³

In 1666 the East End of Chipping had seventy-one hearths liable to be taxed and the West End forty-five, but no house had more than four hearths. In Thornley Alexander Osbaldeston's house had seven hearths and Henry Shireburne's the same; no other dwelling had more than three.⁴

The agricultural land is thus classified: arable land, 46 acres; permanent grass, 6,721; woods and plantations, 75.^{4a}

The church of **ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH** stands on rising ground on the north-west side of the village and consists of chancel and nave with north and south aisles, south porch, west tower and a modern vestry at the north-east corner of the north aisle. The chancel and nave are without structural division and under one roof,

the rector of Stonyhurst in money doles to poor cottagers.

³⁶¹ The last occupant of the houses, who had lived there some time alone, died in 1910.

³⁶² The middle part of the main block, which projects 2 ft., was probably intended for a chapel, but has never been so used.

³⁶³ Chagley, Bailey and Aighton occur each twice.

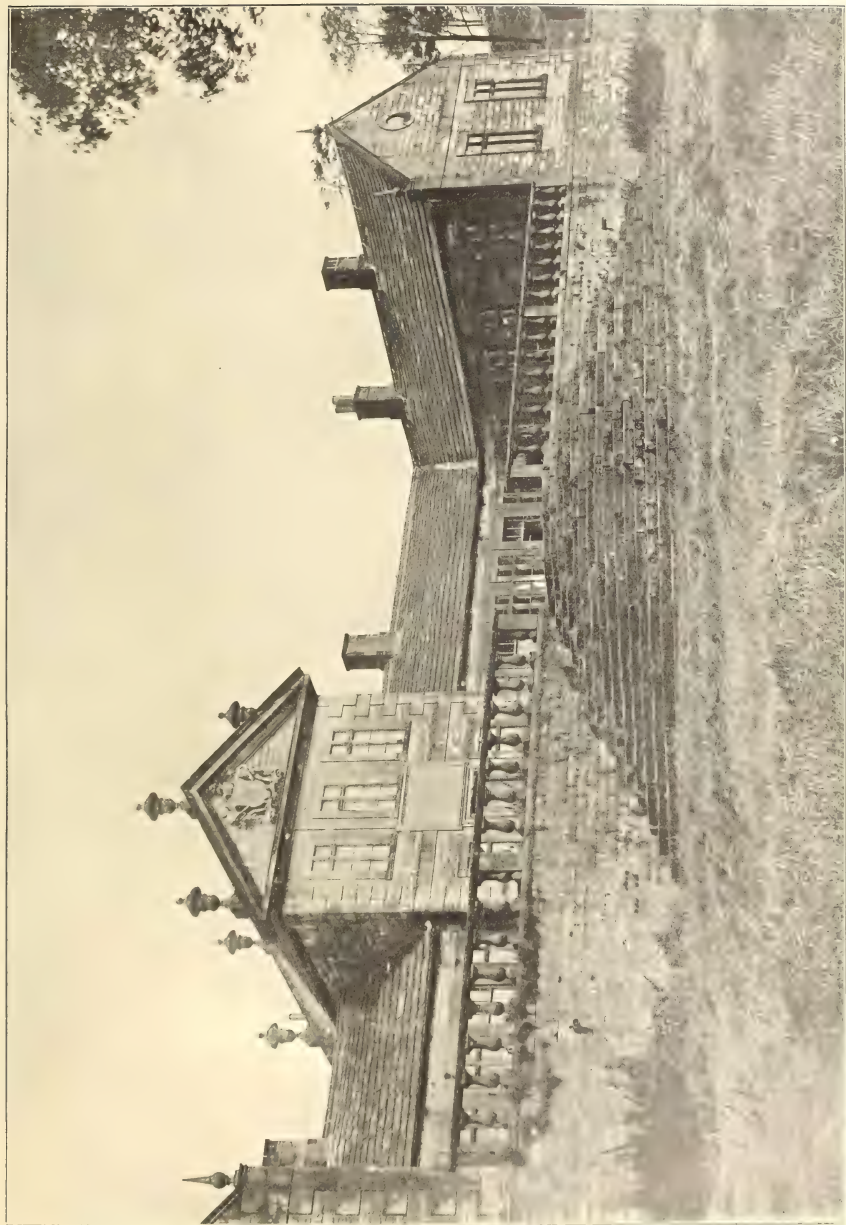
¹ Sixty years ago the people were described as 'plain, homespun, dialectal, retiring, home-loving dwellers, having little and needing less'; Parkinson, *Old Church Clock* (ed. Evans), xvi.

² Gregory, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 19.

³ Ibid. 23.

⁴ Lay Subs. Lancs. bble. 250, no. 9.

^{4a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).



MITTON : SHIREBURN ALMSHOUSES



INDEX MAP OF CHIPPING, LEAGRAM, AIGHTON AND RIBCHESTER

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marked, however, on the outside by a very slight difference in height, the total length being 75 ft., and are open on each side to the aisles by an arcade of five pointed arches. The east end of the chancel, which is 15 ft. wide, is inclosed north and south for a length of 7 ft. by a blank wall, and the aisles, which are unequal in width, are continued the full length of the chancel, the east wall of the building being straight and unbroken, but they stop short of the full length of the nave at the west end. The wider north aisle is under a separate gabled roof of equal height to that of the nave, but the nave roof is continued over the south aisle at a slightly flatter pitch. Both roofs are covered with stone slates and have overhanging eaves, and the walls are constructed of local rubble without plinth, but with buttresses of two stages and diagonal ones at the angles.

The church is largely an early 16th-century rebuilding of an older edifice, which, judging from the north arcade and the piscina in the chancel, seems to have been of 13th-century date. Little or nothing, however, can be said with certainty about the plan or extent of this early building, as the later reconstruction has made the architectural evidence rather elusive, but the plan suggests that the church had north and south aisles in mediaeval times and that having become dilapidated the south aisle was rebuilt about 1506 with a new spacing of the bays to which it was intended to adapt the north arcade. In the end the north arcade, however, perhaps because it was in a better state of preservation, was left more or less as it was, but the piers were largely rebuilt and new caps introduced, fragments of the older work being used up.⁵ There are no traces of an ancient chancel, but if such existed eastward of the present plan it was probably destroyed before the end of the 16th century. There is, however, no evidence of this and the character of the original eastern termination can only be surmised. The 13th-century piscina in the short length of the present chancel wall is probably not in its original position, but if it is, then it is possible that the 13th-century church consisted of a nave extending only as far as the third pier of the north arcade from the east, but possibly further westward. The two west arches are wider than the others and the capital of the pier in question is of a more or less nondescript character. It is scarcely likely that the present arrangement of plan without a structural chancel is that which originally obtained. The tower is an addition or rebuilding of the early 16th century, to which period the rest of the building, where not modern, belongs. In 1702 the church is said to have been resated, in 1754 a gallery was erected at the west end of the nave, and in 1811 a considerable amount of repairs seems to have been done.⁶ Previous to 1872 the exterior was white-washed,⁷ but in that year a thorough restoration of the building was commenced, the roof being found to be dilapidated, the tower unsafe and the masonry of the windows decayed. The north and south walls and south porch were then rebuilt, the ceiling and gallery removed and the church seated with open benches.

There was a partial renovation of the building in 1909.

The chancel is 25 ft. 9 in. long, occupying the two easternmost bays, but the wood screen which formerly stood in line with the second pier has disappeared,⁸ and the chancel is now only differentiated from the nave by the raising of the floor and the arrangement of the seating. The east window, the mullions of which have been renewed, is of five cinquefoiled lights with hollow-chamfered jambs and external hood mould and a low elliptical-arched head without tracery. The 13th-century piscina in the south wall has a trefoiled head, edge-roll moulding and nail-head ornament, but its bowl is gone. In the north wall is a recess with pointed head, 16 in. wide, originally an opening but now built up and used as a credence. The roofs and fittings of the chancel together with those of the rest of the church are modern, the oak quire stalls being erected in 1909. The walls throughout are plastered internally.

The north arcade has five pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers, 1 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 6 ft. in height to the top of the caps. The arches may be the original 13th-century ones and some parts of the caps, as already stated, are probably of this date. Three of these caps follow the section of the piers and are simply moulded with a plain square upper and rounded lower member. One of them is quite plain, but the other two are carved in the neck with, for the most part, very elementary patterns such as an unskilled carver might naturally use at any period, and are probably of the time of the 16th-century rebuilding. On two sides of the westernmost cap, however, there are representations of mediaeval tracery of a type common c. 1300, consisting of two small circles, one with quatrefoil cusping and the other of the 'rose tournaute' type, and a pointed 'window' of three lights with the mullions intersecting in the head, and on the same cap a dragon also occurs. It seems likely, however, that all this work is of one date, the new capitals being carved by a workman of eclectic tastes having a general knowledge of mediaeval forms. The 'rose tournaute' occurs also on the base of the font, which is of 16th-century date. The cap of the third pier from the east is a made-up one and on the east side is carved with four heads and a beak which seem to be original 13th-century work, and the west respond has also two heads apparently of equal date. The impost of the east respond, however, suggests rough work of early 16th-century type, and is evidently coeval with the patterns on the two caps to which reference has already been made. The late date of these seems clear from the introduction of a pointed 'window' as an ornament in a horizontal position, suggesting a period when mediaeval forms were copied without being understood. The south arcade consists of five pointed arches of two chamfered orders on octagonal piers 16 in. in diameter, with moulded caps and chamfered bases, 9 ft. high to the top of the caps, and spaced without reference to the piers on the

⁵ Fragments of 14th-century tracery work are said to have been discovered during the 1872-3 restoration in different parts of the building. *J. C. Glynne, Hist. of Chipping, 70.*

⁶ The churchwardens' accounts show a payment in that year of £67 11s. 9d. for repairs.

⁷ *Glynne, Churches of Lancs.* Glynne visited Chipping in

1867. The whole church was then 'out of condition' and the fittings bad.

⁸ Glynne in 1867 noted that 'the base of the wood screen remains across the second pier from the east, and has some original panelling.'



CHIPPING CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH



CHIPPING CHURCH : THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST

opposite side. The north aisle is 70 ft. 6 in. long by 15 ft. 4 in. wide, and is lit by three square-headed windows of four trefoiled lights in the rebuilt north wall, with a modern window of three trefoiled lights at the east and an old one of four lights at the west end. The aisle extends 6 ft. 6 in. west of the arcade and formerly possessed, 'near the east end of the north wall,' a low side window about 18 in. high, 8 in. wide, and 2 ft. from the ground,⁹ which was done away with in the restoration of 1872-3, when a small vestry was erected at the north end of the aisle on the north side. The organ now occupies the east end. The south aisle is 68 ft. 9 in. long and 11 ft. 4 in. wide, and is lit by four square-headed windows of three trefoiled lights in the new south wall, and by an original window of similar type at the east end, the mullions of which have been renewed. The east end of the aisle was formerly the Shireburne chapel, commonly known as the Wolfhouse quire from the name of the residence of its possessor,¹⁰ and was separated from the rest of the church by a low wooden partition. In the restoration of 1872 a stoup was found in the wall.¹¹ There is a priest's door opposite the second bay from the east, the principal entrance being at the west end opposite the fifth bay. West of the door in the south wall is built a plain piscina without bowl, and there is another similar one in the west wall between the window and the arcade. The porch is of stone with gabled roof, the eaves of which come close to the ground. In its east wall is a small arched recess built into the wall. At the east end of the nave roof on the south side is a dormer window of five lights, rebuilt in 1873, with stone mullions and timber gable.

The font, which stands at the west end of the south aisle near the door, is of gritstone, octagonal in shape and of 16th-century date. On each face is a shield, three of which are carved with emblems of the Passion, and the others with the sacred monogram, the initials J. B. and other devices, one side only being blank. The stem has eight hollowed sides, and on the foot is a series of devices in Gothic letters which have been interpreted as A M G + P D T (Ave Maria Gratia Plena Dominus Tecum).¹²

The tower is 13 ft. square internally with diagonal buttresses of five stages and a vice in the south-west corner. The stages are unmarked externally by any string course and the character of the whole is very plain, the walls being of rubble and terminating in an embattled parapet with continuous moulding to merlons and embrasures and with angle pinnacles. The belfry windows are of two trefoiled lights with stone louvres but without hood moulds. On the north and south sides the walls below the belfry windows are quite plain except for a small square opening on the north and a clock on the south side,

but on the west side are a pointed door with moulded jambs and head and a traceried window of three trefoiled lights and external hood mould. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders springing from moulded impost and was opened out in 1873, the bells being rung from the floor of the church.

A modern stone pulpit replaces one of wood which had a massive canopy and was inscribed with the initials of the Rev. Thomas Clarkson, vicar, and the date 1723.

In the restoration of 1872-3 during the removal of the whitewash several painted texts were brought to light,¹³ but these, with an inscription on the east face of the central pier of the north arcade,¹⁴ have been lost.

On the face of the east respond of the south arcade is a brass¹⁵ to the 'two wyves of Robert Parkinson of Fayresnape,' Marie daughter of Jerome Asheton, died 1611, and Anne daughter of George Singleton of Stayninge, died 1623. At the bottom of the inscription are a skull and cross-bones and these lines:—

'Theire partes theire persons and theire vertvows lyfe
Now rest in peace freed from the bond of wyfe.'

There is a tablet on the south wall of the chancel, where he is buried, to the Rev. John Milner, vicar 1739 to 1777, but the other monuments are all modern. They include a brass to the fifteenth Earl of Derby, who died in 1893.

There is a ring of six bells cast by Thomas Mears in 1793.

The plate consists of a chalice of 1601-2 inscribed round the rim 'The Commynion cupp of y^e Church of Chyping in y^e County of Lancaster 1602,' with the maker's mark R.B.; and a paten of 1876 by Elkington inscribed 'St. Bartholomew's Church, Chipping, Easter 1876.' There is also a bread-holder.

The registers begin in 1559. The first two volumes (1559-1694) have been printed.¹⁶ The churchwardens' accounts begin in 1809. Plans of the seating 1635 to 1818 have been preserved.¹⁷

The churchyard, which lies principally on the south side of the church and is approached from the road by a broad flight of stone steps, was enlarged in 1863. It contains an old yew tree and a stone sundial dated 1708, inscribed with the initials of the churchwardens. The plate bears the name of Jas. Hunter, maker, Wapping, London. The oldest decipherable dated stone is 1754.

Originally the church may have been a chapel of Preston, the rector of which place claimed the presentation in 1240¹⁸; but the right of the lord of Clitheroe, to whom the manor had been given, seems in later times to have been admitted without question,

⁹ T. C. Smith, *History of Chipping*, 69. The illustration there given of the east end of the church, however, shows this window in the east wall of the aisle. The illustration is presumably correct.

¹⁰ Cf. T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 73 (quoting Derby MSS.).

¹¹ Smith, op. cit. 74.

¹² The shields and inscription on the font are given, *Gent. Mag.* 1772, p. 588; but the shields are placed wrong side up, and the small letters of the inscription are placed close together instead of being

separate, and are made larger than the shields. For corrections see Baines' *Lancs.* (Croston's edition), iv, 76, and T. C. Smith, op. cit. 73.

¹³ T. C. Smith, op. cit. 70.

¹⁴ It consisted of the name 'Rich. Singl(e)ton.'

¹⁵ Formerly on a flag in the floor of the central aisle; Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 537.

¹⁶ *Lancs. Parish Reg. Soc. vol. xiv* (1903). Transcribed by Alice Brierley.

¹⁷ T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 76; the lists

1635, 1739, 1769 and 1818 are printed in full.

¹⁸ The church being then vacant the king claimed to present as guardian of the lands and heir of John de Lacy. The Prior of Lancaster claimed, but withdrew absolutely; the rector of Preston (Amery des Roches), who alleged that Chipping was only a chapel belonging to his church, withdrew his claim for a time, until the heir should be of age, it being acknowledged that the lord of Clitheroe had presented the last incumbent; *Abbrév. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 110, 111.

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and he and his successors in title presented to Chipping.¹⁹ Soon after the foundation of the see of Chester by Henry VIII this rectory was in 1546-7 given to the bishop by the king in exchange for certain lands,²⁰ and from about that time the bishop enjoyed the profits of the rectory,²¹ appointing a vicar. After the establishment of the see of Manchester the patronage was transferred from Chester, and the Bishop of Manchester now collates. The income of the rectory goes to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

At the end of the 13th century the benefice was valued at £10 13s. 4d. a year,²² but forty years later, after the invasion of the Scots, at only £5.²³ In 1341 this was still the estimate, Chipping being

responsible for 50s. and Thornley for the other 50s.²⁴; but by 1535 the estimated value had risen to £25 1s. 8d.²⁵ The tithes in 1650 were valued at £85 5s. a year, and there were other profits bringing the total value to over £126 'before the wars,' of which £10 went to the vicar; the officiating minister in 1650 had £60 out of the whole.²⁶ After the restoration of episcopacy the minister's stipend would be reduced to its old amount, but in 1720 his income was certified as £36 13s. 4d.; the vicar had also the use of the mansion or parsonage-house.²⁷ Grants from Queen Anne's Bounty were obtained in 1768 and later.²⁸ The value of the vicarage is now stated as £285.

The following have been rectors and vicars:—

Instituted	Name	RECTORS	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1230	Robert ²⁹		—	—
19 Nov. 1240	Peter the Physician ³⁰		The King	—
5 Nov. 1241	William Lawrence ³¹		"	res. P. the Physician
oc. 1279	Ralph de Aldburne ³²		"	—
	Roger ³³		"	—
16 Mar. 1326-7	Robert de Langton		Queen Isabel	d. Roger
oc. 1348-58	Gilbert de Marsden ³⁴		—	—
15 Mar. 1368-9	Thomas le Wise ³⁵		Duke of Lancaster	—
oc. 1391	John Exton ³⁶		—	—
11 June 1393	William Whitewell		Duke of Lancaster	—
1 July 1394	Robert Marshford		"	res. W. Whitewell
	Robert Gowe		—	—
Dec. 1399	John Maryden ³⁷		The King	res. Rt. Gowe
17 July 1421	John Caton ³⁸		"	—
28 Jan. 1441-2	Lawrence Caton ³⁹		"	res. John Caton

¹⁹ In 1361 it was found that Henry Duke of Lancaster had held the advowson; Whitaker, *Whalley*, ii, 480, quoting Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, no. 122.

²⁰ Pat. 38 Hen. VIII, pt. v, quoted in Ormerod's *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), i, 97.

²¹ The bishop appears as rector in the visitation list of 1554. He came into possession on the death of the last rector in that year.

²² *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307. This 'old taxation' was made in 1292.

²³ *Ibid.* 327; the date in the heading is 1334.

²⁴ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 38. The reason given for the reduction, in addition to the havoc caused by the Scots, was that in the 'new taxation' the value of the glebe and certain tithes, oblations and almsgiving dues had not been reckoned.

²⁵ *Falor Ecl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 262. The mansion-house and glebe were worth a year, the tithe of grain £13, other £3 10s., Easter offerings, &c., £8 3s. 3d.

²⁶ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 169, 196, where are particulars of a lease made by the Bishop of Chester in 1598 at the rent of £25 1s. 8d. There were 'a fair parsonage house and about 5 acres of land (great measure), with liberty to get wood which is valued to be worth £7 per annum.' Of the rent named £10 was paid to the vicar, to whom in 1627 the Committee of Plundered Ministers ordered £50 a year more to be paid out of the profits of the rectory, 'being sequestered from Christopher [?] a Papist in arms,' who enjoyed the lease in right of his wife.

It is not clear that the increase in the

vicar's stipend was maintained; *Plund. Min. Acct.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 288.

²⁷ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 401. The vicar's stipend was made up of £10, the old allowance from the bishop, and £21 13s. 4d. from the lessee; surplus fees amounted to £5.

²⁸ For particulars see T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 63, &c.; lands were bought in Dutton and Whittingham. Terriers of both rectory and vicarage are printed *ibid.*

²⁹ *Parson of Chippingdale*; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 165.

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 239. The king presented in right of the heir of John de Lacy, his ward.

³¹ *Ibid.* 265. 'William the clerk of Chipping' attested a grant to Sawley; *Harl. MS.* 112, fol. 72b. Also another in Dilworth; *Add. MS.* 32106, fol. 311b. These may be earlier than 1241.

³² In 1279-80 Cecily widow of William de la Sale claimed dower in certain messuages and lands in Chipping against Ralph the parson and other people of the place; *De Banco R.* 28, m. 64 d.; 36, m. 45 d. In 1281 Pope Martin IV notified to the Archbishop of York that he had taken under his protection Ralph de Aldburne, priest, who had taken the cross and intended to go to the assistance of the Holy Land. In the margin of the register Ralph is described as 'former rector of Chipping'; *Wickwane's Reg.* (Surtees Soc.), 121.

Adam son of Thurstan the chaplain in 1292 claimed a tencement in Chipping held by Simon de Belorton, but was non-suited; *Assize R.* 408, m. 42. There is nothing to show Thurstan's position.

³³ This and some later names are from

Torre's list of rectors; Archdeaconry of Richmond, 1825.

³⁴ Gilbert was the son of Richard de Merclesden or Marsden. He occurs as plaintiff or defendant from 1348 onwards; *De Banco R.* 354, m. 399; 360, m. 37; &c. He was in 1350 charged with the abduction of William son and heir of John de Marsden; *ibid.* 363, m. 78 d.

³⁵ The date of presentation is from Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xlii, 387. Thomas le Wise, rector of Chipping, is mentioned in a pleading of 1373; *De Banco R.* 452, m. 113. Also in a fine of 1375; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 188-9. Again in the following year he was charged with detaining a box containing charters; *De Banco R.* 462, m. 136.

³⁶ He had a dispensation from illegitimacy, enabling him to be ordained and hold a benefice, and this was extended by Boniface IX in 1391 to enable him to hold three benefices, &c.; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iv, 387.

³⁷ Raines MSS. xlii, 395. The king presented as Duke of Lancaster. It may be noted that a Robert Gowe, king's clerk, was in 1399 presented to the rectory of Wigston and in the following year to a canonry at Windsor; *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, pp. 154, 356. Torre gives his successor's name as Marmyon.

³⁸ Raines MSS. xlii, 397.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 409. The feoffees of King Henry (as Duke of Lancaster) presented. John Caton resigned Chipping for the vicarage of Longford (dio. Lichfield), which Lawrence Caton vacated.

Two 'chaplains' occur in the 15th century, viz. Thomas Mawdesley in 1427 and Richard Smethe in 1447; *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, p. 365; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 10, m. 42.



CHIPPING CHURCH : THE FONT

BLACKBURN HUNDRED

CHIPPING

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1472-80	Thomas Swift ⁴⁰	—	—
oc. 1481	James Straitbarrell ⁴¹	—	—
30 Apr. 1523	Thomas Mawdesley ⁴²	—	—
4 Aug. 1530	Thomas Westby ⁴³	—	—
12 Feb. 1531	George Wolset, LL.D. ⁴⁴	—	—
VICARS			
oc. 1562	John Marsden ⁴⁵	—	—
8 Feb. 1589-90	Richard Parker ⁴⁶	Bp. of Chester	—
5 Oct. 1616	William Armistead ⁴⁷	"	—
c. 1622	John King ⁴⁸	"	—
16 Oct. 1672	Richard White, M.A. ⁴⁹	"	d. J. King
12 Aug. 1692	Humphrey Briscoe, B.A. ⁵¹	"	res. R. White
23 Dec. 1701	Thomas Atherton, M.A. ⁵¹	"	d. H. Briscoe
19 Aug. 1721	Thomas Clarkson, M.A. ⁵²	"	res. T. Atherton
29 May 1738	William Rawstorne ⁵³	"	d. T. Clarkson
19 Feb. 1738-9	John Milner, M.A. ⁵⁴	"	res. W. Rawstorne
11 Mar. 1778	Thomas Pearce, M.A. ⁵⁵	"	d. J. Milner
3 Aug. 1779	William Stockdale ⁵⁶	"	res. T. Pearce
21 Nov. 1786	John Carlisle ⁵⁷	"	d. W. Stockdale
10 May 1807	James Penny, M.A. ⁵⁸	"	—
28 Nov. 1816	Edmund Wilkinson ⁵⁹	"	d. J. Penny
8 Nov. 1864	Richard Robinson, B.A. ⁶⁰	Bp. of Manchester	d. E. Wilkinson
21 Dec. 1886	John Birch Jones, B.D. ⁶¹	"	res. R. Robinson

⁴⁰ He was in 1472 summoned to answer Hugh Radcliffe regarding a claim for £8 13s. 4d.; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 1 Aug. 12 Edw. IV. In 1480 the Abbot of Whalley claimed £40 from him; J. Add. MS. 32108, no. 1464.

⁴¹ Acting as trustee he was described as 'chaplain' in 1479 and as 'rector of Chipping' in 1481; Kuerden MSS. iii, H 3. He held various other benefices, including the rectory of St. Mary-by-the-Castle, Chester, 1506-23; Earwaker, St. Mary's, 79.

There are full accounts of the rectors and vicars from this time in T. C. Smith's *Chipping*, 84-108. Several particulars in the following notes have been taken from that work.

The next presentation to the rectory was in 1515 granted to James Wolsey; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, ii (1), 1157.

⁴² There was formerly an inscription on one of the church windows, asking for prayers for the soul of Master Thomas Mawdesley, founder of the chantry, and his parents, dated 1530; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 132.

⁴³ He held various other benefices and was one of the king's chaplains (Smith), and became Archdeacon of York 1540-3; *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 134.

⁴⁴ This name may be Wolset or Wolfset; he is noticed further under Ribchester, of which parish he became rector in 1543.

At the visitation of 1554 the bishop was recorded as parson, and a 'Thomas Manstem' (?), beneficed elsewhere, seems to have been in charge.

⁴⁵ *Alias* Marston. Little is known of this vicar, recorded at the visitation of 1562, when he appeared but did not subscribe. He may be identical with the above-named 'T. Manstem.' The will of 'Sir John Marsden, clerk, vicar of Chipping', was proved at Chester in 1588. An abstract is given by T. C. Smith (op. cit.); it names 'John Parker *alias* Marsden, my bastard son.'

⁴⁶ Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 186. No first-fruits were paid by the vicars, but the institutions have, when possible, been compared with those in the Institution

Books (P.R.O.), as printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*. See also Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), iv, 79.

Richard Parker, son of Reynold Parker of Greystonlee in Bowland, copied the early volume of the registers, in which his own baptism (1563) is recorded. He was Dean of Amounderness, but was described as 'no preacher' in 1590, and again about 1610; S. P. Dom. Eliz. xxxi, 47; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 9.

In 1610 it was returned that Richard Parker, vicar, had 'but one benefice of 40s. by year, and no vicarage house'; Chester Consistory Ct. Papers.

⁴⁷ Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 63. The name is otherwise given as Armistdale. Nothing seems to be known of him, but the baptism of Margaret daughter of William Armistead is recorded 8 Apr. 1628.

⁴⁸ His name occurs in the registers from 1625. His burial on 23 Sept. 1672 is thus recorded: 'John King, clerk, minister of God's word at Chipping for fifty years last past departed this life September the twenty-second Anno Dom. 1672 and was buried in the south side of the chancel in the parish church of Chipping aforesaid.'

In 1624 John King paid £4 8s. to the clerical subsidy for Chipping, possibly as agent of the Bishop of Chester; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 81.

He accepted the Presbyterian discipline without hesitation, for in 1646 he was a member of the third class; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 227. In 1650 he was commended as 'an able, orthodox divine'; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 170. He seems to have conformed as readily in 1662, remaining at Chipping till his death.

The inventory of his goods (Smith, op. cit. 91-2) shows a considerable farming stock, but no books.

⁴⁹ Educated at Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1675. Was appointed to Whalley in 1694, and died in 1703.

⁵⁰ Educated at Jesus Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1689. His will was proved at Richmond in 1702.

⁵¹ Educated at Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1698. He was promoted to the rectory of Aughton near Ormskirk in 1721 (q.v.).

⁵² Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1714. He became rector of Heysham in 1735. At Chipping he had quarrels with his parishioners. He published some books, one being a treatise on confirmation. He seems to be the 'Mr. Kelly, High Church parson,' of a local squib of which a full account is printed in Smith's *Chipping*, 171-8.

⁵³ Resigned on being promoted to the rectory of Badsworth, Yorks.

⁵⁴ Educated at Jesus Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1745. He was a friend and fellow worker of John Wesley, and frequently mentioned in his diaries. He was also one of the king's preachers in Lancashire.

⁵⁵ Educated at Oriel Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1771; D.D. 1793; Foster, *Alumni*. He became prebendary of Chester, rector of Coddington, and then of West Kirby, and sub-dean of the Chapel Royal.

He was also curate of Samlesbury, where he resided. He was a king's preacher.

⁵⁶ He was also master of Brabin's School and king's preacher. In 1790 there were 'three Sacrament days' yearly; T. C. Smith, op. cit. 66.

⁵⁷ Educated at Brasenose and Hertford Colls., Oxf.; M.A. 1784; Foster, *Alumni*. In 1809 he was appointed vicar of Preston (q.v.), and retained both benefices till death.

⁵⁸ A man of considerable power and influence, an able preacher, and deservedly esteemed by his parishioners'; Croston in Baines' *Lancs.* iv, 81. He was also master of the free school from 1817 to 1837.

⁵⁹ Educated at St. Bees; B.A. at Trinity Coll., Dublin, 1867. Preferred to the vicarage of Carlton on Trent in 1886.

⁶⁰ Educated at Lampeter; B.D. 1889. Exchanged Chipping for All Saints', West Gorton, in 1891.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
1891	George Burwell, M.A. ⁶²	Bp. of Manchester	exch. J. B. Jones
11 Oct. 1904	Walter Hudson, M.A. ⁶³	"	res. G. Burwell

A chantry, St. Mary's, was founded by Thomas Mawdesley, rector 1523-30,⁶⁴ and its priest was Ralph Parker in 1535.⁶⁵ Its altar was on the north side of the church.

The free school was established under the will of John Brabin, dated 1681.⁶⁶

There does not seem to be any record of the normal staff of clergy in this parish before the Reformation.⁶⁷ At each of the visitations of 1548 and 1554 two names are given, but probably only one was resident, and he may have been a domestic chaplain.⁶⁸ The chantry endowment had perhaps been intended partly to secure at least one resident priest. After the rectory was appropriated to the bishopric it may be presumed that the Bishops of Chester usually took care that their vicar should reside, but there is little on record about the parish. The vicar of the Commonwealth period held the benefice during all the changes; and another noteworthy incident is the hostile reception accorded by many of the people to Wesley, when John Milner, the vicar, desired him to preach at Chipping. In June 1752 Wesley and his friend the vicar returned to Chipping from an evangelizing tour, and were informed that the churchwardens and some others were consulting as to the means of preventing Wesley from preaching. After an interview they were pacified, and Wesley preached in the church without disturbance. Next year, however, several of those present stopped Wesley by force from officiating; but a large part of the congregation followed him into the vicarage after prayers, and he preached to them.⁶⁹

The churchwardens at the visitation of 1753 presented the vicar 'for disorderly behaviour in the church on Sunday the 4th of March in the time of divine service; also for absenting himself on several holidays and at divers times neglecting to read prayers as usual; likewise for introducing strange and unlicensed preachers into his pulpit, contrary to the canon.'

⁶² Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1874. Previously rector of All Saints, Gorton.

⁶³ Educated at Exeter Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1898. Previously rector of St. Cyrian's, Ordsall.

⁶⁴ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 131-2.

⁶⁵ *Valer. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 263.

⁶⁶ The revenue was only 38s. 4d. There seem to have been disputes later regarding the lands, between Houghton and Shireburne; *Ducatus*, loc. cit.; i, 152. This chantry is not mentioned by Raines, who gives Ralph Parker as chantry priest at Singleton Chapel in 1547.

⁶⁷ The lands of the chantry were sold to Robert Parrott in 1555-6; Pat. 2 & 3 Henry VIII, pt. viii.

⁶⁸ *Ann. Char. Rep.* (1902). For the vicar and his family see Smith, op. cit. 140.

⁶⁹ 'James Remington late schoolmaster of Chipping' was buried there 11 June 1678.

⁷⁰ The rector of Chipping was admonished for not residing in 1444; Raines MSS. xiii, 373-375.

⁷¹ Visit. returns at Chester.

⁷² *Wesley's Journal*, quoted in Baines' *Lanc.* (ed. Croston), iv, 80.

⁷³ Visit. Returns.

⁷⁴ It was printed in 1902, the report of 1826 being re-issued with it. The following details are derived from it.

⁷⁵ John Brabin in 1683 bequeathed to trustees messuages called Goose Lane House and Waller tenement for his charities, and in the following year the trustees bought land and there built the school and almshouses. Woodstow House was bought in 1686 as part of the endowment and Woodscales in Thornley in 1690. The school was for the poor children of Chipping, Thornley and Leagram; the poor to be assisted from the other funds were those of Chipping, Thornley and Bleasdale. The present gross income of the combined charities is £259, but most goes to the school.

The almshouses consist of a two-storied stone building divided into three tenements, each of which is occupied by two women, appointed by the trustees. Each woman receives £2 8s. a quarter and as much coal as she requires. No doles have recently been given to poor housekeepers. 'The population of Chipping is decreasing and there are practically no poor in the township.'

The estate was the messuage and land he had on Helmeridge (Elmridge), now known as Richmond's Farm.

⁷⁶ Edward Harrison in 1671 left £30, the interest to be distributed to poor people in the parish of Chipping Church

In 1755 it was stated that there were in the parish 136 families of Protestants and 38 of Dissenters.⁷⁰

An inquiry into the charities was made in 1901.⁷¹ John Brabin, the founder of the schools, also established almshouses, for which there is now an income of £107 5s., but only part of this is spent upon the six almswomen.⁷² Edward Helme in 1691 gave land now producing £35 a year for the general benefit of the poor.⁷³ This sum and £16 10s. from another foundation⁷⁴ are distributed in money doles in the township of Chipping. For Thornley with Wheatley there is an endowment of £9 18s. a year, distributed in sheets and flannel and skirts.⁷⁵

CHIPPING

Chipinden, Dom. Bk.; Chipping, 1242; Chepin, 1246; Chipindale, 1258; Chipin, 1258; the final *g* seldom occurs till xvi cent. Schepin and similar forms are found occasionally, 1292 and later.

The northern boundary at Fairsnape Fell attains a height of 1,700 ft.; thence a spur shoots south, terminating in Parlick, 1,416 ft. high. Saddle Fell is a minor eminence to the east. From Parlick the ground slopes rapidly to the east and south, but land over 600 ft. high projects south-east, and on the eastern slope of this, close to the boundary, are Chipping village and church, beside a brook running south to join the sluggish Loud, which rises on Parlick and bounds the township on the west (for part of the way) and south, curling round a hill 500 ft. high, Elmridge. Core is in the north-west corner, and Wolfhall, formerly Wolfhouse, in the north. The area of the township is 5,634 acres,¹ and it had a population of 820 in 1901.

The principal road is that from Thornley to Chipping village, going north. Many smaller roads branch off from it, crossing the township in all directions.

on 21 December in each year. Richard Lund alias Cragg in 1676 left another £30 for like uses, and Henry Barnes in 1696 bequeathed the residue of his personal estate (£37 5s.) likewise. Lund's gift was for the parish of Chipping, the others for the township only. Thomas Walbanck in 1732 left £10 for an annual sermon at Chipping Church, and £15 each for such poor of Chipping and Leagram as should attend the sermon. Maresden's tenement was purchased with the combined fund in 1767. The property now owned by the charity consists of the Malt-kiln estate, five cottages which used to be the workhouse, and a cottage and smithy; the gross rent is £17. A sum of 10s. is paid to the vicar for the annual sermon, and the rest is distributed in doles of from 1s. to 2s.

Alice Webster in 1742 left £18 for poor householders of Chipping and Leagram, and her brother James added £2. This was lost between 1826 and 1862, by the bankruptcy of a trustee, as it was supposed.

⁷⁶ A fund of £220 existed in 1812, chiefly derived from gifts by William Wright (1711), £160, and Richard Lund (as above), £7 10s. The capital is in Lord Derby's hands.

¹ 5,631, including 4 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

'Within living memory the district was rich in fine ancestral timber; the oak, the ash, the elm, the sycamore, the hazel and the holly find congenial soil; and . . . the alder grows in great abundance in "carrs and marshes," although surface draining has in recent years much reduced the growth.'²

'Teanleas fires' used to be lighted on 1 May, 24 June, 31 August and 1 November.³

The township is governed by a parish council.

Among the trades recorded in the parish registers of the 17th century are those of gold-beater, glover, hat-maker and linen-weaver. In 1825 there were cotton-spinners, roller maker and spindle maker. More recently lime-burning, iron-working and chair-making were the principal industries. The last-named continues, but the iron-turning mill was disused about twenty years ago. The land is mostly in grazing.⁴ The soil is clay and calcareous earth.

In 1833 there were cattle fairs on Easter Tuesday and 24 August. The fairs are now held on 23 April and the first Wednesday in October.

Ground for a camp and rifle range was acquired by the government in 1892.

In 1066 CHIPPING, assessed as three MANORS plough-lands, was a member of Earl Tostig's fee of Preston.⁵ After the Conquest it was granted to Roger of Poitou, and became part of the possession of the Bussels of Penwortham for a time. Henry I in 1102 gave it to

Robert de Lacy,⁶ and from that time it continued to form a member of the honor of Clitheroe.⁷

The land appears to have been divided among a number of holders, but it is not possible to trace the origin or descent of these tenements. The most important were those of Hoghton of Hoghton, Knoll of Wolfhouse or Wolfhall, and the Hospitaliers, each of them apparently being regarded at one time or another as a 'manor.'

The Hoghton tenement can be traced back to 1292, when Adam de Hoghton complained that Richard le Surreys (Sothron) and others had made forcible entry into his several pasture in Chipping. The jury, however, found that the defendants had a right to common in 20 acres of moor and other land which Adam had inclosed by a dyke, and gave a verdict for them.⁸ In 1313 only the twelfth part of the manor is named in a Hoghton settlement,⁹ but in later times the 'manor' is spoken of absolutely.¹⁰ In 1425 the manor was stated to be held of the king by a rent of 2s.¹¹; in the 16th century the service was unknown.¹² In 1552-6 there were disputes between Hoghton and Shireburne of Wolfhouse as to the lordship, the command of the waste being of importance. It appears that the Hoghton manor-house was Black Hall, about half a mile west of the church.^{12a} This manor was sold to trustees for Charlotte wife of Lord Strange about 1630.¹³ It does not appear much later.¹⁴

² T. C. Smith, *Hist. of Chipping*, 3.

³ *Ibid.* 6. For 'Mischief night,' the eve of May Day, see *ibid.* 52.

⁴ In 1843 about a fourth of the land was arable, though little wheat was grown; T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 202.

⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b. 'Chipinden' or Chippingdale then probably included Leagram and Little Bowland, and perhaps part of Thorney.

⁶ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 382; see also the account of Aighton.

⁷ In the account of the lands of John de Lacy in 1241-2 is found a sum of 11s. from Chipping, and it occurs again in 1258; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 156, 217.

⁸ In 1302 John son of Robert del Hall held land of the Earl of Lincoln by the fortieth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* i, 319. From later inquiries it appears that this was in Chipping; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 693, from the Lansdowne Feodary. In 1311 Joppe of the Hall held a plat of the earl, rendering 1d. yearly, and Thomas son of Kutte did suit for his tenement to the court of Clitheroe; *De Lacy Inq.* (Chet. Soc.), 18, 19.

⁹ Later there are but few tokens of the dependency on Clitheroe; see *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 48, 62. In 1356 a number of suitors of the courts of Clitheroe are named, among them being Adam de Hoghton and Adam son of William for tenements in Chipping, Richard son of Thomas de Knoll for Thorney and John de Bailey for Aighton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 10 d. In a survey made in 1445-6 Chipping was stated to be held of the king as of his duchy in socage for 100 solidates of land; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bde. 2, no. 20.

¹⁰ Assize R. 408, m. 53. Earlier than this may be a release by the widow of William de Moton to Adam de Hoghton of her right in the Wettridding, received from John de Chipping for a third part of the mill; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1500.

¹¹ In 1304 Siegrith or Siota widow of Richard son of Margery de Chipping claimed dower in lands held by Richard de Hoghton, Agnes widow of Adam de Hoghton, William de Southworth, William son of John son of Bimbe de Whittingham, Adam son of Isabel de Whittingham and Alice his wife and others; also against Robert de Pleasington in respect of a sixth part of the water-mill; De Banco R. 149, m. 52-3; 152, m. 38 d. For his part Richard de Hoghton summoned Roger son of Richard son of Margery to warrant him; *ibid.* 153, m. 124.

¹² *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 14.

¹³ In 1312 Richard son of Adam de Hoghton gave land in Chipping to his daughter Margery wife of Thomas de Hothersall; Add. MS. 32107, no. 348.

¹⁴ Richard de Hoghton was in 1328 described as chief lord when he appeared among the defendants to a claim for a message and lands put forward by Emma daughter of William the Ward of Chipping. Her brother Thomas had succeeded, but had been divorced from his wife Hawise for consanguinity; hence his son Richard was dispossessed. The other defendants were William son of Richard de Hoghton, William de Greenhulls (Hoghton bailiff) and Richard son of John de Greenhulls; Assize R. 1400, m. 234 d.

¹⁵ Richard de Hoghton in 1328 granted his son William the homage of John son of William de Dodhill; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1504.

¹⁶ *Final Conc.* iii, 3, of the year 1377; it was settled on Henry, younger son of Sir Adam.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 12; the inquisition after the death of Sir Henry. In later inquiries in the same volume no rent is mentioned nor is a 'manor' claimed; *ibid.* 81, 127-9.

¹⁸ A message, 7 acres of land and 5 acres of meadow in Chipping, given in 1407 by Sir Richard Hoghton to his chantry at

Ribchester, were held of Sir Henry de Conway by a rent of 6d.; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 438, no. 26.

¹⁹ In 1478 Agnes widow of Henry Hoghton claimed dower in twenty-one messuages, &c., in Chipping; Pal of Lanc. Writs Proton. 18 Edw. IV.

²⁰ So in that of Alexander Hoghton, 1498, and later; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 66; xiv, no. 26, &c. The manor of Chipping, with fifty messuages, water-mill, dovecote, &c., was in 1602 settled on Sir Richard Hoghton and Katherine his wife; Pal of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 64, no. 73. This manor was included in a general settlement in 1616; *ibid.* bde. 89, no. 41.

^{21a} The bounds of the manor show that it covered the whole township; they went up Chipping Brook, Peacock Brook, Carr Hey Brook, east to Threapleigh, to Burn slack, west to the edge of Bleasdale Hill, Mereclough, Broadhead, down Bleasdale Brook to the Loud, and back to the starting-point. The pleadings are printed by T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 16-21.

²² Land in Chipping was held of Richard Hoghton in 1622 and of Lord Strange in 1633; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 507. In 1626 a court was held by Richard Hoghton as lord of the manor; T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 22. It appears that the manor was purchased out of the portion of Charlotte de la Tremouille in 1629-30; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 226. It is not named among the estates of Sir Richard Hoghton, who died in 1631. In 1642 a settlement of the manors of Goosnargh and Chipping was made by William Earl of Derby, James Lord Strange and Charlotte his wife; Pal of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 141, no. 31.

²³ For other references see *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 244, 247.

²⁴ It is stated to have been sold as early as 1641 to James Walnesley and

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The Knolls of Wolfhouse appear to have been a branch of those of Thornley, and in the inquisition of 1628 respecting the estate the manor of Chipping and the capital messuage called 'Wolhouse in Shireburne,' with various other messuages, water-mill and lands in Chipping, were stated to be held of the lord of Thornley by the service of a greyhound, a 'coter,' and 12. rent.¹⁹ One Adam son of Richard de Knoll had half an oxgang of land in Chipping in 1280, when it was claimed by Ralph de Catterall,²⁰ and the surname appears frequently.²¹ Wolfhouse de-

scended to John Knoll,¹⁸ whose daughter Isabel married Roger Shireburne, a younger son of Robert Shireburne of Stonyhurst; and in 1493 the estate seems to have been secured by Roger.¹⁹ Roger Shireburne, who built the Wolfhouse chapel in Chipping Church,²⁰ died in 1543, his son and heir Robert being then fifty-three years old.²¹ The family remained Roman Catholics at the Reformation,²² and during the Civil War the estate was sequestered by the Parliament.²³ Wolfhouse descended to Alexander Shireburne, who in 1678 mortgaged or sold it to

others; and in 1640 Elizabeth Walmesley, widow, held a court baron; T. C. Smith, *Chippings*, 24, 25.

¹⁹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxv, no. 61, after the death of Robert Shireburne, gent.

²⁰ *De Banco R.* 12, m. 24; 16, m. 71. By an inquisition in 1274 it was found that one Roger Haslinghead, hanged for felony, had held of Adam de Knoll a messuage and half an oxgang of land in Chipping, which had been in the king's hands for a year and a day; *Lanc. Inq. and Extent*, i, 241. Seven was accordingly restored to Adam; *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 90.

Adam son of Richard de Knoll held a tenement in 1292 which was unsuccessfully claimed by Bernard de Hacking; *Assize R.* 408, m. 42. Adam seems to have been living in 1305; *Assize R.* 419, m. 4; 420, m. 8. Alice widow of Adam de Knoll claimed dower in a messuage, &c., against Master Richard de Hoghton and Agnes de Scopham in 1308; while in 1312 Richard son of Adam de Knoll claimed land against Alice widow of Adam; *De Banco R.* 173, m. 185; 195, m. 210-4.

It is said that Robert son of Richard de Chipping made a grant of land to Richard son of Lewis de Knoll, to whom Roger de Whitaker made another gift; also that Henry de Thelwall gave land near the Kirk brigg to Richard de Knoll; T. C. Smith, *Chippings*, 7, 8 (quoting the Derby MSS.).

²¹ John de Knoll, Richard le Surreys and others were in 1292 stated to have thrown down a dyke to the injury of the free tenement of William de Whittingham, clerk; *Assize R.* 408, m. 61. d. John de Knoll, Adam his brother and Richard son of John were in 1308-9 among the defendants to a claim for a messuage, &c., made by John son of Thomas son of Christiana de Chipping, in consequence of a grant from his father, who was living; *Assize R.* 423, m. 1. This John appears to be the ancestor of the Knolls of Thornley, according to the pedigree in Smith, *Chippings*, 33.

John son of Richard de Pleasington appeared in 1305 by his custode against Richard son of Richard de Knoll, Ellis de Whittingham, and John son of Richard de Knoll, who held a tenement in Chipping claimed by him; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 41, m. 6d. It was alleged that Robert de Pleasington, grandfather of plaintiff, had given the tenement to his son Richard at the time of Edward II; for the defence it was stated that part had belonged to the wife of Robert and grandmother of plaintiff, and that she had given them to the son of Adam de Knoll and to the son of Richard son of Richard; *ibid.* m. 27. A grant by Robert de Pleasington to Richard son of Adam de Knoll in 1313 is in P.R.O.; *Anct. D.* A 7462. Richard de Knoll of Helme-

field was plaintiff in 1357; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 6, m. 1.

¹⁸ The above-named Richard son of Adam de Knoll or Knolls (Knowles) had by his wife Cecily sons named Thomas and Richard. From a pleading of 1329 it appears that one Richard son of Christiana (perhaps the Christiana de Chipping of the note preceding) granted a messuage and land to Roger de Wed-acre, free for ten years, but subject to a rent afterwards. As Roger refused to pay this rent, the property was demised to Richard de Knoll and his sons, whereupon Roger claimed; *Assize R.* 427, m. 1.

From a confused statement drawn up about 1550 (*Add. MS.* 32106, no. 1086) it appears that Richard de Knolls, son of William (sic) and father of Lawrence, gave Lawrence a moiety of his lordship of the town of Chipping in 1329, the other moiety descending to Lawrence at Richard's death in or before 1348. In the same year John de Knolls, also son of Richard, made a feoffment of his lands, water-mill, &c., and Emma his widow in 1373, holding in dower, also granted to feoffees, who afterwards gave to Roger de Knolls. A release was made to Lawrence Knolls in 1446-7. 'John Knowles was the son of Christopher Knowles and father of Isabel Knowles; which Isabel married Roger Shireburne, and they had issue Robert Shireburne, which Robert had issue Roger, now defendant.'

Lawrence son of Richard de Knoll appears in 1344-7; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 9, 15, 37. Lawrence in 1348 proved his right to a messuage, &c., in Chipping held by Ralph de Knoll and by Thomas son of John de Knoll and Richard and John sons of Thomas; *Assize R.* 1444, m. 8.

One Adam de Knoll was in 1360 charged with an assault on Thomas son of Roger de Knoll at Thornley; *Assize R.* 451, m. 21.

A John son of Richard de Knoll appears to have forfeited his lands for felony, as they remained in the king's hands from 1382 to 1409 (*Lanc. Inq. p.m.* Chet. Soc. ii, 72); but Thomas son of Roger de Knoll alleged that he had purchased some or all of the lands in Chippingdale after the king's pardon had been obtained; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 355; xl, 525.

From inquiry made in 1425 it appears that certain lands of Thomas son of Roger son of Lawrence de Knoll had been given to his wife Katherine, who afterwards married Geoffrey de Warburton of Newcroft in Flixton, the reversion being to Lawrence son of Thomas; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 9-11; i, 73.

Richard and Edmund sons of Lawrence Knoll are mentioned in 1448; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 11, m. 31. Margaret widow of Richard Knoll claimed dower

in 1473; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* 13 Edw. IV.

¹⁹ *Final Com.* iii, 143.

²⁰ T. C. Smith, *Chippings*, 73 (from Derby MSS.).

²¹ *Ibid.* 227, from the *Inq. p.m.* among the Derby MSS. His estate included closes called the Knott, Whitacre and Birchenlee. The mill and lands in Chipping were held of the Earl of Derby (as of his manor of Thornley) in socage. Roger the son and heir of Robert seems to have been married as early as 1523 to Margaret daughter of John Bradley.

Sir Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst and Roger Shireburne of 'Millhouse' in 1554 agreed that the latter should not alienate his estate, and that in default of male issue by Grace, then Roger's wife, it should go successively to Hugh and Henry, Roger's brothers; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 1085. In 1569 there appears to have been an exchange of lands, &c., in Chipping between Roger Shireburne and Thomas Hoghton; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 31, m. 171, 184.

From the pedigree printed in Dugdale's *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 265, it appears that the succession was as follows: Roger —s. Robert —s. Roger —s. Robert. The last-named died in 1627 holding the 'manor' as stated in the text, and leaving as heir his brother Henry, aged twenty-two; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxv, no. 51. An agreement between Henry and Isabel, Robert's widow, was made about the same time; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 1095. From the same pedigree it appears that another brother John succeeded and sold Wolfhouse to his uncle, John Shireburne, who had a son Robert and grandson Edward, who seems to have died young.

From a fine of 1638, however, it seems that the younger John Shireburne transferred his manor of Chipping, with water-mill, dovecote, various messuages and lands, to Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst, perhaps as trustee; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 133, no. 27.

Robert Shireburne (father of Edward) was succeeded by his brother Alexander, the vendor. Various details of the descent will be found in Smith, *op. cit.* and Sherborn, *Fam. of Sherborn*, 59-66. For the Shireburnes of Knott, a branch of the Wolfhouse family, see *ibid.* 114-16.

²² In 1607 the two-thirds part of Roger Shireburne's estate sequestered for recusancy was granted out by the Crown; *Pat. 5 Jas. I.* pt. i.

²³ In the composition papers it is stated that the above-named Isabel widow of Robert afterwards married Thomas Helme of Goosnargh, and that Robert's lands were sold to a William Parker. Parker's estate was sequestered for 'delinquency,' and the widow was allowed the £15 a year she claimed in 1651; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2782.

Christopher Wilkinson²⁴; six years later it was sold to William Patten and Thomas Naylor²⁵: these were probably trustees of Thomas Patten of Preston, from whom this manor of Chipping has descended through the Stanleys of Bickerstaffe to the Earl of Derby.²⁶ No courts are held.

The estate of the Hospitallers in Chippingdale goes back to early times, and is named in 1292.²⁷ After the Suppression the manors of Haworth and Chipping were sold by the Crown to George Whitmore of London.²⁸

About the same time John Shireburne claimed allowance of his title to the manor of Chipping, of which Parker was in possession by conveyance from the said John in 1641. Parker had granted him a rent-charge of £10 a year for life and covenanted to provide him in meat, drink, apparel and lodging and keeping for a horse. Robert Shireburne, the son of John, in 1653 begged allowance of his title to Chipping Manor, Wolfhall, the Knotts, &c., conveyed to him by his father, William Parker having unjustly intruded thereon. This claim was admitted and the sequestration discharged as from 24 Dec. 1649; *ibid.* iii, 2300.

John Shireburne of Staffordshire, probably the John who sold to his uncle of the same name, complained that his estate had been sequestered as to two-thirds on the supposition that he was a recusant; but he 'has been and is conformable and was never convicted'; *ibid.* 2301.

The will of Robert (son of John) Shireburne, dated 1668, bequeathing the manor of Chipping, Wolfhall, &c., to his brother Alexander is printed in Smith, *Chipping*, 229.

²⁴ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 201, m. 111. The estate is described as the manor of Chipping, with twenty messuages, &c., and a water-mill in Chipping and Thornley. Alexander Shireburne was joined with his wife Frances in the fine.

²⁵ *Ibid.* bde. 212, m. 109. The deforciantes were Christopher Wilkinson, Ellen his wife, John Shireburne, William Banks and Anne his wife. William Patten and Thomas Naylor appear as trustees for Thomas Patten in a later fine; *ibid.* bde. 213, m. 8.

The date of purchase by Thomas Patten is given as 6 Feb. 1679-80 in Smith, *Chipping*, 226.

Some particulars of the later years of Alexander Shireburne will be found in the work above cited—*Fam. of Sherborn*, 65-7. He was a recusant in 1680; *Smith, op. cit.* 30.

²⁶ See the account of Thornley.

²⁷ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375. About 1535 the knights' bailiff of Chipping had a fee of 33s. 7d.; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 69. In a rental of 1609 it is recorded that the Hospitallers had held Highfield, &c., of the king as of his manor of Chipping by a rent of 11s; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 132b.

William Hall, hanged in 1506, had held lands in Chipping and Dutton of the Prior of St. John by a rent of 7s. 6d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 19.

²⁸ *Pat. of Jas. I.* pt. xvii. The manor was parcel of the preceptory of Newland in Yorkshire.

²⁹ *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 132. There were free rents in many townships, lands in Cloughton and perquisites of courts.

Sir Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst, who died in 1594, had held lands in

Chipping, but the tenure was not known; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 3. After the above-named purchase Richard Shireburne (1628) was seized of the manors of Haworth and Chipping, but the tenure is not stated; *ibid.* xxvi, no. 4.

³⁰ T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 23.

³¹ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 633. A similar statement is made in his later *Hist. of Lancs.* (ed. 1836, iii, 362), with the addition that the Earl of Derby had recently purchased the manor.

³² Roger de Lacy gave to John de Dinckley (Dunkeanlega) an oxgang of land in the vill of Chipping formerly held by Alexander de Chipping, a rent of 12d. being payable; *Harl. MS.* 2077, fol. 324.

John son of Uctred de Dinckley gave St. Mary of Sawley Haselhursttridding, and, desiring that it should be held free from all secular service, charged his oxgang in Chipping with any such service due from his gift. Confirmations were granted by Robert, Gilbert and Alice, the children of John de Dinckley. Geoffrey son of Richard le Waleys by the above-named Alice, who had been tenant of Haselhursttridding, gave part of Couerates to the monks, the bounds naming Evisbrook, Mersyke, Brundeparloe (? Parlick Brow) and Covhill. These charters, from *Harl. MS.* 112, fol. 72b, are printed in Whitaker, *Whalley*, ii, 483-4.

The Sawley land, called Helhurst in Chipping, was granted by the Crown to Sir Arthur Darcy in May 1538; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), g. 1115 (13).

³³ Several references to them will be found in preceding notes.

John de Chipping gave land to William son of Adam de Auls; T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 7. In 1280 Cecily widow of William de la Sale claimed dowry against John de Chipping and others; *De Banco R.* 36, m. 45d. Siegrith daughter of Adam de Chippindale was in 1292 non-suited in her claim for a tenement in the place held by Thomas de Chippindale and John Bimmeson of Whittingham; *Assize R.* 408, m. 76. At the same time Alice widow of Roger son of William de Chipping claimed as dowry the third part of three messuages, 24 acres of land and 8 acres of meadow held by Robert the son of Roger; *ibid.* m. 64d.

Emma daughter of Richard son of Margery de Chipping in 1304 recovered an oxgang of land, &c., against Roger the son and heir of Richard and William his brother, she alleging a grant from their father; *ibid.* 419, m. 2.

John son of John del Hall of Chipping in 1322 held 10 acres in Chipping by the fortieth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 134.

In 1336 William son of John de Chippindale claimed various plats of land against John de Dudhill, Adam son of Thomas de Hothersall and Roger le Sotheryn (Surrey); *De Banco R.* 306, m. 177.

who transferred them to Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst²⁹; this is perhaps the origin of the manor claimed by the family. A court was held by Richard Shireburne in 1690,³⁰ and as late as 1825 the manor of Chipping was said to be held by Thomas Weld.³¹

Sawley Abbey had land in Chipping.³² Of the minor families but little can be stated. The earlier surnames include Chipping and Chippindale,³³ Greenhills³⁴—some of whose estate seems to have passed to Wawne³⁵ and other parts to

John son of Adam son of Robert de Chipping and Cecily widow of Henry the Wright in 1358 obtained a writ concerning messuages and land in Chipping; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 337.

Margaret widow of Lawrence del Hall of Chippindale in 1402 released her right in land in Anstehaigh in Ribchester; *Add. MSS.* 32106, no. 353.

In 1506 William Hall held a messuage and land in Chipping of the king as of his castle of Clitheroe by a rent of 18d.; being convicted of felony in Middlesex he was imprisoned at Newgate and afterwards hanged; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 19. William son and heir of Robert Hall enfeoffed his uncle Roger Hall of Gainsborough of all his lands in Dutton, Chipping and Chippindale; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 181. Roger Hall was the king's bailiff of Gringley, Notts.

³⁴ Adam son of Richard de Greenhills granted to Sir Adam de Houghton all his land in Robert's-croft on the eastern side of Cresswell Syke, just as he had received it by gift of Adam son of Thurstan; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 54.

³⁵ John son of John de Greenhill in 1310 gave to Henry de Dinckley and Maud his wife land in Chipping, the bounds of which began on the eastern side of Mahholm, went down to the Loud, ascended this stream to Barton Hey, thence north to the Foul outlane as far as Diknape Syke, and southward to the starting-point; *Ct. of Wards*, box 13 A, no. FD 27. The same Henry and Maud in 1358 obtained land between Whitecotes and Countess Hey and between the Black Moss and Loud; *ibid.* no. FD 45; box 13 B. These and other lands in Chipping, Wheatley, Wylshire and Dinckley seem to have come to Richard Hyde and Margaret his wife by 1418-21; *ibid.* box 13 A, no. FD 24, 16, 37, 15, 1; box 13 B.

In 1455 they were transferred to William son and heir-apparent of John Wawne ('Wawan') of Chippindale, John having been son and heir of Margaret Hyde; *ibid.* box 13 B; 13 A, no. FD 18, 28. William Wawne, Elizabeth his wife and Thomas his son and heir occur in 1469; *ibid.* FD 11.

William Wawne son and heir of Thomas in 1520 gave to feoffees his close or pasture land called Marebonne, occupied by Edward Helme, for the use of Grace, grantor's wife, in accordance with an agreement between his mother Anne and one Nicholas Walmesley; *ibid.* FD 30. William Wawne, described as 'of Wheatley', in 1566 made a feoffment of lands in Wheatley, Chipping and Ashley (in Whittingham) for the use of his son and heir Nicholas; *ibid.* FD 13. In the following year Nicholas married Ellen daughter of Edward Sharple of Osbaldeston; *ibid.* box 13 B.

Edmund Wawne son of Nicholas died in or before 1592 holding a messuage in

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Brown³⁶ — Ravenshaw,³⁷ Surreys³⁸ and Startevant or Sturtevant,³⁹ with others denoting landowners in adjacent townships.⁴⁰ Some deeds of the Halton family have been preserved by Kuerden.⁴¹

HESAETH END was long the estate of the Alston family, traceable to the time of Edward I.⁴² The house known by this name is a two-story stone building, about 1½ miles south-west of Chipping, the front facing south, with a projecting gabled wing at the west end. The principal part now remaining appears to have been built at the end of the 16th century by the Alstons, but the building was probably originally of greater extent. Some of the inscribed stones in the east part have apparently been inserted in a rather haphazard fashion and suggest the later rebuilding. At the west side is a large projecting stone chimney, but the exterior of the house, which has a stone slated roof repaired with modern blue slates at the back, is chiefly remarkable for the lengthy and unique inscriptions which run across the front and on the inner return of the west wing. These, together with the whole of the front of the house, were for a long time very much obscured by repeated coatings of whitewash, but in 1907 the building was thoroughly restored, the whitewash carefully removed and much of the stone

work re-chiselled. The main front wall was largely rebuilt, but the smaller inscribed stones after being carefully cleaned were put back in the positions they formerly occupied. The interior is almost wholly modernized, but there is an inscribed stone in the chief bedroom and another in the dairy. It is now a farm-house.

The west wing, which is 17 ft. across, has a mullioned window of seven lights with hood mould over on each floor and a two-light window in the gable, over which is a stone carved with the sacred monogram. The inscription runs across the front wall above the ground-floor window in double lines, and is carved on six separate stones, the wording on each stone being complete in itself, as follows, except perhaps in the last two stones:

BRVTVS ERRECTVS LON	CESAR CONQVERT AN
DINV ANTE CHRIST 1108	GLIA ANTE CHRIST 58
SAXONII CONQVERT ANGLIA	DANII CONQVERT A
ANNO DON 447	EPISCOPAT IB NGLIA ANNO DOI 1018
ANGLIA IN CO	AGER FLODDAN AN 1513
M - SIVE - SHIRI	ANGL RECEP. FIDM AD 179

This is continued on four stones along the return of the west wing facing east as follows, the end of

Chipping of Robert Shireburne by a rent of 6d., and 4 acres imposed from the waste, held of the queen by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; also lands in Wheatley and Ashley; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 13. His mother Ellen was named, and his heir was his younger brother Thomas, thirteen years of age.

³⁶ In 1426 a message and lands with common of turbary were settled on John Brown and Alice his wife, with remainders to their children Thomas, Richard, Joan and Agnes, and in default to the right heirs of Christians de Greenhills, mother of Alice; *Final Conc.* iii, 91. This Alice was perhaps the mother of John Formby named in the account of Studley in Tinsley.

Evan Brown died in 1545 holding a message in Chipping, and his brother George in 1567 holding of Thomas Hoghton by 1d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24; xi, no. 4. James Brown in 1586 held similarly; *ibid.* xiv, no. 42.

³⁷ Stephen de Ravenshaw contributed a subsidy in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* 1332. *Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*, 80. William son of Stephen de Ravenshaw in 1342 acquired land and wood in Chipping from William de Ravenshaw the younger and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 115. William was afterwards outlawed for felony, but in 1360 his lands were released to the superior lord, Sir Adam de Hoghton; *Dug. Keppel's Rep.* xxxii, App. 341.

³⁸ The name either as Surreys or thron occurs frequently in the neigh-

bourhood. The widow of Hugh le Surreys released to Roger son of Bimme her dower in Boothurst in Chipping, which Roger had granted to Roger; *Dods. MSS.* 1. 568. The same Roger, it may be added, had a grant of Coppodhurst from Emma de Meluiri; *Add. MS.* 321. 1. 1495.

Thomas (son of Hugh) le Surreys in 1288 claimed land in Chipping against Roger son of William de Chipping and

John son of Roger; *De Banco R.* 72, m. 40; 89, m. 19. Richard le Surreys was defendant in 1292 and plaintiff in 1301; *Assize R.* 408, m. 64d.; 419, m. 13.

³⁹ Robert Startevant of Chipping in 1304-5 claimed various lands in the township as son of Robert son of Bimme the White, averring that his father had died during a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; *Assize R.* 419, m. 4; 420, m. 9, 10. Among the defendants were Master Richard de Hoghton, Agnes widow of Adam de Hoghton, William and Thomas de Helme, Roger son of Richard son of Margery de Chipping, William son of John son of Bimme de Whittingham, John de Greenhill and Richard son of John Othegrenhulles.

With regard to the surname White it may be added that Robert son of Robert le Blund in 1246 claimed 6 acres in Chipping against John son of William; *ibid.* 404, m. 3.

⁴⁰ Richard de Catterall in 1244 held lands of the heir of the Earl of Lincoln; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 160.

The Bartons of Barton long held a close called Barton Hey of the Hoghtons, without any known service; see, for example, *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 8. They occur as early as 1298, in which year John de Barton called upon Master Richard de Hoghton (as mesne lord) to acquit him of service demanded by Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln; *De Banco R.* 122, m. 62 d.

Lawrence Starkie died in 1532 holding land of the king by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 21. Disputes between the heirs occurred in 1540; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 165. The Chippingdale estate seems to have been sold by one of the co-heirs—Etheldreda wife of Humphrey Newton—to Sir Richard Shireburne in 1565; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 27, m. 112.

The tenure of the Chippingdale lands of George Kirkby of Up Rawcliffe is not recorded; they appear to have been sold by his brother William to Gabriel Hesket

in 1563; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 8; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 25, m. 107. This was perhaps the estate afterwards held by the Hesketts of Poulton of Shireburne of Wolhouse by a rent of 2s.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 364-6.

Jane Beesley, widow, in 1585 held the moiety of a message called Peacock Hey, &c., but the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 24. Francis Beesley in 1609 held his lands, &c., in Chipping of Richard Hoghton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 138-9.

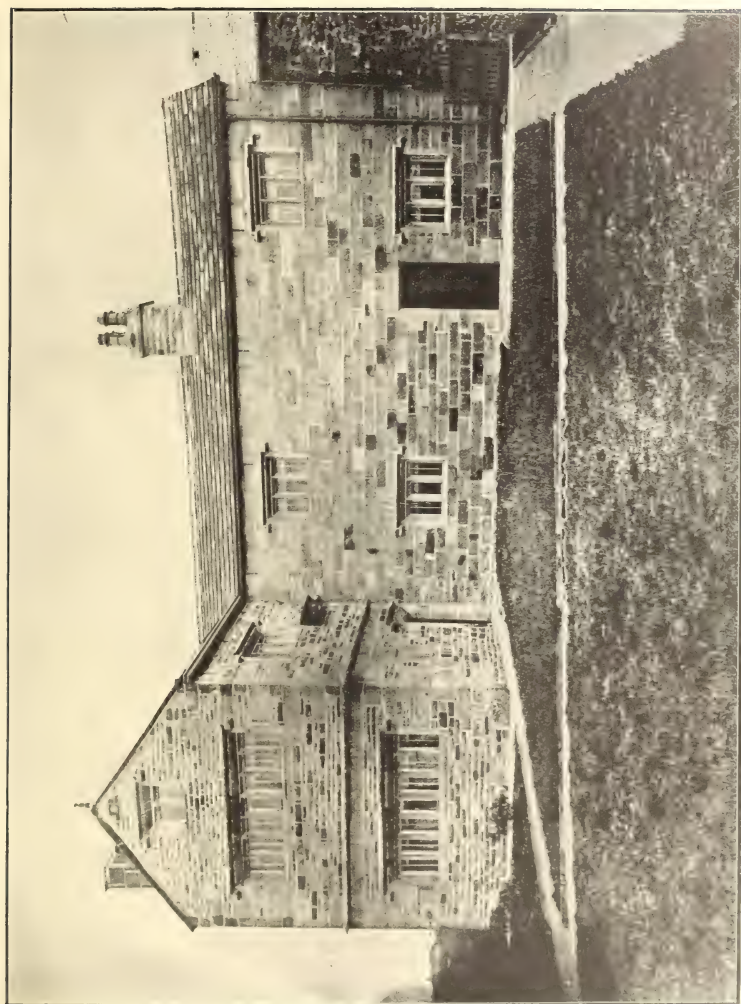
The tenure of Richard Walton's message (1594) is not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 42; xvii, no. 48. That of Joshua Galland (1638) was of the king by knight's service; *ibid.* xxx, no. 17.

John Bairstowe of Brownhurst had lands in Chipping, 1623-4; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* ii, Misc. 515-78.

⁴¹ Kuerden MSS. iii, H 3. The earliest deed is a grant by Richard son of John de Knoll to Adam son of William de Halton of a message in Chipping in 1332. John Halton appears from 1451-2 to 1479 and Miles his son and heir (who calls James Helme 'my uncle') in 1466 and 1477, in which latter year John, his son and heir, was espoused to Margaret daughter of Robert Mason. Miles again occurs in 1481 and 1497-8; and James the brother and heir of John Halton, deceased in 1505-6, was bound to Margaret, the widow of John, who had married Nicholas Cotton.

⁴² The place may have taken a name from the Hesketts recorded in the last note but one.

In 1291 Geoffrey son and heir of Benedict de Chipping claimed land against Christiana daughter of William the Wainwright and John son of William de Alston of Helme; it was alleged that Robert son of Benedict de Chipping had demised the land to William de Alston; *De Banco R.* 87, m. 37. There is little record of the family. William and Robert Alston, yeomen, occur in 1447; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 10, m. 42.



CHIPPING : HESKETH END : SOUTH FRONT

the last stone facing the front being carved with the sacred monogram :

ANNO DOMI 1591 ELIS REGI ROBERT ALSTVN 25
REGNO ANNI ETATIS NOSTRE RIC ALSTVN IVNIOR 5

A CREACIONE MVNDI 5553 A CONQVES
TO ANGLIE 524 DEVM TIME REGEM HONOR

Over the door on the return of the west wing facing east is a stone inscribed

RESPICE FINEM ET NVNQV
AM PECCABIS PROXIMVM AMA

and to the left of this over a small built-up window another stone with the name of 'Richarde Alstun 53.' On the main south front are other inscribed stones, one with the sacred monogram between two crosses, another with the fragment RIC AVLSTV, and a third ALSTVN HATH INHERITED HERE IB 18 YER.

In the bedroom in the east wing an inscribed stone reads :

DEVN TIME
REGEM HONOR
PROXIMVM AMA
HOC PAC ET VIVE
IN ETERNVM

and a stone in the dairy has 'Fear God and love the right.'

The west wall retains its old rough stone walling unrestored and has a small square built-up window with the sacred monogram between two crosses on the head. Another window has also some ornament in

the head, and the chimney, which is a good one of two shafts, has two gargoyles in the angles.

Richard Alston of Chipping died in 1607 holding a messuage and lands there of the king in socage. Richard his son and heir was forty years of age.⁴³

HELME, now Elmridge, gave a surname to a family which spread into neighbouring townships.⁴⁴ William Helme died in 1597 holding a messuage, &c., of Richard Hoghton by a rent of 4d. and leaving a son Richard, aged twenty-two.⁴⁵ Richard died in 1638 holding of Lord Strange; his son and heir William was thirty years of age.⁴⁶ Leonard Helme died in 1601, but the tenure of his Chipping property is not recorded.⁴⁷ Another William Helme died in 1612, leaving a son James, thirty-nine years old; he also held of Richard Hoghton as of his manor of Chipping.⁴⁸ James died in 1622, leaving a son William, aged twenty in 1633, by which time Lord Strange had succeeded Hoghton.⁴⁹

CORE was divided. At one time it seems to have been held by an illegitimate branch of the Knolls.⁵⁰ In later times the most important family was that of Parkinson.⁵¹ From them sprang Richard Parkinson, Canon of Manchester and Principal of St. Bees College, who was born at Woodgates in 1797.⁵²

One of the most notable estates, on account of the tenure, was that of the Leylands of Morleys in Astley,⁵³ who held 'of the heirs of William son of William son of Maurice' by a rent of 18d.^{53a}

The following were freeholders in 1600 : Richard Austen (Alston), Richard Bolton, Henry Mawdesley and Thomas Thornley.⁵⁴ The Subsidy Rolls afford further information ; thus in 1524 Roger Shireburne

⁴³ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 108-9.

Captain Robert Alston, apparently a Parliamentarian, occurs in 1650; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 264.

The Alstons remained owners until 1702, when it passed to the Eccles family; in 1819 Richard Eccles of Wigan sold it to Thomas Cardwell, whose descendants now (1893) possess it'; T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 234, where many particulars as to the Alston family are given.

⁴⁴ Ralph de Helme occurs in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subt.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 80.

Lawrence de Helme and Isabel his wife in 1377 obtained from William del Wood and Margery his wife a messuage and lands in Chipping; *Final Conc.* iii, 2.

A settlement of two messuages, cottages, land and wood in Chipping and Helme was made in 1553; the remainders were to Joan then wife of William Lorimer and then after her death to Lawrence Helme and his issue by Joan then his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 14, m. 36.

For a dispute between Alice Helme, widow (and others), and Thomas Helme see *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 227.

⁴⁵ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 150.

With regard to the rent of 4d. it may be noted that one Geoffrey de Whittingham in 1297 held a plat of the waste in Chippingdale for which he received that sum; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 283.

⁴⁶ Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 76.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* xviii, no. 20.

⁴⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 213. He had other lands in Thornley, Wheatley and Lea.

⁴⁹ Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 507.

⁵⁰ John Maulderson of 'Coure,' a minor, in 1358 claimed a messuage and land against Richard and Adam, sons of Thomas de Knoll, as being son and heir of John son of Richard de Knoll. It was alleged that his father (John son of Richard) was born before espousals; Duchy of Lanc. *Assize R.* 6, m. 1.

In 1360 John son of Maud de Coure had livery of a messuage and lands seized into the duke's hands by reason of the felony of John (son of Richard) de Knoll; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 347.

Richard Cover *alias* Coer, yeoman, is named in 1448; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 11, m. 42.

⁵¹ T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 247. A dispute as to lands in Chipping between Whitaker and Parkinson is referred to in *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 246.

In 1653 Ralph and Richard Parkinson of Chipping petitioned to compound for land sequestered by the Parliament for the delinquency of their eldest brother Thomas Parkinson of Infield in Cloughton; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3106.

⁵² See the account of Manchester Church and the 1880 edition of his *Old Church Clock*. He died in 1858.

⁵³ An estate in Chipping, Thornley, &c., was given to feoffees by William Leyland and Anne his wife in 1509; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 11, m. 249, 248. Part of the estate was held for life by Eleanor Holland, widow, and part by Robert Thimbley and Margery his wife.

Sir William Leyland died in 1547, but the tenure of his Chipping lands is not recorded; in the case of Thomas Leyland,

his son, it is given as in the text and likewise after the death of Edward Tyldesley; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 20; xiv, no. 10. In 1621, however, the tenure was described as of Sir Richard Hoghton as of his manor of Chipping in socage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 269. In 1606-7 a grant of lands in Chipping, Wheatley and Thornley was made to Edward Tyldesley of Astley; *Pat.* 4 Jas. I, pt. xxx.

It should be added that according to an old pedigree (Harl. MS. 1408, fol. 159) William Leyland married Anne daughter and heir of Alan Singleton, who was the descendant of the heiress of Adam de Bury, whose estate in the parish is noticed under Thornley. The wardship and marriage of Anne daughter and heir of Alan Singleton were in 1503 granted to James Medcalf; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xi, App. 543.

^{53a} Nothing is known of the origin of the tenure. William son of Maurice occurs in the Pipe Roll of 1213-15, when he owed 40s. out of 60s. due apparently for some encroachment on the forest or other offence against the forest laws; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 251. He also attested a charter by Roger de Whitacre, who gave lands in Chipping to Reginald; *Dods. MSS.* xci, fol. 161. The bounds in this case are of interest: Along the lache which falls into Summerford as far as the moor and then on the west side to the road to the mill between Chipping and Wheatley, down the road to the Loud, and along this river to Summerford.

⁵⁴ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 235-6. Some references to the Mawdesley family will be found in *Ducatus Lanc.*

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was the principal landowner contributing to the subsidy, Robert Alston and Richard Thornley being the others.⁸⁴ Thomas Sturtivant, Thomas Bolton, Robert Alston, Thomas Thornley, Thomas Rodes and Christopher Mawdesley contributed for their lands in 1543.⁸⁵ Robert Shireburne, Thomas Thornley, Henry Mawdesley, Richard Alston, Roger Sturtivant and Richard Bolton were the landowners in 1597.⁸⁷ Those in 1626 were: Henry Shireburne, Richard Thornley, Richard Parkinson, the heirs of Robert Alston, Thomas Boulton and John Sturtivant; James Beesley and a large number of others paid specially as non-communicants.⁸⁸ Several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁸⁹ The land tax return of 1789 shows that the Earl of Derby, Sir H. Mainwaring, and — Blundell were the chief landowners.

An inclosure award was made in 1812.⁹⁰

The parish church has been described above.

The Wesleyans made attempts to found a congregation, but abandoned them about 1850.⁹¹

The Nonconformists after the Restoration had a meeting-place⁹² and in 1705 the chapel in Hesketh Lane was built.⁹³ It is associated with the name of Peter Walkden, minister from 1711 to 1738, whose *Diary* was published in 1866.⁹⁴ It was closed in 1880 and then sold. The Congregationalists had another chapel from 1838 to 1882.⁹⁵

In 1604 it was reported to the Bishop of Chester that an 'old priest' was harboured in Chipping; and 'James Bradley, recusant, [was] reported to be a leader of priests to men's houses.'⁹⁶ John Bradley, Grace Fairclough and Richard Singleton, as recusants, compounded for their sequestrations in 1630 onwards by payment of £2 each.⁹⁷ Little, however, is known of the story of the proscribed religion there, and the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary, opened in 1828, seems to be the offspring of the mission long before worked from the adjacent Leagram Hall. It was served by the Jesuits until 1857 and since then by secular priests.⁹⁸

THORNEY WITH WHEATLEY

Thorentegh, 1202; Thorndeley, 1258; Thorne-delegh, 1262. The *d* in the middle occurs to 1350 and later.

Watelei, Dom. Bk.; Whetelegh, 1227; Queteley, 1258; Wetteleye, 1302.

This township stretches from south-west to north-east for over 4 miles along the northern slope of Longridge Fell, the highest point within the township being about 1,100 ft. The Loud forms the north-west boundary; it falls into the Hodder just outside the limits. Wheatley, which anciently was the principal member of the township, is now considered to be no more than a small area of 55½ acres, somewhat south of the centre. The whole township measures 3,220½ acres,¹ and in 1901 had a population of 313.

The principal road is that from Longridge eastward through the length of the township, which it enters about half a mile north of Longridge railway station. Passing Cockleach it descends till it comes to the Loud, and then for a mile and a half runs near this stream, passing between Wheatley on the south and Lee House on the north. At Higher Arbour it divides, part going north-west, crossing the Loud² into Chipping, and part ascending eastward past Thornley Hall and Bradley Hall, the latter being near the boundary of Chaiiley. From Thornley Hall a branch goes north to cross the Hodder.

A Roman road is said to have crossed the township into Yorkshire, passing near Bradley Hall.

The township is governed by a parish council.

Included in the grant of Chipping-MANORS dale in 1102 THORNEY descended like Clitheroe.³ From later records it seems that the Osbaldeston family were lords of the place.⁴ The immediate lordship was held by a family using the local name,⁵ who were about the beginning of the 14th century succeeded by the

⁸⁴ Subs. R. Lancs. bdlc. 130, no. 82.

⁸⁵ Ibid. no. 125.

⁸⁶ Ibid. bdlc. 131, no. 274.

⁸⁷ Ibid. no. 317.

⁸⁸ James Richmond, Thomas Wilcock, John Bolton, James Lowe, John Dewhurst, Bartholomew Dilworth, Thomas Dobson and James Parker; Eatcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 103, 127.

⁸⁹ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 56.

⁹⁰ T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 180.

⁹¹ During the indulgence granted by James II a meeting was set up at Chipping. O. Heywood, *Diaries*, iii, 228. Among the 'Presbyterian parsons and their meeting-places' registered in 1689 was Thomas Whalley for Christopher Parkinson's house in Chipping; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231. This minister went to Hindley; O. Heywood, *op. cit.* iv, 309. Christopher Parkinson was probably the benefactor of the school.

⁹² T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 165-80; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* ii, 210-17 (a view is given). James Bolton left £40 for a meeting-house, 'but when the door of liberty is shut' to 'poor widows and orphans'; Gastrell, *Nutria* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 423.

⁹³ Peter Walkden was born near Manchester in 1684 and educated at the school there. After leaving Hesketh Lane he went to Holcombe and then to Stockport,

where he died in 1769. An account of him, with extracts from his diaries and papers, may be seen in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* xxxii, 118; xxxvi, 15.

⁹⁴ Nightingale, *op. cit.* ii, 220-3.

⁹⁵ Visit. P. at Chester Dioc. Rec.

⁹⁶ *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xxiv, 174, 178. The list of recusants in 1607-8 is printed by T. C. Smith, *op. cit.* 29. See also *Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.)*, v, 147-9.

⁹⁷ Foley, *Rec. S. J. v*, 339; Smith, *op. cit.* 158-60.

¹ 3,219 acres, including 3 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² In 1635 there is mention of a new stone bridge built at a place called Loud Bridge, where was formerly a bridge of wood, the highway being a frequented one; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-49, p. 510; 1636-7, p. 333.

³ See the account of Chipping. In 1258 rents of 6s. 8d. from Wheatley and 2s. 6d. from Thornley were due to Edmund de Lacy; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 217. The rent of 7s. due from 'Urtley' in 1211-2 probably relates to Wheatley; *ibid.* i, 156.

⁴ There does not seem to be any evidence of the manner in which this family acquired the mesne lordship. In 1349 it was found that the heir of Thomas de Osbaldeston held in service one plough-

land in Wheatley and Thornley, where eight plough-lands made one knight's fee; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 693, quoting the Lansdowne Feodary.

In 1445-6 Richard Balderston held Thornley with Wheatley as well as Osbaldeston; Duchy of Lanc. Kts.' Fees, bdlc. 2, no. 20.

⁵ The assignment of dower to Iselt widow of Robert by Richard son of Robert in 1202 gives the names of several under-tenants, including Jordan (probably of Wheatley) and Roger de Bradley. The mill is named; also clearings called Braderoe and Flaxeroe; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 10.

Ralph son of Adam de Thornley occurs in 1262; *ibid.* 137. He was living in 1292, being then engaged in several suits. As chief lord of Thornley common of pasture was claimed against him by John son and heir of John de Knoll in respect of 40 acres of wood, it being alleged that Ralph had disseised plaintiff's father; Assize R. 408, m. 33 d. Ralph on his part alleged that he had a right to grind his demesne corn at John de Knoll's mill in Thornley quit of culture; *ibid.* m. 53. At the same time Richard son of William de Thornley was non-suited in a claim against Robert son of Thomas de Salesbury for a tenement in Thornley; *ibid.* m. 76. Richard de Thornley appears in 1302; *ibid.* 418, m. 13.

family of Knoll or Knolls⁶; as early as 1302 John de Knoll held of the Earl of Lincoln the eighth part of a knight's fee in Thornley and Wheatley.⁷ John shortly afterwards acquired two messuages, 2 oxgangs of land, &c., in Thornley, which had been granted by Thomas son of Hugh le Surreys to John son of Jordan de Mitton.⁸ In 1319 Thomas son (and heir) of John de Knoll called upon Thomas de Osbaldeston as mesne lord to acquit him of the service in respect of a tenement in Wheatley claimed by the Earl of Lancaster;⁹ and Osbaldeston claimed the custody of the manors of Wheatley and Thornley, Thomas de Knoll being a minor, because John his father had held by knight's service.¹⁰

Thomas de Knoll died between 1350¹¹ and 1354,

Alice wife of John de Sedbergh and her sisters Christiana and Agnes were non-suited in 1292 in a claim against Ralph son of Adam de Thornley; Ralph's daughter Avise is named; *ibid.* m. 33. One of the sisters may have been the Christiana widow of Robert del Town who in 1304 claimed dower against Ralph de Thornley; *De Banco R.* 151, m. 203 d. Ralph seems to have called upon John de Knoll for warranty; *ibid.* 154, m. 31. Alice widow of William del Town was defendant in 1351; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. v d.

In 1316 Margery daughter of Richard Frances of Ribchester demised land in Thornley in Chippingdale to Adam son of Hugh de Clitheroe; it had been given to her for life on her marriage with Adam son of Ralph de Thornley; *Towneley MS. DD.*, no. 1182.

⁶ Ralph de Mitton made complaint against Richard de Knoll and others of the neighbourhood in 1253; *Curia Regis R.* 150, m. 20; 151, m. 22, 25 d.

There were disputes between John de Knoll and Hugh le Surreys in 1277-8, it being adjudged in the latter year that John had thrown down part of Hugh's ditch in Wheatley (3 rods justly and 6 rods unjustly), 6d. damage being awarded; *Assize R.* 1235, m. 13; 1238, m. 31 d.

A claim by John son of John de Knoll in 1292 has been mentioned. He also claimed common of pasture against John son of Jordan de Mitton, giving his pedigree as son and heir of John, brother and heir of Richard (s.p.), son and heir of Richard de Knoll; *Assize R.* 408, m. 55 d. The family therefore held some land in the township as early as the middle of the 13th century.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 319. The mesne lord at the time is ignored.

⁸ The charter from Mitton to Surreys is in *De Banco R.* 89 (1291), m. 19, and has been referred to in the account of Chipping.

John son of Jordan de Mitton appears in Thornley as plaintiff in 1305, the defendants being John and Adam sons of John de Knoll and others; *Assize R.* 420, m. 9 d.

The two messuages and 2 oxgangs of land seem to have been acquired by John de Knoll from John de Mitton and Alice his wife about 1308; *De Banco R.* 171, m. 23 d. In reply to the claim of John de Mitton in 1308-9 John de Knoll, here styled 'lord of Wheatley', avowed that the 2 oxgangs were in Wheatley, and not in Thornley; *Assize R.* 423, m. 1 d. Hugh de Salesbury and William son of Hawise de Livesey were also defendants.

In 1310 Thomas son of Hugh le

Surreys, called to warrant John de Mitton and Alice in respect of the estate, summoned Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln to warrant him; *De Banco R.* 183, m. 174.

The connexion of the Surreys family is shown in later pleas. Agnes widow of Thomas le Surreys in 1335 claimed dower in certain lands in Wheatley in Thornley against Amabel widow of Thomas de Osbaldeston, but the defendant produced a charter of Roger son of John de Mitton (1332) granting the lands to Thomas and Amabel for life or eleven years; *ibid.* 303, m. 9. Agnes also made claims against Roger, Hugh and John, sons of John de Mitton; in reply Hugh and John said they held jointly with their wives, Agnes and Cecily; *ibid.* 303, m. 9 d.; 311, m. 206.

⁹ *Ibid.* 229, m. 151. Thomas de Knoll was doomsman of Wheatley and Thornley at the court of Clitheroe in 1323; *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 48.

¹⁰ *De Banco R.* 230, m. 34 d.

John de Knoll appears to have had other issue, for in 1347 there was a suit respecting a messuage and lands in Thornley which were successfully claimed by William son of Richard son of Robert le Walsh and Cecily daughter of Robert de Hyde of Aiston against Richard le Walsh (the father of William), John (son of John) de Knoll and William his son. The plaintiffs alleged a grant by Richard; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 16 d.

¹¹ In 1338 Roger son of John de Mitton granted to Thomas de Knoll part of his land and waste in Wheatley Wood in the vill of Thornley; *Towneley MS. OO.*, no. 1010. Among the witnesses were Richard son of Adam de Knoll and Richard son of John de Knoll. The land seems to have been exchanged for Ramscloughgreen; *Kuerden fol. MS.* p. 212, no. 366.

Thomas de Knoll was on the commission of the peace in Blackburn Hundred in 1345; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 510. He was lord of the town of Thornley in 1350 when Thomas son of Richard de Bradley claimed common of pasture as to 100 acres of moor against him, Margaret his wife, Richard his son and John son of John de Knoll; *Assize R.* 1444, m. 4 d.

¹² At Easter 1354 William son of Richard son of Robert le Walsh claimed common of pasture in respect of 161 acres against Richard son of Thomas de Knoll and Margaret widow of Thomas, who had the lordship, also against Adam de Knoll and Reginald his brother. The claim succeeded, it being shown that a sufficiency of pasture had not been left; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 3, m. j. It

appears from later records that Adam and Reginald were younger sons of Thomas de Knoll.

¹³ *Ibid.* 6, m. 1; see the account of Chipping.

¹⁴ This account of the descent is taken from depositions recorded about 1500; *Towneley MS. OO.*, no. 1011.

¹⁵ *Final Conc.* iii, 90, being a fine in 1425 settling the manor of Thornley with lands and wood in Chipping, Wheatley and Aighton on Richard Knoll and his sons Miles and Gerard and male issue. Miles Knoll was living in 1446; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 9, m. 33.

¹⁶ There was a settlement of the manor by John son of Christopher Singleton and Margaret his wife in 1479; *Final Conc.* iii, 137.

The claims of Margaret appear to have met with much opposition. Thus in 1483 Stephen Knoll claimed the manor against John and Margaret Singleton by virtue of a settlement on Richard son of Thomas de Knoll and Joan his wife, with remainders to Adam and Reginald, brothers of Richard, in default of male issue. Reginald had sons John and William, the latter being succeeded by a son John and a grandson George, through whom apparently Stephen claimed; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. file* 1 Ric. III.; *Plea R.* 58, m. 6.

John Singleton in 1487-8 demised Thornley to Sir Alexander Hoghton for a year; *Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 496, no. 3.*

¹⁷ In 1479 Robert Wilkinson and Thomas Newton gave a bond to Thomas Lord Stanley as to the manor of Thornley; *Towneley MS. OO.*, no. 1007. It does not appear how their title came, but Robert Wilkinson in 1482 released his title in the manors of Thornley, Wheatley and Aighton, with various lands, &c., late of John Knolles; *ibid.* no. 1008.

They were, therefore, probably the heirs on the trusts of one of the John Knolls of the text. Later still, in 1503 John the son and heir of John Newton, then of Towas [Towesterc], Northants, released his rights (by inheritance) in the manor to Thomas Earl of Derby; *ibid.* no. 1006.

The Earl's purchase of the manor from Christopher Singleton, son and heir of Margaret (widow of John Singleton) daughter of Miles Knoll, took place in 1499; *ibid.* no. 1001-4. Margaret Singleton was living in 1503 and 1504; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 544; *Final Conc.* iii, 154. About the same time Roger Shireburne and Isabel his wife, heiress of the Wolfhouse branch of the Knoll family, appear to have released their right in the manor and lands; *ibid.* iii, 155.

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to the king and 12d. to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.¹⁵

The manor descended like Knowsley until 1600, when William the sixth earl sold it to Baptist Hicks of London,¹⁶ who in turn sold it to Michael Doughty of Lathom,¹⁷ one of the clerks of the kitchen there.¹⁸ Henry Doughty and his son William took part against the Parliament in the Civil War, and the estate was sequestered and afterwards sold.¹⁹ As in other cases, part of the whole was recovered for the family. John Doughty, the eldest son, who died in or before 1647,²⁰ left two daughters, Mary and Susan.²¹ The former married Thomas Patten of Preston, who died in 1697, leaving as heir his daughter Elizabeth wife of Sir Thomas Stanley of Bickerstaffe.²² By this marriage the manor has descended to the present Earl of Derby in the same way as Bickerstaffe.²³ Manor courts are still held once a year.²⁴

THORNLEY HALL, sometimes known as Patten Hall, stands at the foot of Jeffrey Hill on the north side

of Longridge Fell, and is a plain two-story house very much modernized, but retaining some ancient features. Over the doorway is the inscription 'B. O. Michael Doughty 1605,' and in the dining-room over the mantelpiece is a small cupboard on which are the initials of Elizabeth and Mary Patten and the date 1709. All the windows are modern sashes and the house has little architectural interest, but the front lay-out is effective with balled gate piers, low fence wall and a tall clipped yew tree close up to the building rising to the level of the eaves.

WHEATLEY was in 1066 the important part of the township, being named in Domesday Book as assessed at one plough-land.²⁵ In later times it is sometimes named before Thornley and sometimes after it, as at present. Occasionally Wheatley appears to have been regarded as a separate manor.²⁶

BRADLEY was held by the Hospitallers,²⁷ the tenants being a family assuming that name,²⁸ who had lands also in Chaigley and neighbouring townships.

¹⁵ Rental in the possession of Lord Lathom. The following tenants paid the 'grossum' due every eighth year: Margaret Alston 19s., Alexander Bradley 24s. 4d., Thomas Burne 7s., wife of Thomas Dilworth 10s., Richard Kilworth 8s., Henry Deconson 12s., Richard Eccles 12s. 4d., Lighted Huddell 7s., Richard Matson 15s. 11d., Edward Rodes 10s., Thomas Rodes 8s., Christopher Sowerbents 10s., John Thornley 14s. 9d., Robert Wilkinson 20s., &c. The rents of free tenants amounted to 22s. 9d., of tenants to 1s. 10d., the demesne yielded 2s. 6d., which was added the rent of a messuage in Chaigley lately purchased, viz. 10s. and 6d. instead of a stone of cheese), the commuted 'works' of the tenants 18s. 6d., the turbary of Withinreap 18s. 10d. The gross return from the manor was then £34 12s. 9d., but many allowances had to be made. No courts had been held. A payment of 4d. called 'Juger sylvere' was made yearly to the bailiff of Blackburnshire at the court held at Catherine.

¹⁶ Towneley MS. OO, no. 1013-16. In 1602 the earl sold lands, &c., in Chipping and Bowden in Bowland to Baptist Hicks, who in 1606 sold the same to Michael Doughty; *ibid.* no. 1001-2.

¹⁷ In Feb. 1602-3 Baptist Hicks of London transferred to Michael Doughty of Lathom, Cecily his wife and Henry his son the manor of Thornley, late the inheritance of Ferdinando Earl of Derby; OO, no. 1000. From a later fine, however, it seems that in 1609 Sir Baptist Hicks acquired the manor of Thornley and messuages and lands in Thornley, Chipping and Bowden from Thomas Lord Ellesmere and Alice his wife, Countess of Derby (i.e. widow of Ferdinando); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 75, no. 18. For the countess's right see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 321, 352, 458.

¹⁸ *Stanley Papers* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 23, 106, &c. Michael Doughty represented Preston in the Parliament of 1589 and Liverpool in that of 1593; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repre.* of Lancs. 146, 184.

¹⁹ Pedigree of Doughty of Thornley will be found in the *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 64. Henry Doughty paid £100 on refusing knighthood in 1631; *Mini.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 217.

²⁰ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 256-68. It appears

that Henry Doughty the father about Aug. 1648 'took up arms against the Parliament and fled away with the Scots forces under Duke Hamilton'; *ibid.* 266. Other sons, Henry and Michael, are named.

²¹ Henry Doughty's estate was sold in 1652; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 41. ²² *Royalist Comp. Papers*, ii, 257. His widow Elizabeth daughter of Sergeant Robert Callis was claiming under her marriage settlement of 1641. A mortgage by Henry Doughty (the father of John) of the manor-house of Thornley, called Thornley Hall, is named. No 'delinquency' seems to have been alleged against John Doughty.

²³ In a fine respecting the manor of Thornley, with lands, water-mill, &c., in Thornley, Chipping, Goosnargh and Witton in 1684 the plaintiffs were William Patten and Thomas Naylor and the defendants Thomas Patten, esq., Mary his wife and Susan Doughty, spinster; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 213, m. 8.

²⁴ See the account of Bickerstaffe. Thomas Patten, a barrister, was the eldest son of William Patten of Preston; see pedigree in Gregson's *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 185; *Preston Guild R.*

²⁵ Thomas Patten represented Preston in the Parliament of 1688 as a Whig; Pink and Beaven, op. cit. 156.

²⁶ The manors of Thornley and Chipping were held by successive Earls of Derby in 1738 and 1776; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 549, m. 5; 623, m. 1a.

²⁷ T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 46-52, extracts from the old Court Rolls being given. From a record of the boundaries of the manor in 1808 they seem to have been those of the township. On the border of Dutton were a stone called the White Stoup and a group of stones called the Cripple Oak.

²⁸ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b. Cf. the tennement of Osbaldeston in 1349 as already recorded.

A family named Wheatley occurs. Thus in 1227 Jordan de Wheatley obtained from Eve widow of William de Edisford an oxgang of land in Wheatley, which was to descend to Jordan's heirs by his late wife, sister of Eve; *Final Conc.* i, 50, 60.

²⁹ In 1612 William Helme (see Chipping) was said to have held lands in Thornley and Wheatley of Edward Tyldesley, as of his manor of Wheatley, by 2s. 5d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 213. See also note 8 above.

³⁰ 'Wheatley' is named in the list of the Hospitallers' estates in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375. In 1294 the Prior of St. John complained that John de Knoll had rescued certain cattle impounded at Thornley; De Banco R. 103, m. 26.

³¹ In a Stid rent of 1609 a rent of 2s. 10d. is entered as due from John Rodes for a tenement in Thornley, and one of 6d. from John Hurst (lately Edmund Wall or Wawne) in Wheatley; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 132b.

³² Adam son of Adam de Bury appears to have held the 'manor of Bradley' in 1246, when he sold it to Thomas rector of Slaiburn; *Final Conc.* i, 102. The bounds extended from the Loud to Longridge and from Bradley Syke to Bradley Brook. This may have been only a feoffment in trust, for in 1262, when Ralph son of Adam de Thornley acquired from Robert de Bradley 100 acres of wood in the township, Adam de Bury 'put in his claim,' as did also the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem and John de Knoll; *ibid.* 137-8. The bounds began at the place where Bradley Brook fell into the Loud, went up the brook to the Veu Vivier, thence west to Bradley Syke, down this to Ramsclough and so down to the Loud. Hugh le Surreys charged Robert de Bradley in 1278 with breaking his pound at Thornley; De Banco R. 23, m. 37 d. Thomas le Surreys in 1289 complained that Robert had cut down trees in Thornley in contravention of the above agreement; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 219.

A Roger de Bradley of 1202 has been already mentioned. In 1278 Robert de Bradley had some dispute with Ralph son of Adam de Thornley; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 33 d. The same parties appear to have been again at variance in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 54.

From Richard son of Robert de Bradley dower in Thornley, Alighton and Chaigley was in 1313 claimed by William de Huyton and Emma his wife, in right of her former marriage with Thomas de Bradley; De Banco R. 201, m. 69 d. In 1332 Richard and Robert de Bradley contributed to the subsidy; *Each. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 32. Richard de Bradley, perhaps another of the name, was one of the chief inhabitants in 1341; *Inq. Novorum* (Rec. Com.), 38.

³³ Thomas de Bradley in 1389 acquired a messuage and land in Thornley from John son of Thomas son of Roger de



THORNLEY WITH WHEATLEY : THORNLEY HALL

BLACKBURN HUNDRED

CHIPPING

A pedigree was recorded in 1567.³² Thomas Bradley died in 1564 holding the capital message called



BRADLEY of Bradley.
Sable a fesse engrailed
argent, in chief an amulet or
between two crosses formy
fifty of the second all
within a bordure en-
grailed of the same.

was purchased in 1764 by the Earl of Derby.³⁶

Chipping and Cecily his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 35. In the following year he was a juror; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 41. Robert Bradley attested a Thornley deed in 1441; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 53b. John Bradley of Chipping, Robert son of John Bradley of Chaigley and Miles the brother of Robert occur in 1445; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 8, m. 33. Robert Bradley was cleared in the manor of Thornley in 1479; *Final Conc.* iii, 137.

John Bradley of Thornley was concerned in a rescue of impounded cattle in 1521, which seems to have led to great disturbance; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 88-93. Joan the widow and John the son of John Bradley of Bradley Hall in Thornley were defendants in a plea of debt in 1538; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 167, m. 16.

Joan wife of Thomas Crombholme and sister of Henry Bradley of Chipping in 1420 received from the fees of lands in Ribchester, Thornley and Wheatley, the remainders to Christopher son of Thomas and Joan and to Joan's right heirs; *Towneley MS. C. 8, 13* (Chet. Lib.), 224.

³³ *Final Conc.* (Chet. Soc.), 38; the descent is thus given: John -s. Thomas -s. John, who had three daughters. The younger John had a brother Thomas Bradley, who acquired part of the manor of Silverdale.

³⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 37.

³⁵ *Ibid.* xvii, no. 28. There is in it recited an indenture dated 1590 by which John Bradley granted the rectory of Warton to feoffees, for the use of Thomas Talbot and Elizabeth his wife as to one moiety, and of John Osbaldeston and Ellen his wife as to the other moiety. See *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 53, m. 170.

³⁶ The heir of John and Ellen Osbaldeston was Edward their son, living in 1613; *Final Conc.* (Chet. Soc.), 84. In 1611 it was found that Thomas Osbaldeston, outlawed for murder, had a life annuity of £20 from Bradley Hall and other lands of John Bradley, late of Beetham in Westmorland, recently in the possession of John Osbaldeston, next of Ellen his widow, and in 1611 of Edward Eccleston of Prescott parish; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 179.

The following fines relate to it: 1668, Anthony Munson and Frances his wife, deforciant of the manors of Bradley and Balderston; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 162, m. 16. 1726, Nicholas Starkie v.

Alexander Osbaldeston, manors including Bradley; *ibid.* bde. 298, m. 4. 1763, the manor of Bradley and messuages in Bradley, Thornley and Chaigley, the plaintiff being William Turner and the deforciant David Sturgeon, Jane his wife, Richard Shuttleworth, William Bartlett and Elizabeth his wife; *ibid.* bde. 370, m. 66.

³⁷ Information of Mr. J. J. Hornby.

³⁸ The feoffees in 1441 regranted to John Formby his lands, &c., in the vill of Studley, a hamlet of Thornley, with remainders to his daughters Alice and Joan in equal shares for life, and then to Thomas Greenhills the cousin and heir-apparent of the said John, with remainders to Margaret and Isabel, sisters of the said Thomas, and then to Alice, mother of John Formby; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 53b. John in 1444 made a formal affirmation that Thomas Greenhills was the heir of the land he had from his mother Alice; *ibid.* fol. 54b; *Towneley MS. OO*, no. 1213.

William Sowerbutts of Studley released to Thomas Lord Stanley in 1458 certain lands in Studley and Wheatley; *ibid.* no. 1009. Robert Sowerbutts in 1482 released to William son of Henry Hoghton all his right in certain lands in Studley and was re-enfeoffed; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 350; *Towneley MS. DD*, no. 1869. Richard Sowerbutts was a freeholder in 1600; *Min. (Rec. Soc.)*, i, 235.

³⁹ In 1357 John de Studley claimed a messuage and lands in Wheatley against Henry de Dinkley and William son of Richard the Smith; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 5, m. 84, 1 d.

⁴⁰ See the account of the Leyland tenement in Chipping and the references there given. In 1621 Edward Tidysey's estate was held of Michael Doughty as of his manor of Thornley; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 261-9.

⁴¹ An account of the Wawne or Walne family has been given under Chipping; the tenure recorded is in *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 13. See also the Hospitallers' rental of 1609 quoted above.

In 1409 Agnes widow of Robert Moton gave her daughter Alice wife of John Wawne the elder a tenement in Wheatley, the bounds of which extended from the Loud on the north to Studley Brook on the south, and part of another tenement between Studley Brook and Longridge, which had descended to the grantor on the death of her sister Alice, a daughter of William the Smith; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*,

STUDLEY is also named in the records, though it has now disappeared from the map. The Greenhills and Sowerbutts families were connected with it.³⁷ Studley also occurs as a surname.^{37a}

Apart from these estates there is but little record of the landowners of former times. As in Chipping, the Leylands of Morleys and their successors had lands in Thornley, Wheatley and Studley, held of the Earl of Derby in socage.³⁸ The Wawne family held their land in Wheatley of the Crown as of the dissolved priory of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 12d.³⁹; and Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst in acquiring the Hospitallers' manors and lands in Stidd and Chipping acquired therewith rents and lands in Thornley, Wheatley, Studley and Cockleach.⁴⁰ John Rodes, another landowner, also held of the Hospitallers.⁴¹

One or two other names occur.⁴² John Bradley and John Rodes contributed to the subsidy of 1524 in respect of their lands.⁴³ The widows of John

A 12063. The latter tenement was known as the Birks in 1525, when it was held by Robert Wawne, William Sowerbutts being occupier; *ibid.* A 13467, 13473. Lower and Higher Birks are now shown on the map to the south of Wheatley.

For a dispute between Wawne and Sowerbutts see *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, iii, 163, 179.

⁴⁰ Thornley Hall, &c., as part of Stidd was included in the grant to George Whitmore and others; *Pat. 9 Jas. I*, pt. xxvii. It was sold to Shireburne in 1613; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 132. See *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, no. 4.

Sir Richard Shireburne had in 1573 purchased a messuage, &c., in Wheatley and Thornley from Richard Alston; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 35, m. 101. Richard Shireburne in 1586 purchased messuages and lands in Thornley, Wheatley and Studley from Robert Newsham and Elizabeth his wife; *ibid.* bde. 48, m. 27.

⁴¹ See the rental of 1609 above cited. John Rodes was a freeholder in 1600; *Min. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 235. In 1631 the same or a succeeding John paid £10 on declining knighthood; *ibid.* 217.

For the Rodes family see T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 251-3.

⁴² John del Woodcholes received lands in Thornley in 1316-17; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 58. John son of Robert del Woodcholes was plaintiff in 1351; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. v, d. In 1546 Elizabeth Rodes, widow, was plaintiff in a fine respecting Woodchole howe and lands, &c., in Thornley, the deforciant being Thomas Johnson alias Tomlinson and others; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 12, m. 293.

In 1574 a settlement was made of a messuage, &c., in Wheatley and Thornley, by Robert Aytough, Joan his wife, William Ambrose, Ellen his wife (to whose heirs it was to remain), Agnes and Frances Eccles; *ibid.* bde. 36, m. 121.

Sir Richard Hoghton in 1630 held land in Thornley, but the tenure is not stated; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 13. Some appears to have been sold by Sir Henry Hoghton in 1772; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 615, m. 7 d.

Thomas Shireburne of Heysham in 1635 held land of Henry Don by ass of his manor of Thornley; *Towneley MS. C. 8, 11* (Chet. Lib.), 108 f.

⁴³ Subs. R. Lancs. bde. 1175, no. 82.

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Bradley and William Rodes so contributed in 1543.⁴⁴ and John Rodes in 1597, in which year Thomas Wawne was in ward to the queen.⁴⁵ John Rodes and William Wawne paid for their lands in 1626, and many others paid as non-communicants.⁴⁶ Thomas Bourne paid £10 on refusing knighthood in 1631.⁴⁷

James Bradley⁴⁸ and Ellen Wilkinson,⁴⁹ recusants, had two thirds of their estates sequestered during the Commonwealth. Thomas Eccles of Thornley, as a 'Papist,' registered his estate in 1717, as also did Stephen Dilworth.⁵⁰ The land tax return of 1787 shows that the following were chief landowners: Lord Derby, Robert Rhodes and Roger Kenyon.⁵¹

Archbishop Sancroft about 1685 purchased farms in Thornley called New House and West House, and

gave them to augment the stipends of the vicar of Blackburn and the curates of the chapels of ease.⁵²

A decree concerning the wastes of Thornley, Wheatley and Studley was made in the time of James I.⁵³

The only place of worship is St. William's Roman Catholic church, Lee House, founded by the above-named Thomas Eccles in 1738.⁵⁴ He gave it to the English Franciscans, and on their approaching extinction in 1826 the secular clergy took charge for a time; but owing to a dispute between the Rev. Francis Trappes and the vicar apostolic the chapel was closed from 1841 to 1859.⁵⁵ Since then it has been served by the English Benedictines.⁵⁶ In the churchyard is the base of an old cross removed from the road between Chipping and Longridge.⁵⁷

RIBCHESTER

RIBCHESTER
DILWORTH

Ribchester proper, together with Dutton and Dilworth, is in the hundred of Blackburn, but the remaining township is in Amounderness. The area of the whole, including Stidd, is 8,437 acres, and the population in 1901 was 5,912.

The history of the town goes back to Roman times, numerous vestiges of its former occupation still remaining.¹ Camden says that the inhabitants used the following proverb in his time² :—

It is written upon a wall in Rome,
'Ribchester was as rich as any town in Christendom.'

Before the Conquest the whole formed part of Earl Tostig's Preston fee, and was within the hundred of Amounderness. During the 12th century one part seems to have been included in the honor of Clitheroe, and thus Ribchester, Dilworth and Dutton became transferred to Blackburn Hundred, the other townships, Alston and Hothersall, remaining in Amounderness.³ Ecclesiastically there was no change; the parish was in the diocese of York, archdeaconry of Richmond and deanery of Amounderness.

The mediæval history is obscure⁴; the resident lords and landowners are scarcely known. Leland about 1540 made the following notes: 'Ribchester is a seven miles above Preston on the further ripe of Ribble as Preston is. Ribchester is now a poor thing; it hath been an ancient town. Great squared

DUTTON
ALSTON WITH HOTHERSALL

stones, vaults, and antique coins be found there: and there is a place where that the people fable that the Jews had a temple.'⁵ The Reformation left traces in the prosecution of recusants, some of the gentry and a large portion of the yeomanry remaining faithful to the Roman Catholic religion.⁶ Thomas Cottam, a native of the parish, was executed for his priesthood in 1582. Though the Civil War passed over with few sequestrations, the Jacobite rising of 1715 received much support. Thomas Hothersall of Hothersall was outlawed for his part in it, as were Robert Daniell and another; while Jonathan Winckley and Thomas Shuttleworth, both of Alston, were executed. In more recent times the parish has remained comparatively isolated. The manufactures are small; wood-turning, cotton-weaving and quarrying employ the people. The agricultural land is employed almost entirely for pasture, as the following return^{6a} shows :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Ribchester, Dutton, Hothersall . . .	3	4,309½	340½
Longridge, Alston, Dilworth . . .	36	2,750	82
	39	7,059½	422½

⁴⁴ Subs. R. Lancs. btle. 130, no. 125.
⁴⁵ Ibid. btle. 131, no. 274.
⁴⁶ Ibid. 137.
⁴⁷ Ibid. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 200.
⁴⁸ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 217.
⁴⁹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.*, v, 3200. The
names of John Wilkinson, the heir,
and a discharge, the sequestration
having been made in error. John was
137.

⁵⁰ *Excerpt*—Wyne, *Engl. Cath. Non-*
conform., 136, 150. Edward Eccles was a
recusant in 1668; Smith, *Chipping*, 30;
also 254-8, and; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.),
v, 152.
⁵¹ Land tax returns at Preston.

⁵² *Abram, Blackburn*, 282; *End. Char.*
Rep. for Blackburn, 1902.
⁵³ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc.
Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 276.

⁵⁴ T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 160-5;
Thaddeus, *Franciscans in Engl.* 159. The
first priest-in-charge—Germain Helme
(usually called Holmes) of the Garstang
family—was arrested on suspicion in 1745,
during the Young Pretender's rising, and
died a prisoner in Lancaster Castle the
following year; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl.*
Cath. iii, 259-64.

⁵⁵ *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iii, 139.
The disputes were carried to the Roman
courts and decided in favour of Fr. Trappes.

⁵⁶ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiii, 169.
⁵⁷ T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 200.

¹ The Chester brook of Castel brook
named in some of the local charters prob-
ably commemorates the Roman citadel;
see *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 519; also Watkin,
Roman Lancs.; Shortt in T. C. Smith,
Ribchester & Garstang, Roman Ribchester;

Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.), xvii, 189;
xviii, 197; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.*
vii, 229; xvii, 235.

² *Britannia* (ed. 1695), 750.

³ About 1350 'the Sigrop clough be-
tween Ribchester and Hothersall' was
'the division between Amounderness and
Blackburnshire'; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.*
425.

⁴ In the time of pestilence 1349-50 the
Archdeacon of Richmond alleged that
100 men and women had died in the
parish of Ribchester, and he was allowed
probate dues amounting to 33s. 4d.;
Engl. Hist. Rev. v, 529.

⁵ *Ibid.* iv (1), 22.
⁶ T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*, 60-5, gives
details and lists of names for the 17th
century.

^{6a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

The last perambulation of the parish took place in 1829.⁷

To the county lay of 1624, founded on the old fifteenth, when Blackburn Hundred paid £100, Ribchester and Dilworth paid £3 14s. 4d. and Dutton £1 11s. 10½d., while Alston and Hothersall in Amounderness paid £1 3s. 11½d.—a total of £6 10s. 1¾d. from the whole parish.⁸

The government was formerly in the hands of 'the gentlemen and Twenty-four,' the records going back to 1638.⁹ At present Ribchester and Dutton have each a parish council; Alston and Dilworth form the urban district of Longridge.

The hearth tax returns of 1666 show that Ribchester and Dilworth together had 124 hearths liable; the largest house was Ellis Cottam's with five hearths, one house had four and three had three. Mr. Richard Townley's house at Dutton had five hearths, another had four, and there was a total of sixty-one in that township.¹⁰

Thomas Pennant in his journey to Alston Moor in 1773 visited this place to see the antiquities. He says: 'We crossed the New Bridge, an elegant structure of three elliptical arches. A quarter of a mile beyond stands Ribchester, a poor village, formerly a famous Roman station: on its north-east side it is bounded by a little brook, on the south-east by the River Ribble, both which annually make great encroachments on the place; the last especially, which has crossed from the other side of the vale and threatens ruin by undermining the banks on which the village stands: a row of houses and some gardens have already been swept away.' After describing the Roman remains, and speculating on the possibility of the tide having once ascended as high as Ribchester, Brockholes being at that time its limit, he names some of the old halls of the neighbourhood, remarking that 'they all stand on the edge of the bank, embosomed once by thick woods of oak, which flourished greatly on the steep slope.'¹¹

The church of *ST. WILFRID* stands *CHURCH* on the south side of the town, about 100 yds. from the right bank of the Ribble, which here, taking a big bend, flows south for about half a mile below Ribchester Bridge. The building consists of chancel with small north vestry, nave with south aisle and north chapel, south porch and west tower, and occupies part of the site of the Roman station, the line of the north wall of which passes through the churchyard on the north side.

The building belongs substantially to the 13th century, and has many points of resemblance to the church of Whalley, which was erected about the same time, though the dimensions are smaller and there is no north aisle to the nave. The work would probably be in progress during the middle of the first half of the century, when the building would assume its present shape, with the exception of the north chapel, porch and tower. It probably then terminated with a gable at the west end surmounted by a bell-turret, and so remained till some time in the 14th century, when the chapel and porch were added. Nothing then seems

to have been done till the end of the 15th century, when the west tower was built and the plan assumed its present shape. Considerable changes, however, took place in the appearance of the building during the next century, when the old steep roofs of both chancel and nave were taken down, the chancel walls raised and the present roofs erected. The appearance of the aisle was entirely altered by the insertion of new square-headed windows and the walls probably raised, and it is even possible that the aisle walls were entirely rebuilt at this time, though the rough character of the masonry makes it difficult to be sure of this. The line of the former steep roof to the nave is still clearly distinguishable on the east face of the tower, and its pitch suggests that the original aisle wall must have been considerably lower than at present or that the nave and aisle were under one roof. There seems never to have been a clearesty, the nave originally having enough light in all probability from the west end as well as from the north. There are records of repairs done to the fabric in the 17th and 18th centuries, the two ugly dormer windows on the south side of the nave roof probably belonging to the former period. The chief work of repair was done in 1685-6 and in 1711, when the fabric was twice beautified,¹² and in 1736 the west gallery was erected. After this little seems to have been done to the building till 1830, when it was repaired and new seats put in. Two windows in the south aisle were renewed some thirty years later, but no real restoration took place till 1881, when the chancel was taken in hand. The rest of the building remains in a more or less neglected condition, the walls being covered with yellow wash, obscuring much of the mediæval detail, which in other parts is spoilt by paint and varnish.

The chancel, in common with the rest of the church, is faced with rubble masonry, and the north wall was partly rebuilt in the restoration of 1881. Its internal dimensions are 40 ft. in length by 21 ft. in width, and the floor is 6½ in. below that of the nave, the east end of the church thus losing something in dignity when viewed from the west, the sanctuary being raised by only one step, thus bringing it to the general level of the floor of the church. The roof is new with three wood principals, the tie-beam at the east end cutting awkwardly across the top of the window. The east wall is faced on the interior with rough stone, but the other walls are plastered above the string which goes round the chancel at the height of the window sills. The east window is the original 13th-century one of three lancet lights 1 ft. 10 in. in width, splaying out on the inside to 5 ft. There are two original lancet lights also in the south wall 15 in. wide, splaying to 4 ft. on the inside and with a depth of 2 ft. 3 in., and remains of a third may still be seen from the inside. There have been two similar windows at the east end of the north wall, one of which still remains, opening into the vestry, the door to which is cut in the wall through the lower part of the second, the head of which may be seen above. West of these windows the north chancel wall appears to have been always blank as at present, except for a

⁷ T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*, 73.

⁸ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

⁹ Smith, op. cit. 160-73. A petition for exemption from serving on the Twenty-four, sent in by John Ward of

Hothersall in 1639, is printed in *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 43.

¹⁰ Lay Subs. Lancs. bdle. 250, no. 9.

¹¹ *Dewoning to Alston Moor*, 92-100.

¹² Churchwardens' accounts quoted by T. C. Smith, *Hist. of Ribchester*, 92-9.

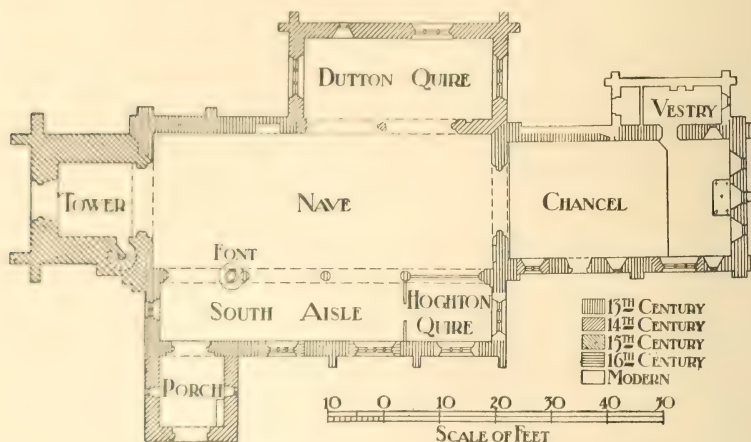
¹³ 1685. For beautifying the church, £3 10s. 1686. 'Pd to ye masons for hewne work and for waiting and getting stones, £3 3s. 10d. 1711. For beautifying the church, £3.'

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small opening about midway in its length 10 in. wide by 15 in. high with a pointed head, and 3 ft. 6 in. from the floor. The outside of the wall having been rebuilt no trace of an opening now appears on the exterior, but the wide splay on the interior seems to show that it answered the purpose of a low-side window directed on to the altar. In the 14th century a good deal of alteration appears to have taken place on the south side of the chancel, the sedilia and piscina being of that date, together with two windows; one a wide three-light opening near the east end replaces the second lancet and the other of two-lights at the west end with low transom forming a lychnoscope or low side window. The first of these 14th-century windows, the lights of which were low with cinquefoiled heads under a wide pointed arch with foliated circular tracery, has been entirely renewed, but the original jambs and traceried head of the western two-light window remain, though the mullion and transom are modern. The south door-

stone corbel 5 ft. above the floor, probably for an image, but now unoccupied and broken at the top, and in the south-west corner is preserved a sepulchral slab 4 ft. 3 in. long, though imperfect at the top, with incised ornament and sword. The chancel arch is pointed and of two chamfered orders, springing from circular moulded imposts and semicircular shafts below, with fillet on the face and bases with the water moulding. The bases, however, have been a good deal restored, and rest on a plain chamfered plinth running along the west side of the chancel back to the north and south walls. The small vestry on the north side of the chancel and all the fittings are modern.

Externally the chancel has a plain chamfered plinth now below the level of the surrounding ground, and flat buttresses of two stages. The heads of the east window are quite plain without hood moulds, and the gable has been repaired at the top and a modern apex cross erected. The roof is



PLAN OF ST. WILFRID'S CHURCH, RIBCHESTER

way is the original 13th-century one with a simple pointed arch with external hood mould springing from moulded imposts slightly above the level of an external string course which goes round the chancel. The sedilia and piscina appear to have been inserted subsequent to the three-light window, if the present stonework of the latter exactly represents that which it displaced, as they break awkwardly in front of the

They are, however, of 14th-century date, the sedilia being triple with semicircular heads and a half-semicircular arch at each end dying into a scroll moulding string course which forms a square head to the sedilia and piscina. The piscina has a segmental head and two bowls with floreate sinkings. The 13th-century string which runs the length of the north and east sides is cut away under the first lancet on the south side against the returned 14th-century scroll moulding. In the east wall the string and the sills of the windows have been renewed. To the north of the east window is a semicircular moulded

covered with stone slates and has overhanging eaves. The raising of the walls has greatly injured the appearance of the chancel on the south side, spoiling the proportions of the windows by reason of the long stretch of blank walling above. The line of the former high-pitched chancel roof, the eaves of which were level with the top of the windows, can still be seen on the east wall of the nave.

The nave is 61 ft. by 24 ft. and consists of four bays, with south arcade of four pointed arches of two chamfered orders, carried on octagonal piers with moulded caps and bases, and similar responds at each end. The floor is flagged and the roof is divided into eight bays by nine oak principals, the two end ones against the walls and the middle one having a tie-beam and short pieces down the walls carried on corbels. The others are merely collars with shaped pieces under, and the roof does not seem to have been at all altered since its erection in the 16th century except by the insertion of the two great



RICHESTER CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



RICHESTER CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING EAST

dormer windows on the south side which break into it awkwardly, the principals being still in front of each window with a space above the rafters where the line of the roof is raised. A moulded wall plate now whitewashed runs round the building, on a portion of which at the north-west corner is the date 1527 in Gothic characters.

The south aisle is 10 ft. 6 in. wide and has three square-headed windows on the south side, the easternmost of which is modern, a three-light modern pointed window at the east end,¹³ and a small two-light window at the west. The south doorway is in the west bay and is a good piece of 13th-century work, now unfortunately painted and varnished, with pointed arch of two moulded orders, square chamfered inner jamb and outer shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The door is modern, probably of 18th-century date. The aisle retains its original 16th-century oak lean-to roof with shaped wind braces, and its east end is occupied by what is known as the 'Hoghton choir' or chapel, inclosed by an oak screen probably of early 16th-century date but much restored. It has eleven openings with traceried heads on the north side and eight on the west, with an embattled cornice. The chapel is now filled with square pews.

The porch has a pointed 14th-century arch of two orders with wave moulding springing from moulded imposts, and with external hood mould and moulded jambs. The gable, however, is quite plain above, and the roof in common with all the roofs of the church has overhanging eaves and is covered with stone slates. The walling is of rough stone with large angle quoins. There is a small window on each side and a wood bench on the west side. In the south-east corner is an altar tomb cut from a solid block of stone with three shields, one of which bears the arms of Hoghton.¹⁴

On the north side the nave is open, for something like half its length at the east end, to the north chapel, but west of this is a built-up doorway 3 ft. 6 in. wide. The rest of the wall is blank, except for a square-headed three-light window under the roof inserted in the 16th century when the wall was raised. Externally the north nave wall retains its two original angle buttresses with gabled heads and a portion of the former west wall of the building above the straight joint in the masonry showing where the north wall was raised when the old steep-pitched roof was removed.

The north chapel, or 'Dutton choir,' is 34 ft. by 14 ft. and is open to the nave on the south side by an arcade of two pointed arches of two plain chamfered orders with hood moulds on each side, springing from a central pier of three clustered shafts with large circular moulded cap, and from half-round responds at each end with moulded caps and bases. The terminations of the outer chamfer over the pier on both sides are ornamented with roughly carved heads, but the arches and shafts, as well as all the other stonework in the chapel, are much spoiled by repeated coats of whitewash and paint. The chapel

has a separate gabled roof, and on the western gable are the remains of a bell-turret. The wall plate on the south side is carried over the tops of the arches by four stone brackets, and there is one rough principal to the roof which is plastered over the spars. At the east and west ends the chapel is lit by two good 14th-century windows with moulded jambs and mullions, traceried heads and external hood moulds. The north wall has a square-headed window of three trefoiled lights and a 13th-century lancet with inner arch on corbels, probably re-erected here from the north wall of the nave when the chapel was built. The piscina which remains at the end of the south wall has a moulded segmental head and jambs.

The west tower is 13 ft. 6 in. square inside and has a projecting vice in the south-east corner. The western buttresses are of seven stages, set square and finishing just above the sill of the belfry windows. The tower is faced with rubble masonry with quoins at the angles and is very plain in character, its stages being externally unmarked. On the north and south sides the walls are blank below the belfry except for a small square-headed window to the bell-ringing stage. The belfry windows are pointed and of three lights with tracery in the head, external hood mould and stone louvres. The walls finish with an embattled parapet and string course, and there is a clock on the east side facing the village. The west door has a pointed arch with continuous moulded jambs and head, and above is a three-light window similar to those in the belfry. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders, the outer one dying into the wall at the springing, but the lower part is now filled by a wooden screen with turned balusters at the top and a modern door. The upper part of the opening is hidden by the organ, which occupies the west gallery. This gallery, which is described in the faculty of 1736 as 'for the use of the Singers of Psalms,' has a plain 18th-century wood front grained and varnished, and is approached by a staircase on the north side within the tower.

The font is of 14th-century date, and stands in its original position near the south door. It is octagonal in plan with straight sides and chamfered angle shafts dying into a played plinth, and has a flat wood top. Like the south door it has unfortunately suffered from successive coats of paint.

The pulpit is of oak and octagonal in plan, with pilasters at the angles, richly carved panels and projecting cornice carried by shaped brackets. On the door are the date 1636 and the initials of Christopher Hindle, vicar, and attached to it is an oak reading-desk, probably of equal date, forming a two-decker.

The seating is composed principally of modern straight-backed benches, but some of the 18th-century square pews still remain, two in the nave having the name or initials of Jas. Dewhurst and the date 1761. Another in the north chapel has the initials C_A and the date 1729.

There is a little old stained glass in the head of the east window of the north chapel, but it has been spoiled with paint on the inside.¹⁵

¹³ These two modern windows had been 'recently erected' in 1869; W. A. Waddington, *Sketches on the Calder and Ribbles*.

¹⁴ This stone is mentioned as being in the chancel in 1877 (Dobson's *Rambles*

by the Ribbles, ii, 108), but Mr. Smith says that in 1890 it was 'nowhere visible' (*Hist. of Ribchester*, 205). Canon Raines in 1850 speaks of it as in the north chapel; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc. xxii), 472.

¹⁵ In the windows were formerly memorials of John Talbot and Isabel his wife, and of Thomas Lenox (Lynalx) and Elizabeth his wife, together with the Lynalx arms; Whitaker, *H'Walley* (ed. Nichols), ii, 459 n.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

There are mural monuments to the Rev. B. T. Haslewood, rector (d. 1876), Jonathan Openshaw of Hothersall (d. 1882) and the Rev. F. E. Perrin, rector (d. 1885).

In the south-east corner of the north chapel is the base of an old cross. In the north chapel also is an ancient tombstone now bearing an inscription dated 1689.

There is a ring of six bells by Mears of Whitechapel, all dated 1821, but hung in the following year. In 1650 the 'curlew' was rung at 4 A.M. and 8 P.M. It is still rung in the evening.¹⁶

The plate consists of a chalice of 1777, another of 1815, and a plated flagon and paten made by Richards of Birmingham, 1826.

The registers begin in 1598. The first volume (1598-1694) has been printed by the Lancashire Parish Register Society.¹⁷ The churchwardens' accounts begin in 1650.¹⁸ There was formerly a parish library, dating from 1684, but it was dispersed more than fifty years ago.¹⁹

The churchyard lies principally on the north, south and west sides of the church, and is entered through gates, near the south-east corner, from the village. It was enlarged in 1870 when the old burial-ground was closed. To the south of the chancel is a stone sundial raised on six square steps, the plate of which is missing, but the shaft, which is probably of 17th-century date, forms a very picturesque feature in the exterior view of the building. The oldest dated gravestone is 1696.

The following have been rectors and vicars :—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
C. 1200	Richard ²⁰	—	—
C. 1240	Drogo ²⁰	—	—
25 Feb. 1243-4 . .	Guy de Russelon ³⁷	The King	—

RECTORS

¹⁶ T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*, 104. The clock was placed in the tower in 1813, but one had been there from 1650 or earlier.

¹⁷ Vol. xvi, 1906. Transcribed and edited by J. Arrowsmith.

¹⁸ Many items are extracted by T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*.

¹⁹ Gastrell, *Notitia Cutr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 471; Smith, op. cit. 214-19, who states that the founder, Bradley Hylhurst of Dutton, was curate of Macclesfield 1671-82 (*Earwaker, East Chet.* ii, 505), and died about 1685.

²⁰ In a grant of the moiety of Ribchester made by Robert de Lacy before 1191 the 'gift of the church of the same town' was expressly reserved to the grantor; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), ii, 185.

²¹ See the account of the rectors.

²² Pat. 18 Hen. VIII, pt. v; Ormerod, *Chet.* (ed. Helsby), i, 97.

²³ The vicar's stipend was 20 marks.

²⁴ The patronage was transferred to the Bishop of Manchester in 1859; *Land. Gaz.* 5 Aug.

²⁵ *Pope Nick. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 327.

²⁷ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 38. The township of Ribchester contributed £4 16s. 8d., Alston the same, and Dutton £2 6s. 8d. The apparent decrease of value was attributed in part to the omission of the tithe of hay, &c., and other dues belonging to the altarage of the church, £4 in all, but chiefly to the

destruction caused by the Scots, owing to which ten fewer ploughs were used in the parish.

²⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 262. The house and glebe accounted for £8 5s. 10d., the tithes of corn £20, other tithes £2 16s., Easter dues, &c., £8 13s. 8d. The outgoings came to 6s. only, for procurations and synodals.

²⁹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), 168. A detailed survey of the house and glebe lands is printed *ibid.* 197-202. Some more profitable arrangement seems to have been made, for in 1656 an allowance of £70 a year out of the tithes was ordered to be made to the incumbent; *Flind. Mini. Accs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), ii, 120, 152, 207.

³⁰ In 1659 it was ordered that £60 should be paid to the vicar out of the tithes; *ibid.* ii, 288.

³¹ *Notitia Cutr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 471. The sum was made up of the 20 marks paid by the bishop, the Dutton tithes £13, small tithes £9 12s., and surplice fees £3.

There were five churchwardens, one chosen by the vicar out of three nominated to him, and the other four by the 'Twenty-four men' of their respective quarters. The clerk was chosen by the heir of Houghton Tower.

A list of Easter dues and surplice fees in 1682 is printed in Smith, op. cit. 90-1.

In a lease of the rectory granted by Bishop Gastrell in 1724 it is stated that

A church has existed here at least from the end of the 12th century.²⁰

ADWOWSON

Like the manor, the advowson belonged to the Laeys, lords of Clitheroe,²¹ and descended to the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, and so to the Crown. In 1546 the rectory was granted to the newly-created bishopric of Chester, in part exchange for other lands,²² and a vicarage was ordained to which the bishop collated.²³ The rectory is now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the Bishop of Manchester collates to the vicarage.²⁴

In 1292 the value of the rectory was taxed as £22 a year,²⁵ but owing mainly to an incursion of the Scots it decreased within the next thirty years to £12,²⁶ at which it remained in 1341.²⁷ In 1535 the income was estimated at £39 15s. 6d., including the value of the rectory-house and glebe.²⁸ The Parliamentary Commissioners in 1650 found that the Bishop of Chester had leased the tithes to the inhabitants for the nominal value of the rectory, out of which he had paid 20 marks to the vicar.²⁹ This stipend was greatly increased soon afterwards, out of the sequestered revenues of the bishopric of Chester,³⁰ but after the Restoration the vicar's income would return to its former level. However, about 1718 Bishop Gastrell found that the vicar had nearly £39 a year³¹ and that there was also £5 6s. 8d. reserved 'for a priest serving within the church of Ribchester.'³² The vicars have for forty years been styled rectors.³³ The income is now returned as £242.³⁴

the tithes of Dutton were reserved towards the maintenance of the vicar of Ribchester; Chester Consistory Ct. Rec.

³⁵ *Notitia*, loc. cit.

³⁶ The benefice was declared a rectory in 1867; *Land. Gaz.* 1 Mar. The usual style of the incumbent is 'rector of Ribchester and vicar of Stidd.'

³⁷ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

³⁸ He attested an early grant of part of Hothersall; *Ad. MS.* 32106, no. 19 Hud.

³⁹ Ellis the clerk of Ribchester occurs early in the 13th century; *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 870; *Final Conc.* i, 51.

⁴⁰ In 1246 it was recorded that Drogo rector of Ribchester had been drowned from a horse in the Ribble, accidentally, as was supposed. The horse was drowned also, and 18d., the value of its hide, must be paid to the sheriff; *Assize R.* 404, m. 20.

In 1243, perhaps after the death of Drogo, the king (in right of his ward, Edmund de Lacy) claimed the right to present to the church of Ribchester, then vacant, the other claimants being the 'Prior of Dutton' and Walter Moton. The prior, no doubt the master of Stidd, said he claimed nothing in the advowson; *Cur. Reg. R.* 131, m. 18, 17.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 420. He was a relative of the king's, who presented in right of his ward, and had many preferences; see the account of Preston Church and *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 224. He was in minor orders only; *ibid.* 242.

BLACKBURN HUNDRED

RIBCHESTER

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
1 Aug. 1246 . . .	Humbert de Ascitiis ³⁸	The King	res. G. de Russelon
c. 1290	Robert de Pocklington ³⁹	— — — — —	— — — — —
23 Nov. 1325 . . .	Robert de Brustwick ⁴⁰	„	res. R. de Pocklington
oc. 1333	Thomas Trayley ⁴¹	— — — — —	— — — — —
10 Nov. 1337 . . .	Matthew Palmer ⁴²	Queen Isabella	exch. T. Trayley
	Mr. Walter de Woodhouse ⁴³	— — — — —	— — — — —
7 Oct. 1343 . . .	William de Wakefield ⁴⁴	Queen Isabella	exch. W. de Woodhouse
5 Feb. 1349-50 . .	William de Hornby ⁴⁵	— — — — —	exch. W. de Wakefield
1 Mar. 1364-5 . .	John de Lincoln ⁴⁶	— — — — —	— — — — —
18 Dec. 1374 . . .	John de Yerdeburgh	Duke of Lancaster	exch. Jo. de Lincoln
21 Jan. 1374-5 . .	Lambert de Thirkingham ⁴⁷	„	exch. Jo. de Yerdeburgh
?	William de Bolton ⁴⁸	„	— — — — —
8 Nov. 1395 . . .	John Farmer ⁴⁹	„	res. W. de Bolton
oc. 1408	John Moor ⁵⁰	— — — — —	— — — — —
5 Apr. 1419 . . .	Richard Coventry ⁵¹	The King	d. John Moor
3 Dec. 1419 . . .	John Elswick ⁵²	„	res. R. Coventry
14 Dec. 1468 . . .	William Talbot, D.Decr. ⁵³	E. and R. Talbot	res. J. Elswick

³⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 484. In 1246 the advowson was in the king's hands by reason of the wardship of Edmund de Lacy, and was worth 40 marks yearly; *Assize R.* 404, m. 20 d. The rector is named as 'Imbert.'

Josec the clerk of Ribchester occurs in 1258-9; *Originalia*, 43 Hen. III, m. 6. He is several times mentioned in local charters. Hawise, his widow, claimed an oxgang of land in the vill in 1282; *De Banco R.* 45, m. 70 d.

³⁹ Robert de Pocklington, parson of the church of Ribchester, claimed land in Dilworth in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 63, 18 d. Letters of protection were given him in 1294; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 123. In 1305 he claimed land against Robert Moton; *De Banco R.* 153, m. 317 d. Robert, rector of the church of Ribchester, attested a local deed; *Add. MS.* 32106, m. 275.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 204. The name is also spelt Brustwick. The king presented by reason of the forfeiture of Thomas Earl of Lancaster. The new rector was one of the king's clerks. Henry de Haydock, another king's clerk, was presented in 1331, but Robert de Brustwick showed that he had been duly presented by Edward II, and was allowed to retain the benefice; *ibid.* 1330-4, pp. 82, 102.

⁴¹ At Michaelmas 1333 Robert de Brustwick, rector of Lamley, claimed a sum of money from Thomas Trayley, rector of Ribchester. The latter was also sued by Simon de Westhalum, chaplain; *De Banco R.* 296, m. 402 d. There had perhaps been an exchange of benefices. In 1336 Thomas Trayley received pardon for an outlawry; *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 197.

⁴² *Ibid.* p. 550. The new rector had been rector of Little Canfield (Essex), in the diocese of London, Trayley taking his place there. The lordship of Clitheroe was held by Queen Isabella, and Palmer was one of her clerks. He received in 1333 a papal provision of a canonry and prebend at Bosham; *Cal. Papal Letters*, ii, 387-8.

⁴³ He was a prebendary of York in 1347-9; *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 217, 192.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 128; the new

rector had had Kippax, in the diocese of York, which Woodhouse took. The date given is that of presentation; Wakefield is said to have been instituted on 10 Nov.; *Smith, Ribchester*, 139. In 1331, at the request of Joan queen of Scotland, whose clerk he was, the pope provided him to a canonry at Lichfield, but he was to resign Kippax. The provision was renewed in 1332; *Cal. Papal Letters*, ii, 350, 356.

As William de Wakefield, rector of the church of Ribchester, he granted to John de Osbaldeston, chaplain, a part of his land in the vill, lying in the lower part of the croft he had received from John Banastre; *Add. MS.* 32106, p. 261.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 469. The new rector, one of the king's clerks, exchanged the rectory of Wootton, Lincoln diocese, for Ribchester. He was afterwards rector of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, and receiver for the Duke of Lancaster. He occurs as rector of Ribchester down to Jan. 1364-5, so that there is no break in the succession at this point; *De Banco R.* 419, m. 180.

⁴⁶ *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 387. One of this name was prebendary of York and Lincoln later in the century; *Le Neve*.

⁴⁷ John de Lincoln in 1374 exchanged Ribchester for Long Leadenham, in Lincoln diocese, with John de Yerdeburgh, who was presented to Ribchester on 18 Dec. 1374; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xiii, fol. 177. It is unlikely that he was instituted, for he almost immediately accepted Stoke, in Staffordshire, and Lambert de Thirkingham was presented on 21 Jan. 1374-5; *ibid.*

⁴⁸ In Whitaker's *Whalley* (ii, 462) William de Bolton is said to have been instituted on 27 Feb. 1367, but there must be some mistake in the date.

⁴⁹ *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.) xxii, 393; the Archdeacon of Richmond was to have £12 as first-fruits. Henry IV in Dec. 1399 ratified the estate of John Farmer, king's clerk, in the rectory of Ribchester; *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 101. The name is also spelt Fermer.

Boniface IX in 1307 appointed John Farmer, rector of Ribchester, to the prebend of Pres, in Lichfield Cathedral, if he should be found fit; *Cal. Papal*

Letters, v, 84. In 1405 Innocent VII extended an indulgent granted to Rector Farmer the year before; while he should be serving the Bishop of Norwich (whose registrar he was), studying at the university, or residing at the Roman court, he might farm out his benefices, &c.; *ibid.* vi, 8, 285. John 'Fermer' was prebendary of Wolvey, in Lichfield Cathedral, in 1398, probably in exchange for Pres; *Le Neve, Fasti*, i, 640.

⁵⁰ John Moor, rector, was the feoffee of Sibyl widow of Sir Roger de Fulthorp in Aug. 1408; *Towneley MS.* DD, no. 2025. He seems to have been resident, as he is similarly mentioned several times; e.g. *Final Conc.* iii, 84; *Towneley MS.* C 8, 13, p. 602 (1415).

⁵¹ *Raines MSS.* xxii, 395.

In 1420 Richard Coventry was rector of Benefield (Northants), in the diocese of Lincoln, and obtained a plenary indulgence; *Cal. Papal Letters*, vii, 336, 340.

⁵² *Raines MSS.* loc. cit. This rector seems to have been resident, as his name frequently occurs in local deeds, &c.; e.g. *Final Conc.* iii, 112.

He and William Clifton in 1429 claimed a debt against Richard Walsley of Ribchester; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 2, m. 96. John Elswick, rector of Ribchester, was a feoffee of lands in Chagley in Apr. 1468; *Add. MS.* 32108, T 336.

⁵³ In 1468 there was an inquiry as to the patronage, which was claimed by Edmund and Richard Talbot under a grant from the Crown in reward of services rendered to Richard Earl of Salisbury. The king had presented the last rector, to whom a pension of £20 was allowed on account of his decrepitude; *Raines MSS.* xxii, 385 (from registers of Archd. of Richmond). In an act of resumption in 1467 the grant to the Talbots was specially reserved; *Parl. R.* v, 599.

William Talbot graduated in the canon law at Cambridge, bachelor in 1470 and doctor in 1475-6; *Grace Book A* (Luard Mem.), 83, 111. He obtained a prebend at York in 1480 and another at Southwell in 1485; he was buried at the latter church in 1498, his monument still remaining; *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 189, 448.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
16 Mar. 1496-7	Robert Crombholme ⁸⁴	The King	
11 July 1527	William Clayton, D.Can.L. ⁸⁵	—	res. R. Crombholme
21 Dec. 1532	Thomas Thirlby, LL.D. ⁸⁶	The King	d. W. Clayton
9 June 1542	George Wolset, LL.D. ⁸⁷	"	res. T. Thirlby
VICARS			
oc. 1562	James Lingard ⁸⁸	—	—
22 Mar. 1571-2	Christopher Alsop ⁸⁹	—	—
9 Mar. 1573-4	Henry Norcross ⁹⁰	John Whitaker	res. last incumbent
17 Dec. 1616	Richard Learoyd ⁹¹	Bp. of Chester	depr. of H. Norcross
5 Feb. 1617-18	Christopher Hindley ⁹²	"	res. R. Learoyd
1656	William Ingham ⁹³	—	—
6 Oct. 1681	George Ogden, B.D. ⁹⁴	Bp. of Chester	d. W. Ingham
3 Aug. 1706	Thomas Johnson, B.A. ⁹⁵	"	d. G. Ogden
26 Feb. 1738-9	John Heber ⁹⁶	"	d. T. Johnson

⁸⁴ Smith, op. cit. 141. Crombholme resigned the rectory on a pension, but died soon afterwards, intestate, when his administrators began a suit against the Abbot of Whalley; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 201. The abbot was liable as surety for William Clayton, the succeeding rector, and alleged that the covenants had been fulfilled.

⁸⁵ The king in 1520 granted the next presentation to John Veysey (Bishop of Exeter) and Sir Edward Belknap; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxii, 229 d. On Crombholme's resignation the bishop, as surviving trustee, presented one Thomas Brerewood, and complained that William Clayton unjustly hindered his obtaining possession; *Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R.* 142, m. 2 d.

The new rector (D. Can. Law, 1528; *Foster, Alumni Oxon.*) held various benefices and dignities, including Windermere, Doncaster and Bromfield Churches, and canonicates at Lichfield and York; *Le Neve, Fasti*, i, 627; iii, 193; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, v, 608, 700. He died 14 Oct. 1532, and it appears that Edmund Ranner was recommended as his successor at Ribchester; *ibid.* v, 604, 687. A letter from Clayton to Cromwell is at the P.R.O.; *ibid.* iv, 2248.

⁸⁶ Thomas Thirlby (Trinity Hall, Cambridge, LL.D. 1528) had many preferments, becoming successively Bishop of Westminster (1540), Norwich (1550) and Ely (1554); *Le Neve, Fasti*. He had complied with the religious changes of the time, but in 1559 refused to abandon Roman communion and was deprived by Elizabeth. Thenceforward he lived a prisoner with Archbishop Parker, dying at Lambeth in 1570. See *Ann. Brit. Bib.*; *Cooper, Athen. Cantab.*, i, 297 ff.

He had a share with his leaseholders in the building of Ribchester in 1542; *Duchy Plead.* ii, 160.

⁸⁷ Act Bk. at Chester 1502-76, fol. 128. He was also rector of Chipping. His name is uncertain, being given also as Wolset or Wollett. He was educated at Oxford (M.A. 1512, as Welset or Wyntett; *Foster, Alumni*), was rector of St. Olave, Hart Street, London, in 1518-16 1528, and became clerk of the king's closet in 1537; he had other benefices and was a canon of Salisbury; see the account by T. C. Smith, *Chipping*, 85-6. His will, dated 1553, was proved at York in 1554; an abstract is given by Raines, *Chantrelles* (Chet. Soc.), 195-6.

Gilbert Wicks obtained a presentation to the rectory in 1540, but it does not appear to have been acted upon; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, g. 1027 (20).

⁸⁸ No first-fruits were paid by the vicars. James Lingard's name appears in the visitation list of 1562 and again in 1570. He was one of the old clergy, having been ordained in 1546-7; *Chester Ordin. Bk.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 73, 77.

⁸⁹ Smith, *Ribchester*, 143. Some later dates are taken from the same work, which contains a full account of the vicars. Alsop's name occurs in Jan. 1573-4; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 56.

⁹⁰ Act Bk. at Chester. The Bishop of Chester had in 1572 granted the next presentation to Bernard Anderton, his servant, and another, who transferred it to John Whitaker. In Raines MSS. xxii, p. 350, will be found a record of the proceedings against Norcross in 1614-15. He was charged with having obtruded himself into the 'parish' of Stidd, and with being a drunkard, ale-house keeper, gambler, &c. He was deprived or degraded, but continued to live at Ribchester, being buried there 14 Aug. 1623. In 1590 he was described as 'no preacher'; S. P. Dom. Eliz. xxxi, 47.

⁹¹ Act Bk. at Chester 1579-1676, fol. 64b. He became one of the chaplains or curates at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, and was buried there 22 Aug. 1623. From the presentments at one of the visitations it appears that he was unable to obtain possession of the vicarage-house at Ribchester.

⁹² From this time the institutions have been compared with the Institution Books P.R.O. as printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*.

Christopher Hindley (or Hindle—Hynde in Act Bk.) was of Cowhill or Cowhill in Rishton. At first he 'could not peaceably enjoy the vicarage,' apparently owing to the opposition of Norcross, who also detained a communion cup; *Visit. P.* of 1619 at Chester Dioc. Reg. Though not a member of the classis, he continued to minister at Ribchester after the establishment of Presbyterianism, until violently ejected from his pulpit in 1649 while denouncing the execution of Charles I. He then retired to Cowhill, where he died in 1657; *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 34, &c.

It was probably the execution of Charles I which roused the vicar to

resistance, for in 1646 the Parliamentary Committee ordered an increase of £40 in his stipend, and as late as May 1649 directed payment of arrears; but in the following month the increase was suspended on account of accusations of 'notorious misdemeanours'; *Plund. Mins. Acct.* i, 70, 72. In 1650 it was found that 'the present incumbent, Mr. Christopher Hindley,' had been 'lately suspended by order from the provincial assembly of divines for this county, but for what cause the presentors know not'; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 169. Thus he had not then been deprived.

⁹³ William Ingham, who was considered a 'diligent, painful minister,' occurs at Church (1646), Goosnargh (1650) and Shireshead (1652); *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 155; *Plund. Mins. Acct.* i, 119. He was not recommended as 'settled minister' of Ribchester until 1656, so that the account of his conduct given by his Royalist successor has no doubt been exaggerated; *ibid.* ii, 151. The first baptism by him was on 23 Nov. 1656; Reg. He seems to have been a Presbyterian and signed the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648, but conformed at the Restoration, retaining the benefice till his death in 1681. For his will see Smith, op. cit. 150.

⁹⁴ Educated at Jesus Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1668. His epitaph describes him as 'fellow' of his college and B.D.; the former statement is erroneous. He built a vicarage-house in 1682. He was elected fellow of Manchester in 1681 and retained this with his vicarage till his death in 1706 at Manchester. In 1692 the Bishop of Chester (Stratford) wrote to him asking whether he intended to reside at Ribchester or to resign it; see *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 4 and the account of him in Raines, *Fellows of Manches.* (Chet. Soc.), 183-8. At Ribchester he collected the antiquities found there.

⁹⁵ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Ox.; B.A. 1692; *Foster, Alumni*. He was non-resident in 1734, but was buried at Ribchester in 1738.

⁹⁶ Educated at University Coll., Ox., but did not graduate; *Foster, Alumni*. He was rector of Marton, a family living, 1728 to 1775, and did not reside at Ribchester; Whitaker, *Craven* (ed. Morant), 95. In 1739 the vicar was also 'chaplain to his Majesty's invalids at Portsmouth'; *Visit. Returns*. Reginald H., a poet, was his nephew.

BLACKBURN HUNDRED

RIBCHESTER

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
29 Aug. 1775	John Griffiths, B.A.	Bp. of Chester	d. J. Heber
27 July 1776	John Atkinson ⁶⁷⁻⁸	"	—
11 July 1798	Isaac Relph ⁶⁹	"	d. J. Atkinson
23 Apr. 1800	James Quartley, M.A. ⁷⁰	"	d. I. Relph
14 Apr. 1829	Boulby Thomas Haslewood, B.A. ⁷¹	"	d. J. Quartley

RECTORS

		Bp. of Manchester	
1876	Frederick Eugene Perrin, M.A. ⁷²		d. B. T. Haslewood
18 Aug. 1885	Francis John Dickson, M.A. ⁷³	"	d. F. E. Perrin
11 May 1892	Evan Harries ⁷⁴	"	—
7 Jan. 1908	John William Brooker	"	res. E. Harries

The early rectors were often officials of the Earls of Lancaster or the kings, holding Ribchester as one of numerous preferments and resigning it after a brief tenure for some more lucrative benefice. It is unlikely that many of them were resident, and probably for this reason they seldom occur in local deeds. After the rectory came into the possession of the Bishops of Chester the vicars appointed were usually resident, but the stipend was small, and the position of the incumbents was probably no better than that of the former curates of the absentee rectors. Some of the vicars held other preferments. Before the Reformation there were probably three or four resident priests,⁷⁵ the parish church with its chantry and the chapels at Longridge and Stidd having to be served. The visitation list of 1548 gives four names, including the rector's, but Stidd had no doubt ceased to be used.⁷⁶ The church goods taken away by the commissioners of Edward VI in 1552-3 were a pix of silver gilt, a cross, a cope and five vestments.⁷⁷ In 1554, when the Bishop of Chester was rector, only one name appears,⁷⁸ and the same

is the case in 1562.⁷⁹ A single minister appears thenceforward to have sufficed for the parish until about 1700,⁸⁰ though during the Commonwealth period there was a second one at Longridge.⁸¹ Mr. Ogden, vicar at the end of the 17th century, had a resident curate.⁸² In 1731 the churchwardens notified to the Bishop of Chester the existence of Quakers, Popish and Presbyterian Dissenters and Anabaptists.⁸³

The priest of St. Mary in Ribchester Church appears to have been an established institution before 1349, when a rent-charge of 2s. on lands in Dutton was made in his favour by Henry de Clayton.⁸⁴ Ten years later a small sum was left to the priest singing at St. Mary's altar.⁸⁵ This was no doubt the altar on the south side of the church. In 1407 Sir Richard Hoghton obtained the royal licence to refund or at least to endow a chantry at her altar on the north side of the church.⁸⁶ The endowment, derived from lands in Ribchester, Dutton, Chipping and Goosnargh, was unusually liberal, the net income of the chantry priest in 1547 being £10 17s. 4³d.⁸⁷ Robert Whittingham was the first priest, 1409⁸⁸; Ellis

⁶⁷⁻⁸ He was appointed one of the king's preachers in Lancashire in 1786. He was also curate of Walton-le-Dale, where there is a tablet to his memory.

⁶⁹ He had been curate of Ribchester for twenty-two years before being appointed vicar. He is said to have been drowned in the Ribble; Smith, op. cit. 156.

⁷⁰ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Croston), iv, 103.

⁷¹ Educated at Peterhouse, Camb.; B.A. 1818. On his appointment, he being 'an Evangelical and active clergyman,' the Congregationalists gave up their services; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* ii, 113. He 'was in many respects a model parson, and was highly esteemed by his parishioners, although it is to be regretted that the old parish library was allowed to become gradually dispersed, and the numerous Roman antiquities discovered during his incumbency to be irrecoverably scattered'; Smith, op. cit. 157.

⁷² Educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin; M.A. 1848. 'He succeeded in accomplishing many urgently needed reforms'; *ibid.*

⁷³ Educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1873. Rector of Bishopham 1876-85.

⁷⁴ Educated at St. Bees. Vicar of Christ Church, Penllebury, 1881-92.

⁷⁵ In a purely local deed of 1423 William Wile and Robert Whittingham, chaplains, were trustees, while John Eslwick, the rector, and Thomas Sedill, chaplain, were witnesses; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1234.

⁷⁶ The details given are from the visitation lists at Chester.

⁷⁷ Augm. Off. Misc. Bks. clxxx, m. 22.

⁷⁸ James Moor; he had been there in 1548 also.

⁷⁹ Viz. the vicar's name.

⁸⁰ There is, for instance, no sign of an

assistant—either lecturer or schoolmaster—in the clerical subsidy lists, 1620-39, in *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 55, &c. ⁸¹ See the account of Longridge.

⁸² Ogden himself and several other vicars were non-resident, but from 1682 there seems usually to have been a resident curate at Ribchester and another at Longridge from about 1700. There is a list in Smith, op. cit. 158-9. William Felgate, the curate in 1689, was 'conformable' to the government; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230.

⁸³ Visit. Returns.

⁸⁴ Add. MS. 32106, no. 175.

⁸⁵ John del Lee, smith, gave a rent of 6d., charged on his lands, to God, St. Mary of Ribchester and all Saints and to the chaplain perpetually singing at the altar of our said Lady St. Mary in the church of Ribchester. Should the rent fall into arrears the 'governor or parochial chaplain or procurator' of the church might distrain; *ibid.* no. 317.

Among the Shireburne deeds was a bond sealed in 1545 in the parish church of Ribchester before our Lady's altar; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

⁸⁶ The writ of Inq. a.q.d. was issued in July 1406, but the inquiry did not take place till a year later. It was then reported that it was not to the king's loss that Sir Richard Hoghton should assign to the chaplain of the perpetual chantry in honour of the B. V. Mary in a certain chapel on the north side of the parish church of Ribchester various messuages, lands and rents in Ribchester, Chipping, Goosnargh, Hothersall and Aighton, in part satisfaction of £10 granted by Sir Richard to the chaplain in virtue of the

king's licence. In Ribchester nine messuages, 41 acres, &c., were held of Katherine Lynalx by a rent of 17³d., and 7 acres of pasture were held of Robert Towneley by 2s. rent; Inq. a.q.d. file 438, no. 26.

The royal licence referred to was given in May 1406; the chaplain was to celebrate for the good estate of the king and Sir Richard Hoghton, for the souls of their ancestors and others (including John de Osbaldeston and William Moton, chaplains); Add. MS. 32106, no. 364.

The grant of the lands by Katherine widow of William Lynalx, lady of Ribchester, is in Kuerden's fol. MS. p. 247.

The lands of the chantry seem to have been held by the above-named William Moton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 455 (fol. 323).

⁸⁷ Baines, *Chantry* (Chet. Soc.), 196-9. There was no plate. The field-names recorded include Hichough, Bankheys, Stonyfurlog, Withinlache, Priestmeadow, Orley, Atough, the pasture called Eyreley and Avergate. The quit-rents payable for Ribchester lands were 16d. to Sir Richard Hoghton for Atough and 2s. 6d. to Robert Lynalx for the third part of another tenement.

It should be noticed that in 1535 the gross income was returned as £4 13s. 4d. only; 3s. 9d. was due to the king for putre; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 263.

⁸⁸ Add. MS. 32106, no. 365. Sir Richard Hoghton appointed, and the right of presentation remained with his descendants. The adowment of the chantry of Dutton at Ribchester was one of the rights of Alexander Hoghton in 1498; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 66.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Crombholme was appointed in 1467⁸⁹ and was still there in 1496⁹⁰; James Schlaeter, chaplain, held it in 1504⁹¹; James Tarleton appears in 1535⁹² and was still celebrating according to his foundation in 1547⁹³ when the chantry was suppressed. The confiscated estates were in 1550 granted by the Crown to Thomas Reeve and others.⁹³

Land had also been given for the maintenance of a light in the church.⁹⁴

Cecily the Recluse is mentioned in 1292.⁹⁵

A school was founded in 1793-7.⁹⁶

Apart from the school and religious endowments there are several benefactions for the benefit of the poor.

An official inquiry was held in 1898, and the report, printed the following year, contains a reprint of that of 1826.⁹⁷ For the township of Ribchester about £54 is distributed annually in money doles, of which over £42 is derived from a bequest by Mrs. Elizabeth Dewhurst in 1842.⁹⁸ In addition for Ribchester and Stidd is a sum of over £10 yearly, with 'preference for poor Catholics'⁹⁹ and almshouses with an income of £53 11s. 2d.¹⁰⁰ In Dilworth £12 is given in money doles¹⁰¹ and another endowment has been lost.¹⁰² In Dutton calico is distributed to the value of £7.¹⁰³ For Alston over £16 is available, distributed in gifts of money¹⁰⁴; and some benefactions for this township¹⁰⁵ and Hothersall have been lost.¹⁰⁶

Robert Whittingham was still chaplain in 1441; Add. MS. 32106, no. 341.

⁸⁹ Raines MSS. xxii, 399; Henry Hoghton presented.

⁹⁰ In 1487 John son and heir of Thomas Blackburn released to Ellis Crombholme, chaplain of the perpetual chantry of St. Mary on the north side of Ribchester Church, all right in certain lands, part lying between the house of St. Saviour at Buns and Chester Brook and part in Ribchester Eyre, called the Crookedroys; Add. MS. 32106, no. 310. This grant was followed by an arbitration; *ibid.* no. 119, fol. 316. John Boyes of Ribchester in 1496 granted to the same chantry a part of his land in the corner of the south side of Bernard Park, inclosed by a new ditch; *ibid.* no. 471, fol. 326.

⁹¹ He was described in 1504 as 'possessor of the chantry of Dutton founded in the church of Ribchester'; Kuender MSS. iv, p. 121, no. 74.

⁹² In 1527 it was recorded that he had been chantry priest for two years, having been presented by Sir Richard Hoghton. He is again named as priest in 1535; *Valer. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 263.

⁹³ Raines, *Charities*, 104. From a note on p. 195 it seems that the rector (George Wolset) had in 1543 procured the next presentation for himself.

⁹⁴ Pat. 4 Edw. VI, pt. vii. Part was soon afterwards sold to James son of William Jenkinson, innkeeper of Ribchester, the occupier; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1229-30. The chapel seems to have been acquired by the Townleys of Dutton, but it had previously been known as Dutton chapel. The Hoghton chapel, on the south side of the church, does not seem to have had an endowed chantry.

⁹⁵ Raines, *op. cit.* 253; the yearly value was 7s.

⁹⁶ Assize R. 408, m. 18; there is a further notice of her land in Assize R. 1209, m. 16d. Diana, the Ankermaiden, possibly servant of another recluse, is named in a deed of 1349; Add. MS. 32106, fol. 322.

⁹⁷ The master began teaching in 1793 and a schoolhouse was erected on the waste in 1797; *End. Char. Rep.* for Ribchester (1899), 2, 11.

⁹⁸ The details in the following notes are taken from these reports.

⁹⁹ In 1624 an inquiry was made as to £50 bequeathed to the parish by Robert Jenkinson, citizen and merchant tailor of London in 1616, the sum being supposed to be in danger; and John Dewhurst and Thomas Waring, executors of Robert Dewhurst, were ordered to pay the £50 to James Norcross, churchwarden, who was to give security for its safe transmission to succeeding wardens; Harl. MS.

2176, fol. 324, 336. From what follows it appears that the capital sum was divided among the townships, and that all has been lost except the £10 appropriated to Ribchester.

¹⁰⁰ This is called the Waterworth Dole. The capital sum is £1,300, invested in Preston Corporation stock. The distribution takes place at Christmas time, there being about 180 recipients.

¹⁰¹ William Norcross left £20 towards binding poor apprentices and Robert Jenkinson £10 for the poor. These sums were in 1732 invested in a house and land, known as Dods Hall. The property was in 1871 sold for £379 and the money invested in consols in the name of the official trustees; the annual income is £11 5s. The portion which should be applied to apprenticing children is £7 10s., but no such use has been made of it for sixty years, the whole income being distributed in small doles (1s. to 2s.) on St. Thomas's Day. Another sum of £40 was lent to the township, as was supposed, but the poor law auditor having disallowed the 36d. formerly paid out of the rates as interest, this charity has been lost.

¹⁰² Miss Harriett Jane Quartley in 1878 bequeathed £19 10s. to the vicar of Ribchester for the poor. This is invested in consols and produces an income of 11s., distributed among six poor and aged persons at Christmas.

¹⁰³ This was founded by James Standford in 1695, he bequeathing £150 for the poor of Stidd, Bailey and Ribchester, and £100 for 'other purposes.' The money was invested in land near Skipton and the gross income is now £41 2s. The net income is paid to the Roman Catholic priest at Stidd, who reserves two-thirds to his own use (for the 'other purposes') and distributes the rest in small money doles, Protestants being among the recipients.

¹⁰⁴ These almshouses were founded under the will of John Shireburne of Bailey and Sheffield, who died in 1726, as will be seen in the account of Stidd below. The connexion of the Walmley family with them seems to have been that of trustees. In 1728 the churchwardens of Ribchester made the following presentation to the Bishop of Chester: 'We have an almshouse erecting, but whether the revenues be according to law we know not'; Visit. Returns. 'Alice Worthington, widow, pauper from the hospital at Stidd,' was buried 24 May 1732; Church Reg. There are six sets of rooms, one of which is occupied by the schoolmistress and the others by the five almshouses who are appointed by the priest. Stidd Manor Farm was in 1867 transferred by Thomas George Walmley to the use of the Rt. Rev. William Turner, Bishop of

Salford, and others as an endowment for the almshouses. The income, after providing for repairs and £10 worth of coals for the inmates, is divided equally among these.

¹⁰⁵ Frances Rodes in 1696 bequeathed her house and land for the benefit of 'four distressed housekeepers of Dilworth for all eternity.' The yearly rent is now £12, of which between £8 and £10 is distributed annually on St. Thomas's Day in sums of 1s. to 5s.

¹⁰⁶ Henry Townley in 1776 left personal estate amounting to £100 for 'poor necessitous persons.' The money was applied in 1824 to the building of a workhouse, interest being paid out of the rates until 1862, when the poor law auditor disallowed it.

Bishop Gastrell mentions a gift of £20 by Hugh Shireburne to Ribchester and Dilworth, and another of £10 by Grace Ward to Dilworth; *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 474.

¹⁰⁷ Henry Townley, Ann his wife and their descendants Jenet Ward and Townley Ward between 1747 and 1790 gave sums amounting to £125 to be laid out in cloth. The capital, with accumulations, is now represented by £255 consols, producing £7 a year. The distribution of calico is made about the end of January, some thirty families receiving doles of 7 to 24 yds.

¹⁰⁸ Richard Hoghton in 1613 left a close called Wood Crook in Whittingham charged with various sums for the poor, including £1 10s. to be distributed 'at the cross near Longridge Chapel in Alston.' The whole income of the land (now sold) was applied to the charity, and Alston now has £6 11s. 10d. from the endowment. Alston also has a share (a sixth) of the income of the charity founded by Thomas Hoghton of Woodplumpton in 1649; it now amounts to £9 12s.

¹⁰⁹ For 'Jenkinson's charity' 8s. a year was paid out of the rates in 1826, but nothing is now known of it.

Thomas Gregson in 1742 and Thomas Eccles in 1777 left sums for the poor, but these had been lost before 1826.

James Berry of Alston was stated to have given Seth Eccles £200 with a verbal injunction to distribute the interest to the poor. Seth died in 1822, but his son Thomas continued an annual distribution of £8. This gift has, however, long ceased.

¹¹⁰ In 1826 there was paid yearly from the rates 9s. or 10s. for the poor, distributed in small doles about Christmas, the endowment being attributed to Robert Jenkinson. Nothing has been paid for a long time, and the cottages supposed to have been built for the poor are now claimed as private property.

RIBCHESTER

Ribellcastre, Dom. Bk.; Ribbecestre, 1202; Ribbellcestre, 1227; Rybchestre, 1292. The forms Rib- and Ribbel- occur together till about 1360, when the former prevailed.

The little town takes its name from the Roman station founded by the Ribble. The township has an area of 2,211½ acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 1,237. The general slope of the surface is down from north to south, the greatest height on the side of Longridge Fell being nearly 900 ft. above the ordnance datum. Boyce's Brook flows south-east through the township to join the Ribble.

Roads branch out from the town eastward to reach the bridge across the river about a mile away, northward to join the road from Longridge to Mitton, near the hamlet of Knowl Green, and north-westward to join the same road nearer Longridge. Buckley is central.

Few relics of the Roman occupation remain in the town. In the main street, forming a portico to the 'White Bull Inn,' are four columns with debased capitals, said to have been taken out of the river. They rudely resemble the Roman Doric in appearance and are 6 ft. 7 in. high; their dressing also admits the possibility of their Roman origin. In the rectory grounds are three Roman vases, said to have been dug up in the churchyard, and there is a fourth at Lower Alston Farm. At the rectory there is preserved also a Roman altar, without inscription and focus, which was found in 1888 built into a cottage wall.^{1a}

There are some 17th-century houses remaining, one with an interesting stone door-head dated 1680, and in the main street is a block of two houses of some architectural merit, the lead rain-water heads of which are dated 1745. The building, which is

of brick, with moulded stone architraves to the windows and a stone cornice, is well proportioned and simple in design.

Three fairs used to be held in Ribchester, but have been discontinued.²

The stocks were used as late as 1820.³

There was till recently some hand-loom weaving. There are two small weaving-mills and two bobbin-works.

The Preston Union Workhouse is situated here.

In 1066 RIBCHESTER, assessed as MANOR 20 plough-lands, was a member of the Preston fee held by Earl Tostig⁴; it then probably included Dutton also. After the Conquest it was given to Roger of Poitou,⁵ and later is found, together with Dilworth and Dutton, as a member of the honor of Clitheroe.⁶ Through the Lacys the manor descended to the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, and thus to the Crown.

Robert de Lacy gave a moiety of Ribchester to Robert son of Henry in or before 1193.⁷ John Constable of Chester early in the 13th century granted to Walter Moton a moiety of the vill of Ribchester with all its wood and the mill, just as the grantor's father and brother had held it, two gloves or 4d. being payable at Michaelmas.⁸ About the same time Alan de Windle granted all his land of Ribchester and of Dilworth to Walter Moton in free marriage with Amabel his daughter,⁹ and John de Lacy gave Walter all the farm, aid and service which had been due from Alan de Windle for the same rent as for the above-named moiety.¹⁰ Thenceforward the whole manor was held by the Moton family.

Walter Moton was a benefactor to Stanlaw Abbey¹¹ and also to the hospital at Stidd.¹² He died in or before 1246, when his widow Amabel, who had married Robert de Ribchester, was suing his son William Moton in respect of her dower.¹³ This son also was a benefactor of Stanlaw,¹⁴ and gave land to

¹ 2,224 acres, including 21 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

^{1a} J. Garstang, *Roman Ribchester*, 5. (Report of Ribch. Excavations, 1898).

² T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*, 71.

³ *Ibid.* 72. In 1599 the people of Ribchester were fined 31.4d. because there was no cuck-stool; Clitheroe Ct. R.

⁴ *P.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ There is no record of the gift of Ribchester and Dilworth as there is of Dutton. It is doubtful whether the fine of 1187 recording the acquisition of the vill of Ribbel⁷ refers to Ribchester or not; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 13, 185. If it does, it shows that Robert de Lacy purchased it from William son of Rosselin or else confirmed it to him.

⁷ *Ibid.* ii, 185, quoting an abstract found at Pontefract in 1325; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. cxix, fol. 20 d. The moiety was to be held in tithenage by a rent of 7s. The advowson of the church and 'the forest of buck and doe, wild boar and sow' were reserved. One Robert son of Henry was lord of Lathom about that time.

In 1202 Alan de Windle and Agnes his wife made grants of portions of Ribchester; *Final Conc.* i, 13, 21. The plaintiffs in these fines—Henry son of Bernard and John son of Robert—claimed by inheritance. Agnes may have been

the daughter of the Robert son of Henry named in the text.

⁸ Kuerden fol. MS. (Chet. Lib.), 77. John de Lacy became constable of Chester in 1211 and Earl of Lincoln in 1232; he died in 1240. It is not clear whether this is the other moiety of Ribchester or a new or more complete grant of the same moiety.

⁹ Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 17. The surname is spelt in many ways—Muton, Motoun, &c.; sometimes a *de* is prefixed. It may be derived from Mitton, though this spelling rarely occurs.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* fol. 23. There was among the Stonyhurst deeds a grant by John de Lacy to Walter Moton of the manor of Ribchester and Dilworth for the same service as Alan de Windle and his predecessors had rendered—viz. a pair of gloves or 4d.; Shireburne Abstract Bk. at Leagram. In accordance with these charters it was found in 1258 that Ribchester rendered 2s. and one pair of gloves (or 4d.) to Edmund de Lacy; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 217.

Walter Moton in 1219 acquired an oxgang of land in Ribchester from Siegrith, Wynnyva and Maud, daughters of Godwin; *Final Conc.* i, 40.

¹¹ He gave the monks Hulleley (or Hilleley), from the Stonyway on the east to Godrichley Croft on the west, and from a syke on the south to an oak cross-

marked on the north, also 3 acres of wood. He desired their prayers especially for the soul of that venerable man his lord Roger de Lacy; *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), liii, 868. He also gave them the mill with its rights, reserving multure of his own house, desiring that he might be buried at Stanlaw; *ibid.* 869. Amabel daughter of Alan de Windle and widow of Walter Moton confirmed the gifts, and her second husband released any right he might have in the same; *ibid.* 870-2.

To Roger de Hurst he gave part of his land in Ribchester in Turnley, the bounds commencing at a stone house, and including (in part) Chester Brook; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 493 (fol. 330).

¹² His gift of land in Godrichley in Ribchester to the hospital of St. Saviour at Towneley's MS. DD, no. 889. He also gave land in Shipenley, adjoining Turnley at one point, confirmed by his son William; *Dugdale, Mon. Angl.* vi, 687.

¹³ Assize R. 404, m. 1 d. She and her husband also claimed certain land and a moiety of the mill against the Abbot of Stanlaw; *ibid.* m. 2 d. This suit affords an approximate date for their charters already quoted.

¹⁴ *Whalley Couch* liii, 872-4. William son of Walter Moton confirmed his father's gifts and added land between Laudedley Clough and Godrich Clough.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Sawley¹⁵; others of his charters are known.¹⁶ He was described as lord of the whole vill.¹⁷ He died about 1278,¹⁸ and in 1282 and again in 1292 his widow Edusa or Edith appears in the records.¹⁹ He seems to have left several sons.²⁰ Robert Moton,

a son or grandson, succeeded to Ribchester,²¹ but in 1305 Robert's son William occurs.²² The exact succession at this point is obscure. Henry son of William Moton in 1317 gave a release to the Abbot of Whalley.²³ William Moton, son of Robert, and Isabel

¹⁵ Hist. MS. 112, fol. 814.

¹⁶ To Henry son of Helewise he gave land, the bounds of which went north to the clough of Godschley to Huthly, thence east to Stonygate, south to the land of Robert the Kirkman, and then west to the starting-point. A rent of 12 d. was to be paid; Kuerden MSS. iii, R. 9. The seal bore a fleur de lis and the legend SIGILLUM HENRI DE MUYTON.

In another charter he gave Robert the Skinner part of his waste within bounds which went down Crinil Brook to its junction with Chastel or Castel Brook, and up the latter brook to Rudgate, &c.; *ibid.* Josce the clerk was a witness, and the seal was the same as before.

William de Singleton and Alan his son granted a rent of 2s. from Dilworth to William son of Walter Moton and Edith his wife; Dods. MSS. 112, fol. 157.

To Josce the clerk William son of Walter Moton gave half an oxgang of land in Ribchester at a rent of 12 d.; Add. MS. 32106, no. 271. To Richard son of Robert Boys (de Bosco) he gave land in Nutbrook strids, at a rent of four barbed arrows; *ibid.* no. 314. In 1268-9 he gave Sir Adam de Houghton the homage of Robert for Amethal in Ribchester, with the rent of 2s. due therefrom; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 20.

¹⁷ He was so described in a gift by Reistr de Kuerden, referring to his charter made to her father Richard son of John de Kuerden; Add. MS. 32109, no. 14 (Edw. III), no. 54 (s.d.).

¹⁸ He was living in 1278, when together with Roger de Chippenley and Richard son of Hugh de Ribchester he was found to have disseised Adam de "Mutton" of his free tenement in Ribchester. Adam had been over sea and was reported dead; Assize R. 1278, m. 33.

¹⁹ In 1282 Edusa as widow claimed dower in various tenements in Ribchester held by Richard son of William son of William Moton and Denise his mother, Richard son of Adam and Richard his son, Richard son of Ellis and Henry his son and Richard son of Ellis; De Banco R. 47, m. 4 d. A Richard son of William Moton gave an acre in Ribchester to Richard de Hurst; Add. MS. 32106, no. 10.

In 1292 Edusa, then wife of Richard le Sothron, claimed in right of her former marriage with William Moton dower in a messuage and held by Alice de Lanc; Assize R. 408, m. 62.

The pedigree at this point is indeterminate, but from the charters preserved Towneley and Kuerden it is obvious that there were several branches of the family having estates in Ribchester and Dutton. William Moton, William his son and Robert Moton attested an undated charter; Add. MS. 32106, no. 265. In 1332 Robert, Richard and Henry Moton contributed to the subsidy in Ribchester and William Moton in Dutton; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches., 86-7).

²⁰ The uncertainty arises from the possibility of two Williams. In 1302 Robert Moton, lord of Ribchester, deeded to Walter de Lofthouse, chaplain,

a part of his waste in Ribchester between the close of land called Beteylefield, belonging to St. Saviour's, and the Nutbrook; Towneley MSS. DD, no. 985. Henry and Adam Moton attested this charter; from another deed it appears they were Robert's brothers; Add. MS. 32106, no. 273.

Robert son of William Moton released to Master Richard de Houghton in 1298 his right in lands held in Amethal in Ribchester; *ibid.* no. 233. In 1309 Robert son of William Moton gave his brother Adam land called the Berridding Bank, bounded on one side by the high way to Ribchester Church; *ibid.* no. 272. From the plea of 1282 above cited it would seem that a Richard Moton was the heir; perhaps he died and Robert, a younger brother or else an uncle, succeeded. There was an escheator to the chief lord, or a guardianship, for in 1292 Robert Moton claimed two-thirds of a messuage and lands in Ribchester and 5 markates of rent against Alice widow of Edmund de Lacy, and the other third against Edith widow of William Moton; Assize R. 408, m. 73, 4 d. In 1293 — de Lacy released to Robert Moton a capital messuage and a moiety of the rents, services, &c., which had come into his hands by the death of William Moton father of Robert; Shireburne Abstract Bk. Robert Moton was lord of Ribchester in 1302; Towneley MS. DD, no. 985.

Uncertainty is created by the appearance of Robert and William sons of Adam Moton in other suits of 1292 (Assize R. 408, m. 36 d., 36), and by the claim of Thomas son of Orm de Ribchester against Richard son of William Moton, Cecily daughter of Robert Moton and the above-named Edusa wife of Richard le Sothron, the last-named holding in dower; *ibid.* m. 31.

Robert son of Adam Moton and Richard his brother frequently occur in the Ribchester deeds in Add. MS. 32106. Adam son of Roger son of William de Ribchester gave lands to Robert son of Adam Moton in free marriage with Alice his sister; *ibid.* no. 239.

²¹ Robert was probably living at that time, for in 1309 Robert son of William Moton agreed with his brother Adam respecting certain land which Robert was to grant from his waste; Add. MS. 32106, no. 496, fol. 330 b. Henry Moton was a witness. In 1313 Beatrix de Kuerden successfully claimed certain pasture in Ribchester against the representatives of Hugh de Dilworth, whose son Richard had had a grant of it from Robert son of William Moton, lord of Ribchester; Assize R. 424, m. 3. Richard was then dead, and Robert also, Henry Moton appearing for the defendants.

William son of Robert Moton (Mittun) and Alice his wife in 1305 claimed a tenement against Avice daughter of Richard son of William de Ribchester; De Banco R. 153, m. 29. At the same time Robert Moton was defendant; *ibid.* m. 117 d.

In 1317 William son of Robert Moton, with the consent of Alice his wife, deeded six butts of land to Henry Moton

for the term of Alice's life; Add. MS. 32106, no. 308. Alice widow of William was in 1331 the wife of William Bisset, as appears by a pleading cited below.

William son of Robert Moton of Ribchester confirmed to Robert his brother a place in his waste lying on the west side of Fallownelhalgh; *ibid.* no. 452, fol. 322.

Alice widow of Robert (? William) Moton had dower in 1330; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²² *Whalley Couch*, iii, 874. Robert son of John de Hillery granted to Henry son of William Moton all his lands in Ribchester, with the homages of various tenants; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), H 285. About 1300 Henry Moton had from Adam de Blackburn the homage of Richard de Hurst and the rent of 10d. for his lands; Add. MS. 32106, no. 244. Henry also obtained a small grant from Simon son of Richard son of Ellis de Ribchester; Kuerden MSS. iv, R. 14.

From the release to Whalley and from the fact that Henry's name is almost invariably placed before those of others of the family in local deeds of the latter part of the reign of Edward II, it appears that he was the head of the family or at least its senior member. William son of Henry Moton and Agnes his wife were in 1334 accused of having, so far back as 1320, struck a woman at Dutton so that she died; Coram Rege R. 298, Rex m. 18.

Henry had several sons. As 'Henry de Moton of Ribchester the elder' he granted his son Walter land in the Haghe, with meadow, buildings, &c., in 1328; Kuerden MSS. iii, R. 9. Walter son of Henry Moton in 1359 made a feoffment of lands he had had from his brother Henry; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), M 77. Henry son of Henry Moton leased some of his land to William son of Henry Moton in 1329; Add. MS. 32106, no. 291. In the same year a grant was made to Henry son of Henry Moton and Nicholas his brother; *ibid.* no. 482, fol. 328. Henry Moton in 1337 gave half an acre in Erley in Ribchester, William Moton, Robert his brother and Robert son of Adam Moton being witnesses; *ibid.* no. 264. In 1346 Henry Moton released a rent he had received from Erley, Robert son of Robert Moton and Robert son of Adam Moton being the first witnesses; *ibid.* no. 470, fol. 325. Nicholas Moton occurs again in Dutton; *ibid.* no. 288. He was living in 1360, when he and his wife Cecily obtained a quitclaim from Richard son of Adam le Seinture of Aighton respecting lands of Richard's mother Diota, formerly belonging to Richard Willison de Ribchester; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 8, m. 120; Add. MS. 32106, no. 254. The same lands were in 1369 released by Cecily widow of Nicholas Moton and Alice her sister; *ibid.* no. 302.

In 1329 various acres in Ribchester were claimed against Henry Moton the younger, William Moton, Richard Moton and Nicholas son of Henry Moton; De Banco R. 279, m. 405 d.

his wife occur in 1331.²⁴ William died in or before 1342, in which year his widow Isabel was suing Robert Moton his brother for two-thirds of the manor of Ribchester.²⁵ In 1337 Robert Moton, perhaps the same or else son of William, was stated to hold the manor of Isabella Queen of England by the service of 5s. yearly.²⁶ Robert was again in 1346 called chief lord of Ribchester.²⁷ Katherine, the heiress in 1361, was apparently his daughter, or perhaps a granddaughter.²⁸

²⁴ William as lord of Ribchester attested a charter in 1329; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1497.

The manor of Ribchester was given to William Moton and Isabel his wife in 1331 by Robert Ragh, chaplain; Robert son of Adam Moton was a witness; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1195. In the same year Adam de Clitheroe appeared against William Moton concerning the manor of Ribchester and against William Bisset and Alice his wife concerning 16 acres of land in the township; De Banco R. 287, m. 380 d.; 290, m. 77 d. The latter suit was prosecuted in the following year, when William Moton appeared and stated that the 16 acres were part of his inheritance, held by Alice in dower, while the plaintiff alleged that they had belonged to his father Hugh de Clitheroe until Robert Moton had disclaimed him; ibid. 293, m. 98 d.

William Moton was styled 'lord of Ribchester' in 1338 and 1341, according to the Towneley transcripts; Add. MS. 32106, no. 245; 301, 463, fol. 324. William and Robert his brother attested Ribchester charters in 1338 and 1342; ibid. no. 230, 300.

²⁵ De Banco R. 312, m. 30. The defendant is called Robert Moton of Ribchester. Isabel continued her suit in 1344 against Robert for two-thirds of the manor (except a messuage and 10½ acres), and against some others; ibid. 340, m. 557 d. Two years later Robert Moton summoned Robert son of William Moton to warrant him as to the two-thirds of the manor; ibid. 348, m. 427. In 1347 Isabel widow of William Moton came to an agreement with Robert son of Robert Moton; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²⁶ In an inquiry as to the proposed endowment of Bailey Chapel; Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. II (2nd nos.), no. 10.

Robert son of Adam Moton is frequently named. He is probably the Robert Moton who, with his sons Adam and William, was in 1334 alleged to hold 5 acres wrongfully, by Amery widow of Roger at Kirkstyle; De Banco R. 300, m. 13.

²⁷ Add. MS. 32106, no. 249. By a charter of the same year Robert son of Henry son of Walter Moton, chief lord of Ribchester, reduced the free rent due from certain tenements from 2s. to 20d.; ibid. no. 242. A William Moton attested this deed. The descent here stated is not otherwise known, but it is clear there were many Roberts as contemporaries. The date may have been copied wrongly.

In 1349 Robert son of Robert Moton was lord of Ribchester; Add. MS. 32106, no. 450 (fol. 322). This deed was a grant by Robert son of Adam Moton to his sons William and Thomas; a witness was Robert son and heir of Robert son of Adam Moton. In the same year Robert son of Robert Moton granted a messuage and land called Falweishalgh, Walter Moton being a witness; ibid. no. 293. On the other hand in 1355 Robert son

of William Moton granted his manor of Ribchester to William de Whalley (no doubt as trustee), with all homages, services and rents; Kuerden fol. MS. 250.

Not long before (in 1353) Richard Moton of Ribchester had settled his lands on his daughter Agnes and her issue, with remainder to William son of Robert Moton, chaplain; ibid. no. 299. William Moton was a sublessee in 1350; ibid. no. 253. In 1361 his brother Robert, here styled Robert son of Robert de Ribchester, released all his claim in the estate of the above-named Richard Moton; ibid. no. 262. William was still living in 1408 (ibid. no. 256), and seems to have been one of the chief promoters of the chantry at the north side of the church, even if he were not the true founder, and he was specially named as one of those to be prayed for; ibid. no. 364.

²⁸ Katherine widow of Robert Moton in 1361 released her claim for dower against Katherine daughter of Robert Moton; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

²⁹ *Final Conc.* ii, 185; the manor was settled on William de Lynam and Katherine his wife, with reminders to the issue of Katherine, and in default to Richard son of Alexander de Lynam and his issue. William de Lynam occurs at Ribchester in 1369; Towneley MS. DD, no. 512. In 1386 he was to go to Ireland on the king's service, but the protection was revoked as he did not go; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, pp. 156, 274.

A release of lands which had belonged to Robert Moton was made to William de Lynam and Katherine his wife in 1395-6; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

The Lynam family occurs in Pemberton. The name is spelt in many ways; e.g. Linales, Lennox, &c.

³⁰ Kuerden fol. MS. 247. As widow she had made a feoffment of her lands in 1402; Shireburne Abstract Bk. She gave all her lands to John her son in 1405; ibid.

³¹ John son of William Lynam made Thomas Lynam his attorney to receive from his mother Katherine certain lands in Ribchester; Towneley MS. C.8, 13, L. 259. It appears that Thomas was also a son of William Lynam, receiving from his father land in Mayridding, &c., in Ribchester; Towneley MS. DD, no. 516. Richard son of John Bradley of Dohill was in 1408 pardoned for the death of Thomas Lynam of Ribchester; Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. 159, m. 33.

The next in possession was Thurstan Lynam, named in 1416 (Shireburne Abstract Bk.) and in 1418, when a certain William Hill, an idiot, was found to have held of him land called Spodpoolby for a rent of 2d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 130; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 14. In 1421 Thurstan granted a messuage in Ribchester to Christopher Hoghton; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1552.

John Lynam occurs from 1430 onwards, and Richard Lynam from about

In or before 1373 she married William de Lynam,²⁹ and was living, a widow, in 1407, being then described as lady of Ribchester.³⁰ Their son John Lynam succeeded³¹; but though the family retained the lordship till 1581, when Robert Lynam sold it to Hugh Shireburne, second son of Sir Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst,³² practically nothing is known of their history.³³ From Hugh the manor passed to Sir Richard Shireburne,³⁴ and descended in the

1470. Thus in 1432 Thomas Southworth held land in Ribchester of John Lynam; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 46. Again in 1449 John regranted Richard Towneley a parcel of land in Ribchester; Add. MS. 32104, no. 1117. He was styled lord of Ribchester in 1456; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

Richard Lynam in 1469 gave a lease to Ellis and Edward Cottam, Cecily widow of Thurstan Lynam being apparently still living; ibid. Richard attested a deed in 1472; Add. MS. 32106, no. 485, fol. 328. In 1491-2 he and Thomas his son and heir-apparent were also witnesses; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1006. Richard, who in 1512-13 married Elizabeth widow of John Elston of Ribblesdale (Shireburne Abstracts), occurs in inquiries, &c., down to about 1522. In 1516 he made a feoffment of his messuages and lands in Ribchester and Dilworth; Kuerden fol. MS. 246.

From various inquiries (Robert Singleton and others) it appears that Thomas Lynam was lord in 1525, John Lynam his son (Shireburne Abstracts) in 1530-40 and Robert Lynam in 1547 onwards. Isabel widow of Thomas Lynam had dower in 1536; Shireburne Abstract Bk. Robert Lynam in 1548 was one of the defendants in a plea respecting chantry lands in Ribchester; *Ducas Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 225. In 1575 Robert is called son and heir of John Lynam when claiming Hall heys, &c., in the manor of Ribchester against John Talbot and Robert his bastard son; ibid. ii, 328; iii, 23, 29.

³² Pal. of Lanc. Feof. B. f. bde. 43, m. 155. The Lynam family do not appear to have retained the whole manor, for in 1588 Hugh Shireburne purchased the manor, with messuages, free fishery, &c., from John Talbot and his bastard son Robert, whose wife Elizabeth also agreed; ibid. bde. 50, m. 87. Two years later still Hugh purchased the manor, with messuages in Ribchester and Dilworth, fishery in the Ribble, and the advowson of the church, from John Squire; ibid. bde. 52, m. 31. It does not appear how these manors originated; the latter vendor may have had some claim through the Lynam family by purchase or descent. The Talbot 'manor' is named in *Ducas Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 304; iii, 228.

³³ Neither pedigree nor inquiry is known. They were styled 'gent.' not 'esq.' Their arms are given in Whitaker, *Whalley* (ed. Nicholls), ii, 459 n.

³⁴ Hugh Shireburne of Esholt in Yorkshire left no sons, and in his purchase of Ribchester may have been acting for his father; Sherborn, *Family of Sherborn*, 102-3.

Sir Richard Shireburne died in 1594 holding the manor, with messuages, water-mill, &c., in conjunction with Hugh Shireburne; the tenure was unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 3. The Shireburnes seem to have had a tenement in Ribchester much earlier than this; see ibid. viii, no. 27.

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came way as Stonyhurst³⁵ until 1831, when it was sold to Joseph Fenton of Rochdale, and it has since descended with Dutton.³⁶

A manor of Ribchester is named among the Osbaldeston estates in 1625.³⁷

A number of the neighbouring landowners had

estates in Ribchester, including Hoghton,³⁸ Singleton,³⁹ Southworth,⁴⁰ and Talbot.⁴¹ Of the minor families some used the local surname,⁴² but the most noteworthy was that of Boys, which can be traced back to the 13th century.⁴³ John Boys died in July 1551 holding three messuages and various lands

³⁵ In 1601 the manor was settled on Richard Shoreburne (son of Sir Richard) and his heirs male, and as his son Henry died without issue it went to his second son Richard, aged thirty-seven, in 1628; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 4. The tenure was unknown. The manor was again named among the estates of Thomas Duke of Norfolk and Mary his wife in 1719; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 284, m. 81. Also in later records of 1717 and 1777 (Weld).

³⁶ *Blaines, Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iii, 382. Courts used then to be held twice a year, in May and October. The court rolls are extant from 1821 only.

³⁷ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 107, m. 36. Sir Edward Osbaldeston, John his son and heir, and others were deceased. No 'manor', however, was claimed at the death of Sir Edward or his son John, but only a messuage called the Moat-house in Ribchester, the tenure of which is not stated; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 15, 40.

³⁸ This family's holding was of ancient date, and some of their charters have been cited in the account of the Moton family.

Sir Henry Hoghton in 1424 held lands in Ribchester of the king as duke; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 45. William Hoghton held lands in 1500 of the king by services unknown; *ibid.* ii, 127. This, or 'in socage by fealty', was the usual record in the later inquiries.

³⁹ Robert Singleton of Brockholes died in 1525 holding a messuage, &c., in Ribchester of Thomas Lynalx by a rent of 16d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, 64. His son William held it in 1573 of Robert Lynalx by a rent of 16d.; *ibid.* xii, no. 11.

John Singleton of Chingle Hall held a messuage of John Lynalx in 1530; *ibid.* vi, no. 32. John Singleton held the same of Robert Lynalx in 1571; *ibid.* xii, no. 16.

⁴⁰ Thomas Southworth of Samesbury in 1432 held a messuage of John Lynalx; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 46. In 1502 it was found that the tenement was held of Richard Lynalx by a rent of 1d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 11.

⁴¹ The Talbots may have succeeded the Clitheroe family. Henry de Clitheroe claimed land in 1292 as brother and heir of Alice who had been wife of Adam de Blackburn; *Assize R.* 408, m. 18, 31 d.

Disputes afterwards arose between the Blackburn and Clitheroe families; *Assize R.* 1299, m. 16 d.; De Banco R. 162, m. 40. See also *Final Conc.* ii, 64; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 42.

Sir John Talbot of Salesbury held land in Ribchester of Richard Lynalx in 1511; *ibid.* 144. John Talbot in 1588 held lands of the Crown, formerly the Hospitallers; *ibid.* 161. John Talbot had made several purchases; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes.* 37, m. 64; 39, m. 72; 40, m. 166.

⁴² The Ribchester family or families have occurred in former notes. One of the earliest named is Ellis, a clerk; *Final Conc.* i, 51. Richard de Turnley granted

part of his land in Turnley to William son of Adam son of Ellis de Ribchester; *Add. MS.* 32106, m. 546. Richard son of Ellis complained in 1292 that Master Henry de Clayton was detaining a charter; *Assize R.* 408, m. 94. He claimed reasonable estovers in the wood against Thomas de Singleton; *ibid.* m. 54 d. He was perhaps the Richard de Ribchester, clerk, who was non-suited in his claim for a tenement against Richard son of Adam de Ribchester and Adam de Lingard; *ibid.* m. 42.

Robert son of Ellis was concerned in several suits of the same year. He complained that Richard son of William de Ribchester, Isabel his wife and William his son had disced him of a strip of land, but was non-suited; *ibid.* m. 49 d. In 1313-14 Robert son of William son of Robert son of Ellis de Ribchester sought four messuages, 26 acres of land, &c., against his elder brother Henry (a minor), William de Livesey and William son of Robert de Osbaldeston, alleging a grant from his father, and succeeded; *Assize R.* 424, m. 2 d.

Roger son of William de Ribchester gave land in Turnley to his son Richard; *Kuerden MSS.* iii, R. 9. Richard son of Roger Willison in 1331 claimed land (by grant of one Simon) against John son of Richard Franceys and Amery his wife (tenants in right of Amery, who was sister and heir of Simon), and against Adam son of Richard Franceys; *Assize R.* 1404, m. 26.

Simon son of Richard son of Ellis de Ribchester made a grant to Henry Moton; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 368. Diana widow of Adam son of Simon released her dower in certain land to William son of Richard de Ribchester, who had purchased the land from her daughters Margery and Maud; *Kuerden fol. MS.* 357. The seal bore the inscription *ROGER . . . CLERICUS*. John son of Richard son of Simon occurs in 1340, when he gave lands to Roger de Elston and Amabel his wife for life; *Kuerden MSS.* iii, R. 9. Roger son of Roger de Elston was plaintiff in 1346, Robert son of Robert Moton being defendant; *Assize R.* 1444, m. 7. The Elston family occur later; *Kuerden*, loc. cit.

Uctred son of Warine de Ribchester gave land in Shippenley to Adam son of Ellis de Ribchester; *ibid.* Richard son of Adam de Hurst in 1213 gave a moiety of his land between Bollingbrook and Shippenley Clough to William son of Uctred de Ribchester; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 869. The grantee afterwards (1314) gave his capital messuage (lying in Ribchester between John de Preston's land and the Brendeyerd) to Henry son of Beatrice de Kuerden; *ibid.* no. 456, fol. 323. William son of Uctred was living in 1342; *ibid.* no. 260.

Thomas son of Orm in 1285 sought a messuage and an oxgang of land against Robert son of Ellis de Ribchester; *De Banco R.* 60, m. 83 d. The same Thomas gave to Roger de Turnley a toft near Shippenley Clough in 1316; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 428, fol. 318.

Cecily daughter and heir of Richard

son of William Atkokson in 1341 gave to Henry de Ribchester, chaplain, all her meadow in Exgangedoles in the Town meadows; *ibid.* no. 289. To the same Henry Roger son of William Atkokson made a grant in Turnley; *ibid.* no. 265. Alice and Cecily, daughters of William son of Richard de Ribchester, in the same year granted to Adam son of Robert son of Adam Moton a plat called the Fall, lying between the outlane from Corneleyeth to Tillycarr and Robert Franceys' lands, and between the outlane to Hothersall and land of Robert son of William son of Nicholas; *ibid.* no. 429, fol. 318. John son of William Atkokson occurs in 1342; *ibid.* no. 491 (fol. 329).

Robert son of William Ribchester in 1403 acquired the lands of Agnes wife of Dawkin de Cloughton and sister of Henry Hodgson; *Kuerden fol. MS.* 73. In 1421 Katherine widow of Robert Ribchester made a feoffment of the lands, &c., she had had from her husband; *ibid.* 357. Percival Ribchester and Robert his brother occur in 1443-4; *ibid.* 87. In 1447 Percival gave land in the place called Shorton to Robert Halgh; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 269. It may be added that Robert Halgh gave his lands to John Talbot of Salesbury as trustee, and that the latter's son John in 1474 released them to John Halgh son of Robert; *ibid.* no. 278, 810. Robert son and heir of John Ribchester occurs in 1539; *Kuerden fol. MS.* 396.

John Ribchester in 1542 gave his son Richard the reversion of a house tenanted by Robert Ribchester the elder, brother of grantor; *ibid.* 357. From an indenture of 1588 it appears that Robert Ribchester's lands, after two transfers, were acquired by John Dewhurst; *ibid.* 384; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 27, m. 67.

Of the other minor families—some of whom, as Shippenley, Hilliley, Turnley and Franceys, have been named—only occasional notices are found. Alice daughter of Thomas son of Roger de Shippenley and her son Henry in 1306 claimed a messuage and land against Adam the son and heir of Thomas and Amabel the widow of Thomas; *Assize R.* 420, m. 5. Alice daughter of Avice de Shippenley obtained a judgement in 1358 against Henry de Kuerden and Eva his wife respecting a tenement in Ribchester; *Assize R.* 438, m. 3. For the Kuerden estate see *Final Conc.* ii, 156. John de Hilliley gave his son Robert the land of Stanlaw Abbey except what he had given with Agnes his daughter to Henry de Dutton; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, R. 14. Cecily widow of William de Hilliley was complainant in 1358; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 6, m. 4 d. She may have been the Cecily who in 1352 was wife of John son of Robert de Turnley; *ibid.* 2, m. 1 d. Richard le Franceys was called to warrant William son of Roger son of William de Ribchester in 1203, when Agnes widow of Richard de Turnlache sought dower in certain land; *De Banco R.* 145, m. 171 d.

⁴³ An early grant to Richard son of Robert de Boys (Bosco) has been cited above. A William son of Robert de

in Ribchester of Robert Lynalx in socage by a rent of 2s. 3d.⁴¹ His daughter Grace, then aged twelve, was first married to Robert Talbot, but separating from him was married to John Dewhurst of Wiltshire,⁴² and carried the Boys' estate to this family.⁴³

Roger Shireburne of Buckley died in 1605 holding various lands of the king by knight's service, and leaving as heir a son Richard, then aged six.⁴⁴ Buckley Hall, which stood about a mile to the north-west of the town, was pulled down in 1895. It was a picturesque gabled stone house with

mullioned windows, but for some time before its demolition had been spoiled externally by a thick coating of whitewash. On the front was inscribed :

NEW BUCKLEY IS MY NAME,
RIC SHERBVRNE BUILT THE SAME
ANNO 1662, AGED 62.⁴⁵

The Walsmeys of Dunkenhalgh⁴⁶ and Showley⁵⁰ acquired estates, and other owners occur in the inquisitions.⁵¹ The late T. H. Rymer of Calder Abbey inherited in 1902 a considerable estate here.

Boys had land in Dutton about 1250; Add. MS. 32106, no. 133. John son of Alexander de Boys in 1292 claimed a debt from his brother Jordan; Assize R. 408, m. 98. In 1390-1 Cecily widow of William de Healey and Cecily his daughter and heir settled certain lands in Ribchester with remainders to Nicholas de Boys, Alice his wife, John son of Robert de Turnley and Alice sister of John; Townley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), R 70. Henry son of Nicholas Boys was living in 1435; *ibid.* T 128. John Boys was witness in 1403; Kuerden fol. MS. 73. Robert brother and executor of John Boys was plaintiff in 1445; J. Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 8, m. 2. Ellis Boys of Ribchester found security for £20 in 1457; J. Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. 1/1, no. 50.

Lawrence Cottam of Garstang in 1488 released to John son of the late Henry Boys his right in the lands, &c., recently owned by Roger Elston in Ribchester; Kuerden fol. MS. 87. In 1520 John Talbot of Salesbury granted Henry Boys a message on lease (*ibid.* 397); and in 1524 Sir Thomas Southworth exchanged lands in Ribchester for Henry's lands in Mellor and Samesbury; *ibid.* 386. Henry Boys made a feoffment of his lands, &c., in Ribchester (except Moton House) in 1543; Add. MS. 32104, no. 698.

⁴¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 64. He had also a tenement in Oswaldtwistle. From later pleadings it appears that John was the son and heir of Henry Boys.

⁴² The divorce was granted in or about 1562, because the marriage had taken place in childhood without the consent of Grace; Furnivall, *Child Marriages* (Early Engl. Text Soc.), 16. Robert Talbot and others in 1563 became bound to William Dewhurst of Wiltshire and John his son to abide the award of an arbitration concerning Boys House and other lands, &c., in Ribchester; Add. MS. 32104, no. 714. John Dewhurst and Grace his wife demised a plat of land called Cockcroft to Richard Watson in 1565; Kuerden fol. MS. 95. They were still living in 1590, when they made a feoffment of the capital message called Boys House, &c.; *ibid.* Again, in 1590, they made a settlement by fine; *ibid.* 94.

There is a pedigree in the 1613 *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 96; see also the account of Wiltshire, and T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*, 235-7.

⁴³ There were a number of suits before the succession was settled. In 1565 Robert Talbot complained that, whereas Boys House should be in his possession in right of his wife Grace, the Dewhursts had entered, and were cutting down hedges, destroying 'the great timber woods and underwoods,' &c. The defendants alleged the divorce and new marriage of Grace to John Dewhurst; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. ixv, T 5.

In 1576 William Boys of Great Fa'lag

in Middlesex, son of Edward and grandson of Henry Boys, sought to recover Boys House, the ferry over the Ribble known as 'the ferry of Osbaston,' &c., alleging that Grace, the child of his uncle John Boys, was illegitimate. The defendants stated that John Boys was divorced from his first wife Anne Dewhurst before he was married to Alice Rodes, and that it had been decided in court in 1557 that Grace should enjoy the Boys estate; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. cxix, B 18; cvi, B 15; cxx, D 7.

William Dewhurst, son of John and Grace, died at Ribchester in 1621 holding Boys House, &c., of Richard Shireburne; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 284. The surname long remained known in the township.

⁴⁴ *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 58-61. The holding was a composite one. Two messages with land called the Haggies were held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster by the 200th part of a knight's fee, a half rood of land was held by the 300th part of a fee, 2 acres called Spodspool by the 200th part, and the rest by the twentieth part of a fee. A settlement is recited, made by Richard Shireburne, the father of Roger, in 1589-90, relating to the capital message called Buckley, and giving the names of fields, lanes, &c.—as Turnley, Chester gate and Kendal heys.

In the pedigree by Mr. C. D. Sherborn (*Fam. of Sherborn*, 104-8) it is stated that Richard the father was a son of Roger Shireburne of Wolfhouse in Chipping, and that Richard the son (who built New Buckley in 1662) died in 1674 without issue. It appears, however, that Richard the father was a brother of Roger of Wolfhouse (*ibid.* 57-9), for in 1554 a settlement of an estate in Ribchester which seems to be certainly that of Buckley was made by Robert Shireburne and Margery his wife in favour of their son Richard. In default of issue the lands were to go to Richard son of Sir Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst; J. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 15, m. 65.

Buckley is named in a 13th-century grant by William Moton to Thomas son of Ralph de Ribchester; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1210.

In the 18th century Buckley Hall was tenanted by a family named Pye; Smith, *op. cit.* 253-6.

⁴⁵ Smith, *Hist. of Ribchester*, 240.

⁴⁶ Roger de Walmerley in 1360 had lands in right of his wife Alice, who seems to have been an Ellil; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 343. Robert de Walmerleigh alias Walmesley of Ribchester received a pardon in 1400-1; J. Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. 1/9, m. 146.

In 1550 or later Alexander Walmesley of Elston, Margaret his wife and Robert and Thomas their sons acquired various lands, which seem to have passed to the

Dewhurst family; Add. MS. 32104, no. 1128, 693, &c.; J. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 19, m. 64; 45, m. 169.

Thomas Walmesley, father of Sir Thomas and Richard, purchased a messuage, &c., from Richard Singleton and Alice his wife in 1562; J. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 24, m. 10. He added other lands, more especially for his younger son; but in 1584, in the inquisition after his death, the tenure of his estate in Ribchester is not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 72. The son, Sir Thomas Walmesley of Dunkenhalgh, at his death in 1612 held his moiety of lands here in socage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 249, 252. The tenants' names are given.

In 1653 Dame Anne Lucas of Dunkenhalgh and Thomas son and heir of Nicholas Walmesley of London sought allowance of their title to a tenement in Ribchester leased to Thomas Dewhurst in 1597. Two-thirds had been sequestered for the recusancy of Leonard Walmesley, deceased, husband of Elizabeth Dewhurst (one of the lives); *Cal. Com. for Comp. iv*, 31.6.

⁵⁰ Richard Walmesley of Showley (brother of Sir Thomas) had part of his father's lands; his principal acquisition was that of the Preston family's estate in 1593; J. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 55, m. 92. He died in 1609 holding Fastenfields of the king by knight's service; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 149. This had belonged to the Hospitaliers.

At one time the family resided at Ribchester, Richard Walmesley being described as 'of Ribchester' when he registered his estate as a 'Papist' in 1717; Estcourt and Payne, *Eng. Cath. Non-jurors*, 100. Part of their estate was in 1867 given to the support of the almshouses; *End. Char. Rep.*

⁵¹ In the earlier fines and pleadings names of owners occur, but these have usually to be recorded also in other townships; e.g. Dodhull and Hurst, 1335, and Hayhurst, 1355; *Final Conc.* ii, 96, 147. Shaw of Elston held land in 1446; *ibid.* iii, 112.

A small part of the land given to the Houghton chantry in 1407 was held of Robert Townley by the rent of 2s.; Inq. a.q.d. file 435, no. 26. Henry son of Robert Townley had lands in Cliviger, Ribchester and Dutton in 1420; Townley MS. DD, no. 2020. Alice widow of John Anderton of Ribchester in 1453-4 leased her lands to John Towneley of Birtwistle and afterwards sold them; Townley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.) A 49, 50. Richard Towneley had lands in the township in 1447 and 1473; *ibid.* B 297, 301, 304. Richard Towneley of Dutton in 1618 held his lands in Ribchester and Dilworth of Richard Shireburne by 6d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 137.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

In 1524 Robert Walmesley and Henry Boys contributed to the subsidy for their lands in Ribchester and Dilworth.⁵² In 1543 Robert Linalx, Henry Bowes and Robert Walmesley the elder so contributed.⁵³ John Rodes and Richard Ward were freeholders in 1600.⁵⁴ In the 1626 Subsidy Roll no landowners are named; John Osbaldeston was a convicted recusant, and a large number paid as non-communicants.⁵⁵ John Ward paid £10 on refusing knighthood in 1631.⁵⁶ The Civil War does not seem to have affected any of the resident landowners,⁵⁷ but in 1717 two or three had to register estates as 'Papists'.⁵⁸

A rental of the wapentake compiled in 1662⁵⁹ shows that Richard Shireburne paid 2s. 4d. for the manor of Ribchester and 1s. for a house there; another Richard Shireburne paid 11d. for Buckley,

Richard Ward 6d. for Ward Green, Richard Darwen 1s. for Swinglehurst, William Dewhurst 7d. for Boys House, Richard Dewhurst and Thomas Shaw 3d. for Idesforth and Edward Walmesley 3d. for Rodes Mill. There were other tenants.

In 1354 Adam Bibby demised land in Ribchester to William de Bradley, ferryman, who was to hold it by paying 12d. rent and ferrying men across the river. If the men of the place should wish to build a wood or stone bridge, then the rector of Ribchester or the lord of Osbaldeston might sell the lands and apply the money to the bridge.⁶⁰ The date of the building of the bridge is uncertain⁶¹; the ferry continued in use until 1903. The ferryman was the occupant of Boathouse Farm, about half a mile south-west of the church and opposite Osbaldeston Hall on the other side of the Ribble.⁶²

Henry Preston of Preston died in 1510 holding land in Ribchester of the king as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 6d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 19; x, no. 10. The estate, including a fishery in the Ribble, was sold in 1593 to Richard Walmesley as above. A Preston family of early occurrence, for in 1292 Robert son of Adam de Preston held the moiety of a messuage and 40 acres in Ribchester in right of his wife Margery; they were claimed by Margery the infant daughter of Adam son of Bernard de Ribchester; Assize R. 408, m. 15d. Adam son of Robert de Preston in 1313-14 claimed messuages and lands against John de Preston (apparently his son) and others; Assize R. 424, m. 2d. Robert Preston was in 1472-82 the feoffee of Alexander Halgh's estate at Goddisbrook in Ribchester; Add. MS. 32106, no. 270, 1016.

William son of Richard Blackburn was in 1552 reputed to be an idiot. He had sold his lands, and his father's heirs, Roger Salebury and Ellen wife of Henry Seed, put in a claim as kinsmen and heirs; they were aged twenty-six and forty respectively, and Ellen was William's sister; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 13; Pal. of Lanc. Feet. of F. bde. 13, m. 121. Both Blackburn and Seed are names of long standing in the district. William Blackburn had land there in 1443; Add. MS. 32106, no. 341. Robert Seed in 1564 held three messuages, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet. of F. bde. 26, m. 125. Robert Seed, senior and junior, were purchasers in 1589 and John Seed in 1590; *ibid.* bdes. 51, m. 212; 52, m. 40. Roger Seed sold to William Charnley in 1577, and the purchaser and his wife Alice settled their lands in Ribchester and Dilworth in 1579; *ibid.* bdes. 39, m. 55; 41, m. 121.

Hugh Ash's lands in Ribchester were held of the Crown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 35. See the accounts of Houghton and Dutton. George Ash, the son, appears to have sold his Ribchester lands to Richard Walmesley; Pal. of Lanc. Feet. of F. bdes. 43, m. 143; 44, m. 21c.

Hugh Swansey of Chorley in 1566 held a little land in Ribchester of Robert Lynam; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 29. John Swansey in 1548 had held lands, &c., in Ribchester and Mellor, but they seem to have been sold to John Southworth in 1559; Pal. of Lanc. Feet. of F. bdes. 17, m. 190; 21, m. 96.

William Burley died in 1558 holding

a messuage of the queen by knight's service and the rent of 2s. 8d.; Robert his son and heir was four years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 57. Robert died in 1617 holding as before and leaving as heir a son William, forty years of age; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 77.

George Newham of Newham in 1585 held a messuage, &c., in Ribchester of Hugh Shireburne, younger son of Sir Richard, by a rent of 6d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 88. Henry Newham held of Richard Shireburne in 1619 by the same rent; Thomas his son and heir was twenty-three years of age; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 123.

Thomas Sowerbutts died in 1594 holding a messuage in Ribchester, formerly part of the chantry endowment; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 20.

The Halgh family has been named several times in former notes. It appears that Richard Crompton of Bury in 1545 purchased four messuages and a water-mill in Ribchester and Hothersall from Nicholas and George Halgh; Pal. of Lanc. Feet. of F. bde. 12, m. 199, 211. The purchaser made a settlement of his estate in 1556, the remainders being to George (son of John) Harper of Radcliffe, and to Richard (son of John) Crompton of Prestall; *ibid.* bde. 17, m. 134. The estate is very soon afterwards (1565) found in possession of Thomas Greenhalgh, Jane his wife and Richard his son; *ibid.* bde. 27, m. 42. See T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*, 53.

Michael Clarkson died in 1615 holding Whitecarr fall in Ribchester of Richard Shireburne; he bequeathed this to a younger son John. William the son and heir was only seven years old; Chan. Inq. p.m. dxx, 67.

⁵² Subs. R. Lancs. bde. 130, no. 82.

⁵³ *Ibid.* no. 125.

⁵⁴ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 235; Smith, *op. cit.* 244.

⁵⁵ John Rodes purchased a messuage from Henry Preston in 1588; Pal. of Lanc. Feet. of F. bde. 50, m. 57. He died in 1620 owning Halgh House in Ribchester and other lands there of Richard Shireburne by 4s. rent; also lands in Dutton, Clayton-le-Dale and Preston; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 216. John his son and heir, then thirty years of age, died in 1623, leaving two daughters as co-heirs, viz. Ellen and Margaret, aged four and three respectively; *ibid.* iii, 360. The Jauden House was part of the estate.

Richard Ward was one of the purchasers from William Blackburn the idiot; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 177, 219; iii, 120, &c. For the family see Smith, *op. cit.* 256.

⁵⁶ Subs. R. Lancs. bde. 131, no. 317. John Osbaldeston, described as of Ribchester, compounded for his recusancy in 1630 by paying £2 10s. a year; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 174.

⁵⁷ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 218.

⁵⁸ The estates of the Dewhursts, Walmesleys and Talbotts suffered.

⁵⁹ Estcourt and Payne, *op. cit.* 91, 92. They were Richard Trafford, brother of John Trafford of Croston, and John Higginson, miller.

⁶⁰ In the possession of W. Farrer ('Honor of Clitheroe').

⁶¹ Towneley MS. OO, no. 1508; the 'Mayday ford of Ribble' is named. Adam the Ferryman is known from a much earlier deed; he paid a rent of 8d. for his land to William son of Richard de Dutton, who released it to Adam de Blackburn; Towneley MS. DD, no. 141, 1196.

The Bibby family is of frequent occurrence. Richard son of Bibby was in 1292 non-suited in a claim against Robert son of Ellis de Ribchester respecting certain lands; Assize R. 408, m. 57d. William son of Richard son of Bibby attested a charter of about the same time; Add. MS. 32106, no. 144.

Adam Bibby, no doubt the benefactor, made claims for common of pasture in 1356 against Sir Adam de Hoghton and others; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 10d. In the same year he granted to John de Osbaldeston and William Moton, chaplains, certain lands he had had from William his father and John his brother, lying in landoles in the field called Eriey; Add. MS. 32106, no. 456 (fol. 323). He had given a messuage to his brother Thomas in 1354; *ibid.* no. 208.

The land for the ferry may be the Boathouse field named in the Osbaldeston inquisition already cited.

⁶² In 1669 an old bridge was replaced by one destroyed in 1772 by a flood; the present one was built two years later; Smith, *op. cit.* 263.

⁶³ Boathouse Farm was purchased from the Warren heirs (de Tabley) in 1854 by Jonathan Openshaw; information of Mr. James Openshaw, who adds that there was formerly a ford a little above the ferry.

The Hospitallers⁶³ and Whalley Abbey had lands in Ribchester.⁶⁴

From the land tax return of 1788 it appears that Mr. Walmsley and esquire Hinks were the chief landowners.⁶⁵

An Inclosure Act for Chipping, Mitton and Ribchester was passed in 1808,⁶⁶ and under it the boundaries of the manors of Ribchester and Dutton were fixed.⁶⁷

The parish church has been described. There is a Church of England Evangelical Protestant Mission-room in the town.

The history of the Congregational cause at Knowl Green goes back to preaching begun at Lum Mills in 1814, but afterwards discontinued,⁶⁸ and the chapel, 1827-31, owes its rise to the zeal of an artisan. A new chapel was built in 1867.⁶⁹

Of the persistency of the Roman Catholic religion in the township and district there are numerous tokens. Various persons were presented to the Bishop of Chester in 1622 as 'seducers and harbourers of seminary priests.'⁷⁰ Again in 1635, when trade rivals sought to check one John Cutler, a Ribchester shopkeeper, they said he was 'by his confession a convicted recusant, an utter enemy of the blessed word of God both in argument and life,' who 'commonly, for the most part weekly, used to go to where priests of his profession [were] harboured to say mass,' and they wished him to be summoned before the assize judges and required to take the oath of supremacy, to discover 'whether there be in him any loyalty to his majesty or not.'⁷¹

James Standford, the benefactor, in 1695 left £500

for the maintenance of a good priest for ever at Stidd or Bailey Hall Chapel, if times permitted that public service could there be had; otherwise to be for one who should serve in the country two miles round about the places of Stidd and Bailey Hall; and he desired that the privilege of nominating one to enjoy the benefice should remain to Mr. Tempest and Mr. Westby and their families for ever, if they remained in the Catholic faith, otherwise should redound to some eminent Catholic of good repute in the said circuit; provided that he whom they nominated should be a very exemplary, virtuous, careful, vigilant and sufficiently learned person, and that he should not be absent from his flock for above two or three days and that only upon extraordinary business; and he obliged him who enjoyed the benefice to say four masses every year for him and his family.⁷²

The mission was served from Showley during the times of proscription. It is worthy of note that in

1706-10 some baptisms and marriages are entered in the parish church registers as performed by a Roman, Romish, or Papist priest. The present chapel of SS. Peter and Paul, situated close to the boundary of Stidd, was opened in 1789. The priest in charge acts as chaplain to the adjacent almshouses.⁷³

DILWORTH

Bileurde (for Dilewrde), Dom. Bk.; Dileworth, 1227; Dillesworth, 1284; Dilleworth, 1292.

This township lies on the southern and western slope of Longridge Fell, the altitudes ranging from 300 to 700 ft. above sea level. On the southern border is a large reservoir of the Preston Waterworks. The area of the township is 1,248 acres,¹ and there was a population of 2,439 in 1901.²

The greater part of the little town of Longridge lies in the extreme west corner of the township, having a railway station, the terminus of a line from Preston, opened in 1840,³ and owned by the London and North Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Companies. From the town two main roads branch off, one to the north-east and east along the northern side of the Fell, and the other to the east, along the southern side. An intermediate road, on the same side of the Fell, but much higher, is not much used.

Written Stone Farm, to the east of Longridge, takes its name from a long stone inscribed:—

RAVFFE RADCLIFFE LAD THIS
STONE TO LYE FOR EVER. A.D. 1655.

It is at the entrance to the farmyard. There are various legends connected with it.⁴

The Longridge gild day is 10 August.⁵

Longridge has been governed by a local board since 1883; this has now become an urban district council of nine members. The area includes the township of Alston and Dilworth. Gas is supplied by a local private company and water by the Preston Corporation, which has several reservoirs in the township.

Cotton-spinning and manufacture are carried on to some extent. Nails are made and stone quarries are worked. It is the stone trade, begun about 1830, which has caused the growth of Longridge.⁶ A century ago there was a thriving besom trade.⁷ There are several fairs for cattle, &c. The land is mostly used for grazing.

⁶³ The rental of 1609 shows that their lands in Ribchester were then held by Robert Bury (grandson of Robert, living 1544), who paid 2s. 8d. rent; John Rodes, 2s. 11d.; John Greenwood, 2s. 2d.; Richard Walmsley, Fastandfield, 1s. 6d., &c.; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 132b. It was in 1544 that Richard Crombleholme purchased Fastandfield, land at Boys Bridge and other parts of the Hospitallers' estate in Ribchester and Dutton; Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. xvii. He sold much of it in parcels.

The lands held by the Holts of Gristelhurst perhaps included both Hospitallers' and Whalley lands; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 25.

⁶⁴ The grants have been recited above. In 1365 Robert de Kendal claimed from Alice daughter of John Wilcoxon, John de Turnley and Cecily his wife acquittance of the services demanded by the Abbot of Whalley; De Banco R. 421, m. 157; 424, m. 266 d.

About 1540 Geoffrey Dewhurst held land in Ribchester at a rent of 2s. 1d.; *Whalley Couch*, iv, 1242.

⁶⁵ Returns at Preston.

⁶⁶ 48 Geo. III, cap. 79.

⁶⁷ T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*, 70-1; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 56 (award dated 1812).

⁶⁸ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* ii, 113.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 115-17.

An Anabaptist was living at Dilworth in 1699, as appears by an entry in the church registers.

⁷⁰ Visit. P. at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁷¹ Smith, *Ribchester*, 56. For the convicted recusants in Ribchester and Dutton c. 1670 see *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 155-6.

⁷² *End. Char. Rep.* (Ribchester), 12. His first trustees were Stephen Tempest of Broughton and John Westby of Alston. The bequest, at that time illegal, was faithfully observed, though part of the

capital was lost. In 1814 Sir Charles Robert Tempest claimed the right to nominate a priest to serve Stidd Chapel, and withheld the endowment from the Bishop of Salford's nominees, until advised by counsel that he had no right to do so. 'The trusteeship of the charity having thus proved to involve no privilege,' the legal estate was in 1884 transferred to the Bishop of Salford and other trustees.

⁷³ Smith, op. cit. 210-13.

¹ Including 13 acres of inland water.

² Including Crumpax.

³ T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 42. It was originally worked by horses, the first locomotive being used in 1848.

⁴ *Ibid.* op. cit. 27-30.

⁵ *Ibid.* 34. About 1800 the festival occupied two days, on one of which was a horse race and on the other a foot race; *ibid.* 40.

⁶ *Ibid.* 44.

⁷ *Ibid.* 40.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

In 1066 *DILWORTH* was a member *MANOR* of Earl Tostig's Preston fee, and was afterwards given to Count Roger of Poitou.⁸ Its two plough-lands probably then included Alston and Hothersall. It is not known how Dilworth proper became not only separate but merged in Ribchester, so as to be accounted merely a hamlet of the central township and part of the hamlet of Clitheroe.⁹

From the scanty notices of the place it may be gathered that it was held by Alan de Singleton about 1200, and of him in moieties by the lord of Ribchester and a local family or families.¹⁰ The

former moiety was granted by William Moton of Ribchester to Richard son of Alan de Singleton,¹¹ and seems to have become part of the main family estate, being held in demesne. The lordship descended regularly from Singleton to Banastre of Bretherton,¹² Balderston and Harrington¹³ and Osbaldeston,¹⁴ but was usually considered only a moiety of the manor.¹⁵ The second moiety was acquired from Osbert de Dilworth by Adam de Hoghton,¹⁶ descending like Hoghton.¹⁷ In 1566 Thomas Hoghton acquired the Osbaldeston estate in Dilworth,¹⁸ and thus became lord of the undivided manor.¹⁹ In 1772 it was sold by Sir Henry

⁸ *F.C.H. Lancs.* i, 488A.

⁹ It was probably acquired by the Lacy together with Ribchester, perhaps in 1187, but the manner is not certainly known.

¹⁰ This is inferred from the account of Sir William Banastre's estate in a subsequent note.

¹¹ William de Mutun granted to Richard son of Alan de Singleton the whole moiety of land and wood, hawks, honey and mill, the bounds beginning opposite the Strid—by Thornley, down Longshaw Brook to Dilworth Brook, up this to the upper head of Dilworth, across to Hothersall; then by the boundaries of Hothersall, Alston, Whittingham, Wheatley and Thornley to the starting-point. The grantor reserved to himself certain easements, including mast fall, within these bounds, as well as a rent of four barbed arrows; Kuerden MSS. iv, R. 9. Sir Robert de Latham was the first witness; the others included Alan de Singleton, William his son and Hugh de Osbaldeston.

¹² A Richard de Singleton is soon afterwards (1246) found to be brother of some religious house—probably Cockerand; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 101, 150.

¹³ This may be a grant of half the lordship, but it was not the first acquisition by the Singleton family, for Alan son of Richard—father of the above Richard—confirmed to Jordan le Blund (Albus) half an oxgang of land in Dilworth, which Adam de Stiholmes had formerly held of Alan; Add. MS. 32106, no. 395 (fol. 311). The same Alan granted to the canons of Cockerand 4 acres and a toft in his land in Dilworth, between Witterbrook and Cronkeshaw Brook, with easements of his fee in the vill aforesaid, for the souls of Robert and Roger de Lacy, &c.; *Cockerand Charters*. (Chet. Soc.), i, 22*.

¹⁴ In 1246 William de Hawksworth successfully claimed land in Dilworth against Richard son of Alan; Assize R. 404, m. 4d. Richard son of Alan de Singleton gave Richard son of Alexander de Penwortham, chaplain, a toft in Dilworth, of in extent, on the west side of Cartmel's house, at a rent of a pair of white gloves; Add. MS. 32106, no. 395. Richard son of Singleton is the ancestor of the *Cartmel* family.

¹⁵ Adam son of Adam de Highton; *ibid.*

¹⁶ 1140. Bernard the clerk was a witness. William son of Alan de Singleton granted half an oxgang of land to Hugh son of Siegrith daughter of Jordan le Blund (Albus) of Dilworth, at a rent of 3s.; Towneley MSS. DD, no. 1534.

¹⁷ The Singleton heiress Joan widow of Thomas Banastre made a settlement of her estate in 1303; *Final Conc.* (Rec.

Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 201. In 1306 she allowed the beasts of Robert de Dilworth within her wood and pasture in return for a rent of 6d. to be levied on all Robert's tenements within Ribchester; Add. MS. 32106, no. 122.

¹⁸ Sir William Banastre in 1311 held one plough-land in Dilworth of the heir of Henry de Lacy by the rent of 2s. payable on St. Giles's Day; *De Lacy Inq.* (Chet. Soc.), 17. Again in 1324 it was found that William Banastre had died seized of the hamlet of Dilworth, held of Thomas Earl of Lancaster and Alice his wife by a rent of 2s.; one half was in demesne and the other in service; *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. II, no. 45.

¹⁹ Sir Adam Banastre gave Adam de Yordrawes a messuage with curtilage abutting on Longridge, another parcel on the Highfield, and another on the Greenhurst, all in Dilworth; Add. MS. 32106, no. 125. This was probably the origin of the estate of two messuages, &c., in Ribchester held by Thomas de Yordrawes and Margery his wife in 1383; *Final Conc.* iii, 17. Adam Banastre in 1336 granted to Henry de Kuerden of Ribchester and Alice daughter of Henry for life the lands in Whiteley Fall in Dilworth they had had from John and Nicholas sons of Sir Thomas Banastre; Add. MS. 32106, no. 123, 679.

²⁰ Lands in Dilworth were included in Edward Banastre's estate in 1385; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 16.

²¹ Dilworth occurs among the Balderston manors; Kuerden MSS. iii, B 3-7. For the descent see the account of Balderston; also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 71. It was probably in right of this descent that Sir William Harrington in 1466 granted lands in Ribchester to Roger son of Nicholas Elston; Kuerden MSS. iii, R. 9.

²² Dilworth was among the manors granted to Thomas first Earl of Derby after the Harrington forfeiture; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 309.

²³ In right of the Balderston inheritance lands in Dilworth are named in the inquiries of Thomas Earl of Derby, Edmund Dudley, Osbaldeston, Radcliffe of Wimarleigh and Gerard, but the tenure is not separately recorded.

²⁴ On the partition of the Balderston manors in 1565 Dilworth was allotted to John Osbaldeston; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 216, m. 10.

²⁵ This is evident from the grants to Ravenshaw quoted below.

²⁶ This is inferred from the tenure as recorded later. Osbert would hold of Singleton and he of the Earl of Lincoln. One grant has been preserved by which Osbert de Dilworth gave Adam de Hoghton land within bounds, beginning at the Sandy way and including the Carr, Hurst,

Greenlache and High Way; to be held by a rent of 15d. and a pair of white gloves; Add. MS. 32106, no. 120. Richard le Boteler, then sheriff (? 1243), was a witness. Osbert le Blund (Albus) afterwards released to Adam the service specified; *ibid.* no. 313.

²⁷ Adam son of Adam de Hoghton about the same time released to Alan de Singleton the lands formerly Osbert le Blund's (Blundi); *ibid.* no. 116.

²⁸ In 1227 a partition was made of an oxgang of land and three-quarters between Avice widow of William Brun, Robert Plumb and Cecily his wife on one side and Robert son of Ulfy on the other, whereby the last named obtained a moiety to be held of Avice and Cecily and their heirs at a rent of 22d. at St. Giles's Day, of which 21d. was due to the chief lord; *Final Conc.* i, 53. Maud daughter of Robert Plumb and Cecily his wife released to Adam de Highton any claim she might have in Adam's land in Dilworth; Add. MS. 32106, no. 118.

²⁹ William son of Richard de Singleton released to Adam de Highton all claim in his father's lands within Dilworth; *ibid.* no. 279.

³⁰ Thomas de Singleton and Adam de Highton in 1291, as lords of the vill and soil of Dilworth, complained of encroachments by Robert son of Ellis de Ribchester, Richard Frances, Robert de Anyethalgh, Robert the Eyre and others, and recovered; Assize R. 407, m. 1d. There were some counterclaims the following year; *ibid.* 408, m. 12d. The same lords, in conjunction with Katherine widow of Alan de Singleton (father of Thomas) and then wife of Thomas de Clifton, and Agnes widow of Adam de Highton were in 1292 sued by Robert de Pocklington, rector of Ribchester, for having dispossessed him of an eighth part of certain wood, moor and heath in Dilworth; *ibid.* m. 63, 18d. It would seem from this that the rector of Ribchester held 1 oxgang of land in Dilworth.

³¹ Sir Henry Hoghton was in 1425 found to have held a moiety of the manor of Dilworth of the heirs of Osbert de Dilworth; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 12.

³² The later Hoghton inquiries merely state that the lands in Dilworth were held of the king as duke by services unknown or in socage; e.g. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 66; xvi, no. 13. *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 28, m. 186. The 'manor' is not named, the estate being described as twenty messuages and various lands in Dilworth and Haighton.

³³ The manor of Dilworth is named in a Hoghton settlement of 1585; *ibid.* bde. 57, m. 178.

Hoghton and Frances his wife to William Shaw the younger.²⁰ The present lord is stated to be Mr. William Cross of Red Scar in Grimsargh.

In 1357 the tenants of Dilworth and those of Ribchester arrived at a settlement of various disputes as to the wastes and common rights.²¹

Few of the minor landowners' names occur, but some of those in Ribchester seem to have held in this township also. The Knights Hospitallers had some land.²² Dilworth²³ and Moton,²⁴ Catterall²⁵ and Ravenshaw,²⁶ have left some record of themselves.²⁷ Later the Cottam family, who seem to have had the mill, became prominent.²⁸ Of this family was the B. Thomas Cottam executed for his priesthood

in 1582.²⁹ Whitacre is named as if it were a hamlet.³⁰

In 1788 the principal owners were John Cottam, double assessed for his religion, Margaret Wharton and William Bowen.

Longridge Church is in Alston; it has a chapel of ease in Dilworth, St. Paul's, built in 1890.

The Wesleyan Methodists opened their first chapel in 1836. It was called Mount Zion, and situated on the Alston side of the boundary. The present chapel was built in 1884-5.³¹ The Particular Baptists had a Sunday service in 1888.³² The Congregationalists began to hold meetings in 1860, the minister of Knowl Green leading; the chapel was built in 1865.³³

²⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 387, m. 114.

²¹ Add. MS. 32106, no. 763. Sir Adam de Hoghton, Thomas son of Sir Adam Banastre, William de Hornby, rector of Ribchester, Robert de Singleton the elder, Richard de Catterall and Richard de Knoll are the tenants of Dilworth named; those of Ribchester including William de Whalley, Adam Bibby, Henry de Kuerden, Robert Moton, Simon de Preston. Ribchester is called a vill and Dilworth a hamlet.

²² Alan son of Richard de Singleton confirmed his father's gift of 4 acres to the hospital of St. Saviour under Longridge and the brethren there serving God. The land was between Cronkshaw Brook and Whitacre Brook; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 686. See the account of Stidd.

²³ In 1284 it was found that Juliana widow of Hugh de Dilworth had died seized of two-thirds of a messuage and land in Dilworth, tenanted by Margery daughter of Hugh. Richard son of Hugh and Juliana seems to have been the plaintiff. The tenant called the Prior of St. John to warrant her; Assize R. 1265, m. 4.

²⁴ Uctred de Dilworth granted to his son William lands held of Sir Adam de Hoghton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 109. A rent of 6d. was due to the Hospitallers.

²⁵ Margery daughter of Adam de Dilworth gave lands to Sir Richard de Hoghton in 1339; *ibid.* no. 113.

²⁶ This seems to have been a junior branch of the Moton of Ribchester family. In 1344-5 Thomas son of Gilbert son of Alan de Singleton claimed portions of land in Dilworth against Robert son of Adam Moton and Henry and William his sons, against Adam de Dilworth the younger and Margery his wife, and against Henry son of Beatrix de Kuerden; De Banco R. 339, m. 109; 344, m. 162. The plaintiff was a minor.

²⁷ Sir Adam Banastre had in 1331 given the third part of his approval in Hesmuddehalgh to Henry son of Robert Moton of Ribchester and William his brother; Add. MS. 32106, no. 87.

²⁸ Richard de Catterall of Whittingham and Isabel his wife gave lands in Dilworth, &c., to their son Alan in 1369; Add. MS. 32106, no. 96-7.

²⁹ Adam de Eller in 1327 gave all his land in Osbern riding to Adam Chyry of Ribchester; Add. MS. 32106, no. 102. William son of Adam Chyry gave it to John son of John de Ravenshaw in 1355; *ibid.* no. 86. From this deed it appears that the land had earlier been granted by Alan son of William de Singleton to his daughter Agnes.

³⁰ William son of Hugh son of Hugh de Dilworth granted land to Randle de

Singleton and Mabel his wife in 1343; *ibid.* no. 99. Margaret widow of Thomas de Knoll and daughter of Randle de Singleton in 1358 granted her land in the high field of Dilworth together with half a messuage to the above John son of John de Ravenshaw; *ibid.* no. 126, 106.

The same John and Ellen his wife in 1376 obtained other grants from the lords of the manor, Sir Adam de Hoghton and Sir Thomas Banastre; *ibid.* no. 90, &c. In 1386 Ellen de Ravenshaw his widow held his lands, with remainders to his daughters Agnes, Christiana, Isabel and Margaret; *ibid.* no. 83.

³¹ Edward Radcliffe in 1617 had lands in Dilworth and Alston, held of Sir Richard Hoghton; Henry, his son and heir, was of full age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 52. Ralph Radcliffe of the 'Written Stone' was probably a successor.

³² In 1466 Henry son of Sir Richard Hoghton granted to William Cottam of Alston and his sons Ellis and Edmund certain land in Dilworth for their lives, the lease to begin at his father's death; Add. MS. 32106, no. 94. Uctred Cottam appears in 1483; *ibid.* no. 98. Uctred and Robert his son and heir made a feoffment of their messuages, lands and water-mill in the same year; *ibid.* no. 92. Uctred's wife Ellen, perhaps a second wife, appears in the same year; *ibid.* no. 103. Their lands seem to have been given to Lawrence son of Edmund Cottam in 1503 and 1511; *ibid.* no. 105, 107, &c. From Lawrence Cottam Sir Richard Hoghton purchased in 1529, and Robert cousin and heir of Uctred Cottam (perhaps a grandson) released his right at the same time; *ibid.* no. 89, 101.

³³ One branch of the family recorded a short pedigree in 1613; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 100.

Lawrence Cottam, Dorothy his wife and Thomas his son made a settlement in 1605; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 296, m. 24. Lawrence died in 1619 holding a messuage and land of Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 2s.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 115. Thomas his son and heir, then thirty years of age, died two years later holding the same estate and leaving as his heir his son Thomas, aged fifteen; *ibid.* ii, 232. These Cottams were of High House; some further particulars of them will be found in Smith's *Ribchester*, 242-3, from which it appears that Lawrence Cottam, who was fined for recusancy in 1667 and 1680, died in 1682. His son and heir, also Lawrence, registered his estate as a 'Papist' in 1717; he had a leasehold house valued at £27 a year; Escourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 106.

The Cottams of Knowl Green had a

house at one time called Dilworth Hall and now the manor-house; for an account of them see Smith, op. cit. 243. John Cottam of Ribchester paid £10 on refusing knighthood in 1631; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 218. The lands of Richard Cottam of Dilworth were ordered to be sold by the Parliament in 1652; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 42. A later John Cottam (son of Ellis), as a 'Papist,' registered his small estate at Ribchester, Dilworth and Wrightington in 1717; Escourt and Payne, op. cit. 91.

John Walsley also registered a small estate; *ibid.* 104.

³⁴ Thomas Cottam, brought up as a Protestant, was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf. (M.A. 1572), and taught a school in London. Here he was reconciled to the Roman Church and then went abroad, his desire being to preach the Gospel in the East Indies. Being rejected by the Jesuits on account of ill-health, he returned to the seminary at Rheims, was ordained priest and sent on the English mission in 1580. On landing at Dover he was recognized from the report of a spy, arrested and imprisoned. He was racked and tortured in the Tower, but remaining constant was at last executed at Tyburn 30 May 1582, together with four other priests. One of these was B. Lawrence Richardson or Johnson of Great Crosby. Cottam was allowed to hang till he was dead. His beatification was allowed by Leo XIII. in 1886. See *Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 574; Pollen, *Act. of Martyrs*, 286, 373; Challoner, *Miss. Priests*, no. 15. He is claimed as a Jesuit in Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vii, 174 (portrait).

³⁵ Adam son of Adam de Morca of Euxton and Ellen his wife in 1309 granted Isabel daughter of Jordan de Dutton clerk all their land in Whitacre in the hamlet of Dilworth; Add. MS. 32106, no. 91. Roger son of Thomas Topping and John son of Roger de Bolton in 1318 granted land in Whitacre to William the Tailor, son of Henry Moton; *ibid.* no. 84, 95. Six years afterwards Henry Moton in exchange for this land gave his son William the Newsey in Ribchester, obtained from Robert Moton; *ibid.* no. 85.

In 1357 Richard son of Adam de Ribchester acquired a messuage and land in Whitacre and Dilworth from John de Turnley and Cecily his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 152.

³⁶ T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 80; A. Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 103 the old chapel.

³⁷ Smith, *ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.* 78; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* ii, 117, where it is recorded that efforts had been made to establish a church in

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The Roman Catholic church of St. Wilfrid was opened in 1886; it had been preceded by a smaller building, now the school, in 1869. The mission was an offshoot from Alston Lane. The church possesses the head of an old processional cross, found in the neighbourhood about 1830.²¹

DUTTON

Dutton, 1258 and usually. Ditton is found very rarely. Dutton occurs 1289.

This township includes the extra-parochial place or chapelery of Stidd, formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The area of the whole is 1,898½ acres,¹ of which Stidd has 752. The population in 1901 numbered 229.

The land slopes down from nearly the highest point of Longridge Fell, over 1,100 ft., to the Ribble, 100 ft. above the ordnance datum, the length in this direction, from north to south, exceeding 3 miles. Starling Brook, on the east, divides it from Aughton, and Stidd Brook, on the west, from Ribchester, while Dutton Brook flows south through a wooded valley in the centre to join the Ribble. Stidd proper is in the south-west corner of the township, and its district stretches north along the western border for some

distance, St. John's Well being nearly a mile to the north; then it extends across the township as far as the eastern border, and returns to the west. There are four small detached portions at the south end of Dutton and one in the north end. In the north end also is a detached part of Aughton, Bailey and Chaigley, known as Lennox's Farm. In recent times these anomalous boundaries have been removed for local government purposes.

Ribchester Bridge is in this township; it provides a passage between Longridge and Ribchester on the north and Blackburn on the south. Another road from Ribchester turns to the north through the township, passing Dutton Hall and Pan Stones, to join the road from Longridge to Mitton. It continues north through Huntingdon to join the higher road between the same places.

In 1066 DUTTON was probably a *MANORS* part of Ribchester, not having a separate record in Domesday Book, but in 1102 it was given, as one plough-land, to Robert de Lacy by Henry I.² From that time it became a member of the honor of Clitheroe, and the land was held by a number of tenants. The immediate lordship of the manor seems to have been held by a family using the local surname,³ from whom it passed to a younger branch of the Claytons of Clayton-le-Dale about 1290.⁴

Longridge in 1816 and again in 1830. Also Hewitson, op. cit. 101.

²¹ Smith, op. cit. 73. While an old house was being pulled down a boy playing about found the cross and some other religious objects on a ledge. The church also possesses a carved oak chair made for John Towers, Bishop of Peterborough, 1631. See also Hewitson, op. cit. 99.

¹ 1,908 acres, including 24 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. The addition of Lennox's Farm accounts for the difference of area.

² Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 382. It was given together with Aughton and Chip-pendale. There is but little evidence of the dependency upon Clitheroe, but in 1258, after the death of Edmund de Lacy, it was found that Dutton paid 5s. to the lord; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 217.

³ As the deeds of the Dutton and Clayton families do not seem to be known, and as few references occur in the pleadings, only a very imperfect account can be given of the descent of the manor.

Uctred de Dutton granted land to Ellis son of Leising within bounds including Netherhalgh, Overhalgh, the Crook and Wilmescroft; Add. MS. 32106, no. 172. Swain de Hothersall and Benedict de Dutton were among the witnesses.

Richard son of Uctred de Dutton gave lands to Lambert de Anderton and his heirs by Avice de Cundeliffe, the bounds of which name Horsetage and Rakedenes-cliff; *ibid.* no. 133. It may be added here that Lambert's son Thomas was surnamed 'de Dutton,' and acquired various lands in the township; he was living in 1292; *ibid.* no. 132, 153, 188. Richard de Dutton occurs in 1241; *Final Cser.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 4, 79. In 1249 Hugh Gogard claimed 2 oxgangs of land in Dutton against Richard de Dutton and another oxgang against Richard son of Vivian, but all three were acknowledged to be the right of Richard

de Dutton; *ibid.* i, 97. Richard son of Uctred de Dutton and Alice his wife granted lands to Sawley Abbey; the bounds of one portion name Redianape, Huuerbelesick and Huntingdon Brook; the other portion was in his wood, near 'the great stonyway'; *Harl. MS.* 112, fol. 78b. Other grants by Richard son of Uctred are in Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 217; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1476-7.

Richard de Dutton and William his son were among the witnesses to a grant of land in Withinlache in the upper head of Dutton Holme, made by Adam son of Henry de Blackburn in 1256-7 to Robert de Cunliffe; *Towneley MS.* DD, no. 1793.

William son of Richard de Dutton confirmed his father's gifts to Sawley; *Harl. MS.* 112, fol. 78b. As William de Dutton he granted to Jordan the Clerk son of William de Stainburgh, clerk, these lands: A piece the bounds of which began at the outlane (*via exitus*), followed the new ditch which Geoffrey son of Godith made, as far as Doodhill Brook, with all holmes (*holmis*); part of Broadriding, on the east side of the high road to Lancaster; and the toft which had belonged to Robert son of Ellis de Ribchester; to be held by a rent of 3d.; *ibid.* no. 173. Jordan the Clerk occurs down to about 1320. To him Robert son of William de Dutton confirmed the 'old garden' given by his father; *ibid.* no. 144. The same Robert gave Jordan de Dutton, clerk, and Emma his wife five ridges in the Heys between land of Henry de Clayton and land held in dower by the grantor's mother, Emma widow of William de Dutton; *ibid.* no. 167. Further, in 1309 he released his right in the land to Jordan and his heirs by Emma formerly his wife; *ibid.* no. 142. It may be added that Jordan had a son Thomas and a daughter Avice or Alice; to the son in 1321 he gave the Old Orchard and land in Stonyfurlong; *ibid.* no. 165. About the same time he, his son and his daughter made various

grants to Richard son of Amery and Alice his wife; *ibid.* no. 163, 166, 148. Richard son of Ellis de Ribchester complained in 1290 that Jordan the Clerk of Dutton had disced him of a tenement in the township; *Assize R.* 1288, m. 12.

It appears that Robert de Dutton was living in 1316; Add. MS. 32106, no. 149. His son William seems to have been in possession a year later; *ibid.* no. 141. There was another son Thomas; *ibid.* no. 134. William son of Robert de Dutton in 1321 claimed a tenement in Dutton against William son of William de Dutton; *De Banco R.* 237, m. 72 d.; 240, m. 261.

The elder William de Dutton (father of Robert) was defendant in 1279; *De Banco R.* 30, m. 33 d. He was perhaps living in 1292, when Adam son of Richard de Entwisle recovered seisin of certain land against William de Dutton and Robert son of Robert de Halghton; *Assize R.* 408, m. 52. It appeared that William had enfeoffed one Alimund, whose daughters Avice and Agnes married respectively Roger de Ribchester and John de Whittingham, and forfeited the tenement to Robert de Halghton. William son of William de Dutton occurs down to 1340; he had a son Thomas; Add. MS. 32106, no. 140, 156.

⁴ The alienation of the manor was made by William de Dutton, for his son Robert released to Henry de Clayton all right in the vill of Dutton, 'which my father gave to the said Henry'; Add. MS. 32106, no. 129.

Henry was probably the son of Ralph de Clayton who together with his father attested a Dutton charter about 1250; *ibid.* no. 135. In 1292 he released to Jordan the Clerk 8d. out of the gd. rent due from land on Broadriding, and the meadow which Jordan had by the grant of Adam de Blackburn; *ibid.* no. 161.

Henry's sons appear to have had Dutton, but the Huddleston family, who succeeded



DUTTON HALL : SOUTH FRONT

The inquisition after the death of Ralph de Clayton (1324) was taken in 1329, when it was found that he had held lands in Dutton of the honor of the castle of Clitheroe by the service of 5s. yearly; there were a capital messuage worth 12d. a year; 30 acres of land, worth 6d. each; a pasture, 2s. 6d.; an acre of meadow, 12d.; rents of free tenants amounted to 6s. 6d. Henry the son and heir of Ralph was thirty years of age and more.^{4a}

In the Clayton family the manor descended regularly,^{4b} coming about 1400 to the Belfields of Clegg in Rochdale.⁵ From their heirs the manor was acquired in or about 1578 by Sir Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst,⁶ and descended in due course to

Thomas Weld, who became a cardinal in 1829, and in 1831 sold Dutton to Joseph Fenton of Bamford Hall, a manufacturer and banker of Rochdale.⁷ Mr. Fenton, who also purchased the adjacent manors of Bailey and Ribchester, died in 1840,⁸ and was succeeded by his son James, who in turn at his death in 1857 was succeeded by his eldest son, also named James. He died in 1902, the present lord of the manor of Dutton being his eldest surviving son, Mr. Robert Kay Fenton, born in 1853. No courts have been held for a long time.

After the decay of the Claytons the principal family in the township was that of Townley, appearing about 1380.⁹ Their estate is of uncertain origin. John

to Clayton-le-Dale, also had rights in Dutton, as appears by various pleadings; *De Banco R.* 272, m. 20, &c. In 1314 Adam de Huddleston, lord of Billington, made an exchange of lands in the Halgh with Jordan the Clerk; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 187.

Henry de Clayton left sons Ralph and Philip, of whom the former was living in 1322 and the latter in 1340; *ibid.* no. 138, 158. Henry gave to Philip his son Hordiscale or Longridge in Ribchester, Milnholme in Dutton, Colicroft, and the service (1344) of John de Huntingdon; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 1178. Ralph de Clayton in 1308 granted to William son of William de Dutton a plat of his waste; *Add. MS.* 32106, m. 174. In 1311 it was found that Ralph held his tenement as of the dower of the Countess of Lincoln, doing suit to the court of Clitheroe from three weeks to three weeks; *De Lacy Inq. (Chet. Soc.)*, 18.

Philip gave some land in Hayhurst in 1297 to Robert de Clitheroe, clerk; *Towneley MS. OO.* no. 1206. In 1318-19 he granted land in Seedcroft to Richard son of Amery and Alice his wife; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 989. In 1338 four messuages with land, meadow, and wood in Dutton and Bailey were settled upon Philip de Clayton, Isabel his wife and Robert their son; *Final Con. ii*, 109. See the account of Towneley for the Clayton-Towneley connexion.

In 1321 William son of Robert de Dutton appears to have made an attempt to regain his grandfather's lands, at least in part. Against Ralph de Clayton and Sarah his wife he claimed 20 acres of land, &c., and 10s. 0½d. rent in Dutton, which William de Dutton gave to Robert de Dutton, Agnes his wife and their issue; *De Banco R.* 240, m. 138 d. He made other claims against John son of William de Greenhill, Agnes his wife and Margery widow of Adam de Greenhill, also against Jordan the Clerk; *ibid.* m. 115 d. He was eventually (1324) non-suited; *ibid.* 250, m. 2.

^{4a} *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 39.

Ralph de Clayton died during 1324, for in Trinity term in that year Henry de Osbaldeston and Isabel his wife claimed the fulfilment of an agreement made with him in 1320 concerning a messuage and lands in Dutton. Ralph had died and Henry his son had entered into possession. Henry appeared, alleging a grant from Henry de Clayton to his son Ralph and Alice his wife, their son and heir being Henry the defendant; *ibid.* 252, m. 158 d. The dispute went on some little time (*Assize R.* 426, m. 2 d.), but was concluded in 1328 by an agreement be-

tween Henry de Clayton and Margery his wife with Henry de Osbaldeston and Isabel; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 191.

^{4b} One of Henry de Clayton's early acts (1330) was to make a release to the free tenants of Dutton Huntingdon, of common of pasture in the vill; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 1497. Henry was in 1337 called lord of Dutton, being said to hold the whole vill of the Lady Isabella, queen of England, mother of the king, as of her manor of Clitheroe, by the service of 4s. yearly; *Inq. p.m.* 11 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 10. The tenure was stated a little differently in 1362, when Henry held it of the Earl of Lancaster by thegnage service and 5s. yearly; *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III, pt. ii (2nd nos.), no. 45.

Henry de Clayton seems to have lived for a few years after this, being named in 1366. Cecily widow of Adam de Clitheroe in 1346 made a claim against Henry and Ralph his son, and there were cross-suits; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 31, 15. In 1349 Henry granted his son Adam a house and garden formerly held by Alice daughter of Ralph de Clayton, and five ridges in Dutton Heghes, with remainders to other sons—John, Hamlet and Ralph; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 175. In 1357 Henry's feoffees regranted him his lands and manor in Dutton; *ibid.* no. 162. Again in 1364 a similar refoffment was made to Henry son of Ralph de Clayton of the manor of Dutton, with the services of all the free tenants (except for lands of Cecily widow of Nicholas Moton), with remainder to Henry son of John de Clayton; *ibid.* no. 194.

This Henry son of John was no doubt the grandson of the elder Henry. In 1376 he granted his right in a plat of meadow between land formerly belonging to Philip de Clayton and to Nicholas Moton; *ibid.* no. 150. Five years later he released his right in a moiety of land called Hayre-wasbank, Highacre and Stubbing; *ibid.* no. 177.

Thomas son of Henry de Clayton was in possession in 1388, when he granted land in the Milncroft; *ibid.* no. 139. Thomas died in 1393 holding a messuage and lands in Dutton of the Duke of Lancaster by the service of 5s. yearly at the feast of St. Giles. Ellen his daughter and heir was only five years old; *Lancs. Rec. Inq. p.m.* no. 1, 2.

⁵ The descent in the 15th century is unknown. In 1445 6 the heir of Ellen de Clayton held the manor in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bde. 2, no. 20. The manor does not seem to be mentioned again until 1572, when it was part of the inheritance of the Belfields of Clegg; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 34, m. 98; 38, m. 40. See the account of Clegg

in Butterworth, and Fishwick, *Rochdale*, 353.

⁶ The manor of Dutton was included in a Shireburne settlement in 1579; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 41, m. 199. Earlier Shireburnes were stated to hold lands in Dutton of the Abbot of Whalley in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 46, &c. Their ancestor John de Bailey had held of the heir of Henry de Clayton in 1391; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.)*, i, 44.

In a dispute as to closes called Highhaugh and Stonyfurlong in Dutton in 1550 Richard Shireburne claimed them as heir of Hugh, who had demised them to James Tarleton, chantry priest of Ribchester deceased. John Talbot of Salesbury, on the other hand, asserted that they had belonged to the chantry endowment and were included in the lease made by Edward VI; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Edw. VI. xviii*, T. 9. The lands are named in the chantry endowment in *Raines' Chantryis (Chet. Soc.)*, 196, and seem to have been regarded as within Ribchester.

In 1565 Sir Richard Shireburne purchased a messuage, &c., from Christopher Wilkinson, and another in 1581 from John Woodcock; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 27, m. 55; 43, m. 190. In 1583 a messuage, &c., in Dutton was settled on Sir Richard Shireburne; *ibid.* bde. 45, m. 172. At Sir Richard's death it was not known of whom or by what tenure the manor of Dutton and other lands there were held; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 3; xvii, no. 4.

The manor continued to be named in Shireburne and Weld settlements down to 1777; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 625, m. 10 d. (16).

⁷ Information of Mr. R. K. Fenton through Messrs. Greenall & Co.

⁸ The particulars of the descent are taken from Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁹ An account of the family by W. A. Abram is printed in *Lancs. and Chet. Antiq. Notes*, i, 182-190. Gilbert de Legh, Richard de Towneley and John de Towneley attested Dutton deeds in the time of Edward III and later. They belong to the principal family, and held land in Dutton, Ribchester and Hotherland; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 59. The lands were held of the Houghtons; *ibid.* ii, 112.

Of the local line Robert de Townley in 1379-80 granted land in Huntingdon to Richard Woodroff for life; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 926. He was a witness to Dutton charters in 1406-7; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 179, 131. Henry son of Robert Townley in 1420 enfeoffed John White, vicar of Preston, of lands in Cliviger, Ribchester and Dutton; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 2020. Henry Townley

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Townley in 1562 described the tenure of his estate as *socage* or in the nature of *socage*.¹⁰ Richard Townley of Dutton in 1618 held his lands in Dutton of Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst by the service of a red rose yearly; he also held lands in Ribchester, Dilworth and Hothersall.¹¹ A pedigree was recorded in 1665.¹² The estates descended to Abraham Townley, who died in 1701, leaving two sons, Henry and Richard, the latter of whom is noticed in the account of Belfield in Rochdale. Henry Townley died in 1731, leaving three daughters as co-heiress. The eldest, Jane, married Edward Entwisle of Ribchester, and by a partition in 1738 the Dutton estate descended to their children.¹³ 'In 1805 Mr. W. Joule purchased the estate, and in 1823 sold it to Mr. James Rothwell, whose nephew, the late Marquis de Rothwell, of Bolton, was the owner till his death' in 1890.¹⁴



FENTON of Dutton.
*Per pale argent and sable
a cross fourtailed, in the
first and fourth quarters
a fleur-de-lis and in the
second and third a tre-
foil slipped all counter-
changed.*

DUTTON HALL is a picturesque two-story stone house, with balled gables and mullioned windows, finely situated on the southern slope of Longridge Fell, and commanding a magnificent view to the south over the Ribble Valley. The house is said to have been erected by Richard Townley about 1670-80,¹⁵ but there is no date or inscription anywhere on the building itself. It is now used as a farm-house, and the west wing is unoccupied. The front, facing south, is 63 ft. in length, and consists of two end gabled wings with a recessed middle part containing the hall, the plan being a later adaptation of the general type of the preceding century. The doorway,

however, is in the east wing, and the principal feature of the front elevation is the great square bay window of the hall, which occupies nearly the whole of the space between the wings in the west angle. The bay is externally 14 ft. wide with a projection of 6 ft., and goes up both stories, terminating as a kind of tower with lead flat and balustraded parapet, forming an exceedingly picturesque feature. It has a large mullioned and transomed window of seven lights placed at the angle with three lights on the return, and the rest of the windows of the house being low and without transoms a good effect is produced by the contrast. The windows of the disused west wing retain their original leaded lights in good geometrical patterns. The walling is generally of large gritstone blocks, but the east wing is faced with rough coursed sandstone pieces and gritstone quoins, and may be a rebuilding. The roofs are covered with modern blue slates. In the recess between the great bay window and the east wing is a wooden bell-turret containing a bell. The interior is somewhat modernized, but the arrangement of the hall and staircase is interesting, and in the upper room over the bay is a good plaster panel over the fireplace, with conventional floral ornament within a moulded border. The hall is flagged diagonally and has a wide open fireplace, and woodwork of late 17th or early 18th-century date. The porch is an open one with four-centred arch, and a stone seat on one side. The lay-out of the garden on the south side has been effective; it is inclosed on either side by outbuildings, giving something of the appearance of a forecourt, and the two tall stone gate piers, with balls and original wooden gates, surmounted by quaintly carved lions, form a very picturesque foreground. The grass plots, however, have been planted as an orchard, and the trees now almost completely hide the front of the house.

Among the older landowners were the families

of Dutton had variance with Richard Townley in 1452 respecting boundaries in *Civiter*; W. A. Abram, loc. cit.

Richard Townley of Dutton in 1531 married Joan daughter of Roger Winkley Winkley; DD, no. 668. Shortly afterwards he and his wife gave to trustees a part of 'my hall of Townley' and certain lands in Dutton; *ibid.* no. 646.

¹⁰ From his will, printed in *Richmond Willis* (Surtees Soc.), 151. He gave various lands to his wife Katherine for twenty-one years and £10 to Jane his daughter. To James Lingard, vicar of Ribchester, he left 13s. 4d., and to two other priests 10s. each. In 1537 John son and heir-apparent of Richard Townley had disputes with Richard Crombieholme and others respecting certain lands in Ribchester in *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 60. It was probably the same John Townley who was plaintiff in 1549; *ibid.* 4, 246. According to the pedigree, however, Richard was succeeded by a son Henry Townley, probably the same who in 1583 held eight messuages, a dovecote and 2880 acres of land in Dutton, Ribchester, Hothersall and Dilworth, of which he entailed John and Edward, sons of Edmund Shireburne; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 44, m. 184. Henry Townley of Dutton had a dispute with Robert Lynalx in 1582 respecting a right of way;

T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*, 54. He was among the freeholders in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 234. He was living in 1608; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 89.

¹¹ The estate was in 1595 secured by Henry Townley from John Townley by a fine, the meaning of which is not clear; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 57, m. 17.

¹² *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 137. Richard's wife (Anne), brothers and children are named; the heir was his son Henry, aged fourteen.

Henry Townley of Dutton married Alice Coulthurst (Burnley) at Ribchester, 26 June 1626; *Reg.* He paid £10 in 1631 on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 217.

¹³ Dugdale, *Viii.* (Chet. Soc.), 310. Richard the son of Henry Townley was thirty-four years old. He died in 1670 and was succeeded by his brother Abraham.

¹⁴ This part of the descent is from W. A. Abram, loc. cit. The younger daughters of Henry Townley were Janet, who married the Rev. Henry Ward of Ingatstone, and Margaret, who married Lawrence Wall of Preston. The family were benefactors of the poor.

¹⁵ The defendants in a fine respecting the Townley estate in Dutton, Ribchester,

Bailey and Burnley (1739) were Edward Entwisle, Jane his wife, Henry Ward, Janet his wife, Margaret Townley, John Nock and Anne his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 320, m. 133. Anne was the widow of Henry Townley. Richard his brother had lands in Ribchester in 1744; *ibid.* *bde.* 330, m. 124.

Edward Entwisle died in 1776 and was buried at Ribchester; his wife died at the end of 1799. Their eldest son, Townley Entwisle, a surgeon, had died in 1779, leaving three daughters. A younger son, Edward Entwisle, died at Ribchester in 1828. See T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*, 252-3.

It may be added that this surname occurs early, for William de Dutton in the 13th century granted to Adam son of Richard de Entwisle land in Dutton, the bounds of which name Ormsclough and Rakedanclough where Bailiis falls into it; Townley MS. DD, no. 1149. Henry son of Robert Francys in 1342 gave land at Whitecalf (or Quittarfall) in Ribchester to John de Entwisle, afterwards held by Adam del Hull of Clayton; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 1028, 1105.

¹⁶ T. C. Smith, op. cit. 232. For the Rothwell family see the accounts of Hoole and Sharpley.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*; an illustration of the house is given.

of Blackburn,¹⁶ Clitheroe,¹⁷ Talbot¹⁸ of Salesbury, took their names from places within Dutton, Moton,¹⁹ and Hoghton of Hoghton.²⁰ Others as Ash,²¹ Dodhill,²² Hayhurst²³ and Hunting-

¹⁶ Adam de Blackburn gave his son Richard lands in Dutton and Hayhurst, part of them being held of St. Saviour's, for the rent of a pair of white gloves; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1191. Amabel widow of Adam de Blackburn claimed dower in 1291 in two messuages, &c., in Hayhurst and Dutton against William de Blackburn; De Banco R. 90, m. 87.

Adam de Blackburn and others were accused of assault in 1292 by Jordan the Clerk of Dutton (son of Emma); Assize R. 408, m. 95 d. In the same year Adam son of Master Adam de Blackburn released an annual rent which Jordan owed him for land and meadow in the vill of Dutton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 176. Six years later he demised to Adam de Huddleston for a term Whitworth in Dutton and two-thirds of a culture called the Coltepark; Towneley MS. DD, no. 2061.

Robert de Cofhill granted land in the Hough and the Berecroft in Dutton to Adam de Blackburn, a rent of 6d. being payable to St. Saviour's; Towneley MS. DD, no. 2131. Adam son of Robert de Cofhill in 1297-8 claimed certain land against William de Blackburn, who replied that he (William) was a villein of Thomas le Surreys and held the said land in villeinage; De Banco R. 116, m. 117 d.; 122, m. 48 d. William, however, gave to Adam de Cofhill land in Hayhurst between the brook running from Cunyvid Wall to the Ribble and Wyarde Burn; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1207, 1193. A little earlier William son of Adam de Blackburn had obtained land from Adam son of Adam de Blackburn; De Banco R. 114, m. 86; 115, m. 179 d. Robert de Clitheroe, clerk, obtained land from William de Blackburn in 1304; Assize R. 419, m. 11. Adam de Clitheroe in 1327 complained that William and others had cut down his trees in Dutton; De Banco R. 269, m. 70 d.

The above-named Richard son of Adam de Blackburn seems to have been the founder of the family of Blackburn of Shevington and Dutton; their deeds are in Add. MS. 32107, no. 1462, &c. Richard son of Adam obtained lands from Henry de Cunliffe and also from William son of Richard de Dutton; the latter grant included parts of Middelholme, Bradriding and Dodhill (under the Stanraye); ibid. no. 1485, 1489. Richard also had from Richard de Dutton his part within the fields of Dodhill pertaining to 2 oxgangs of land in Dutton; and from William de Dutton land in Dodhill, the bounds of which touched Karkest; ibid. no. 1506, 1510. Richard de Blackburn gave his son Thomas land in Dutton to the east of Dodhill Brook; ibid. no. 1475. Thomas obtained other grants; ibid. no. 1496, 1501.

¹⁷ Ralph de Clayton gave Hugh de Clitheroe a moiety of the mill on the Ribble in a place called Harewas in Dutton; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1177. William de Blackburn exchanged land on the Hough for another piece in Hayhurst with Hugh de Clitheroe; ibid. no. 1157. Adam son of William de Dutton gave Roger de Clitheroe all his land in Dutton; ibid. no. 2063. In 1316-17 Alice daughter of Geoffrey son of Godith de Dutton granted all her land in the township to Adam son of Hugh de Clitheroe; ibid. no. 2069.

In 1335 Cecily widow of Adam de Clitheroe recovered dower in land in Dutton against Philip de Clayton; De Banco R. 304, m. 235 d. Some years later (1349) an agreement as to pasture was made between Henry de Clayton of Dutton on the one side and on the other Cecily widow of Adam de Clitheroe, William de Rilston and Sibyl his wife, Robert son and heir of Robert de Clitheroe and Adam de Blackburn; DD, no. 2138.

¹⁸ This family inherited the Clitheroe estate and made other purchases.

Isabel daughter of Richard brother of Sir Robert de Clitheroe, who married John Talbot, had lands in Dutton and Ribchester; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 42, 55. Later the lands in Dutton are stated to be held of the Abbot of Whalley; ibid. ii, 144, 161.

¹⁹ William son of William de Dutton demised for his life to William son of Henry Moton a moiety of his land in Balbaridding at a rent of 2s. 9d.; Add. MS. 32106, no. 180. Jordan de Dutton, clerk, gave William the Tailor, son of Henry Moton, land in Mossley Carr in 1317; ibid. no. 147. In the same collection will be found other grants of land in Old Carr and New Carr, &c., to the same William son of Henry; some of them were made by Richard son of Amery and Thomas his son. In 1361 William Moton of Dutton and Cecily widow of Nicholas Moton appear to have sold their lands to Henry de Clayton; ibid. no. 183, 178, 156.

Richard son of William Moton was defendant in 1360, the plaintiffs being Richard son of Simon Ball of Farington, Alice his wife, Henry del Scholes of Cuerdale and Maud his wife; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 8, m. 8 d.

²⁰ From the charters it appears that the Moton lands came into the possession of Sir Richard Hoghton about 1407; Add. MS. 32106, no. 129, &c. Sir Richard also acquired the lands of Hitche (Richard) son of Amery, which have been mentioned previously; ibid. no. 145. One or two further references may be added: William son of William son of Maud de Ulmes Walton, together with Margery (his wife) and Hawise, daughters and heirs of William Baskit, in 1316-17 granted the reversion of a toft in Dutton to Richard son of Amery (fcm.) de Bradhill and Alice his wife; ibid. no. 244. From another charter it appears that the grantors were the heirs of Adam son of Alice de Wheatley; ibid. no. 138. Roger de Wheatley son of Richard the Smith of Chipping a little later gave them the right he had in a certain toft after the death of Alice his wife; ibid. no. 130. In 1330 Richard son of Amery gave his lands in Dutton and Ribchester to his son Thomas, with remainders to other sons William and John; ibid. no. 484 (fol. 329). Thomas son of Richard made a feoffment or sale of his lands and the rent of 9d. due from the land of William son of Robert de Ribchester in 1372; ibid. no. 171.

Land in Dutton was held by Sir Henry Hoghton in 1424; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 43. The tenure of the Hoghton lands in Dutton was unknown in the 16th century; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 26; xv, no. 39.

²¹ Deeds of this family are in Add. MS. 32107, no. 874, &c., and reference

may be made to the account of Aighton and Bailey already given.

Alexander del Ash (de Fraxino) demised land in Dutton to Richard del Ash for a term of years; ibid. no. 901. Henry de Clayton gave the same Richard Roughfall in Hayhurst; no. 890. Richard also obtained other lands in the same part of the township; no. 880, 900. Richard del Ash made the following grants: In 1320-1 to John his son a message in Hayhurst (no. 913); in 1335 to Hugh his son Willerriddings in Dutton, which Richard del Ash the younger seems to have confirmed (no. 911, 914); and in 1336 to Robert his son Roughfall (no. 907). Hugh son of Richard del Ash in 1361 granted all his land in Dutton to Robert de Bailey; no. 887. In the same year Margery daughter and heir of Robert de Hayhurst by Enota his wife released all her right in Dutton to Robert del Ash; no. 876.

Robert son of Richard del Ashes in 1347 recovered a message and lands in Dutton and Aighton against his brother Richard and others; Assize R. 1435, m. 33 d. Robert del Ash in 1360 claimed messuages, &c., in Dutton against Hugh del Ash; it appeared that Richard del Ash had in the time of Edward II granted them to John del Ash and to William and Robert, the brothers of John, and that John and William had died without issue; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 7, m. 5; 8, m. 6. Robert del Ash in 1366 claimed land against Robert de Leyland and Katherine his wife; De Banco R. 425, m. 504.

The descent cannot be traced accurately. Richard son of Robert in 1378-9 married Ellen de Aighton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 878. Richard appears to have had sons John and Thomas; ibid. no. 886, 919. Robert son and heir of Thomas Ash in the time of Edward IV married Elizabeth Crumleholme; ibid. no. 912.

Hugh Ash died in Sept. 1554 holding messuages in Dutton of the king and queen in chief by knight's service; his son George was a year old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 35. George Ash appears in 1583; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 45, m. 172.

Edward Ash in 1609 held Clough Bank of the lord of Dutton; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 165. Edward Ash of Dutton in 1630 compounded for his recusancy by paying £3 yearly; *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xxiv, 174.

Robert Ash of Dutton in 1652 desired confirmation of a house and land sequestered for the recusancy of John Talbot of Dinkley; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1449.

²² This family appears from an early time, and some references to it will be found in deeds already quoted. Thomas de Bradhurst of Dutton granted a toft to John son of Thomas de Dudhill in 1316-17; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1525. Richard de Dudhill in 1342 granted land in Ribchester to Adam son of Richard Award de Dutton; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1198. Thomas son of William de Dudhill made grants of land in Huntingdon in 1364 and 1375; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1524, 1462.

Part at least of the Dudhill lands appears to have descended to the Bradleys mentioned later.

²³ Deeds of this family are contained in Towneley's MS. OO, no. 191, &c.

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don.²⁴ A few additional owners, as Bradley,²⁵ Harrison²⁶ and Thorpe,²⁷ are also known.

The abbey of Whalley²⁸ and Sawley²⁹ and the hospital of St. Leonard at York³⁰ had land in the township.

For their lands the following contributed to the subsidy of 1544: Edmund Bradley, Robert Goodshaw, John Hayhurst and Richard Townley.³¹ Similarly to that of 1543 Richard Townley and Robert Ash the elder.³² To that of 1597 Thomas Holt, Henry Townley, Edward Ash, John Hayhurst and Richard

Goodshaw.³³ To that of 1626 Henry Townley, John Hayhurst, Edward Ash and Robert Goodshaw; various non-communicants are entered on this list.³⁴

Richard Duckett of Dutton paid £10 in 1631 on declining knighthood.³⁵

The land tax return of 1787 shows that Thomas Weld, Sir George Warren, Lord Petre and Mrs. Jane Entwisle were then the chief landowners.

The manor of STIDD³⁶ was acquired by the Hospitallers about 1265 from a more ancient

A noteworthy grant was one by the priors of the Hospitallers to Richard son of Adam Award de Dutton of lands called Castall (by Duddill Moss), Hichetleys, by the Stonebudge, Cofters, Bernadars, and four butts in landless; a rent of 6s. 6d. was to be paid, and half a mark at death; *ibid.*, no. 1196. In 1508 accordingly 6s. 8d. was paid for the 'but' of Henry father of John Hayhurst; *ibid.*, no. 1217.

Robert son of William de Dutton granted land in Hayhurst belonging to the will of Dutton to Otes son of John son of Roger de Hayhurst. The bounds name Ash House, Wyardburn to Ribble, own the Ribble to land held of St. Leonard; *ibid.*, no. 1193. Otes de Hayhurst and Margery his wife appear in 1111; no. 1215, 1202. Margery was a widow in 1118, and there were several sons, William, Richard and John being named; no. 1455, 1470, 1472, 1440. John son of Otes de Hayhurst and Alice his wife are mentioned from 1148 to 1172, and Alice was a widow in 1179; no. 1216, 1205, 1200. Alice was probably one of the three sisters and heirs of an Adam Award and had a son John; no. 1212, 1197, 1476. John son and heir of Otes Hayhurst in 1401 gave lands in Dutton to William son of Richard Hayhurst; no. 1435-6. See also an undated testimony as to the possessions of William Hayhurst; no. 1476. Oliver son and heir of Robert Hayhurst had land in Dutton in 1446-7; no. 1194. The will of Percival Hayhurst, 1499-1500 names his son and heir John; no. 1457. John son and heir of John Hayhurst did homage for his lands (in Bailey) at the court of Aighton in 1549; no. 1441. Janet widow and executrix of Henry Hayhurst of Hayhurst in 1574 became bound to John, the son and heir, an executor; no. 1226.

Thomas son of Robert son of William de Hayhurst in 1764 claimed a message, &c., in Dutton against John de Hayhurst; De Banco R. 417, m. 214; 419, m. 218.

John Hayhurst died in 1619 holding Hayhurst, Furtherhouse and Houghwell of the heirs of Richard de Dutton by a rent of 5d. His heir was his son Henry, aged forty-two; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 121. For Houghwell cf. Fallwell-haz in the account of Ribchester.

The Hayhursts were Puritans; one of them was vicar of Leigh 1646-62, and founded the library at Ribchester. See the account of the family in T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*, 232-4. On the opposite side *Lancashire History*, Dutton, Germany, registered his house and land in 1717 as a 'Papist'; *Essex and Payne, Engl. Cath. Non-jurists*, 104.

²⁴ In 1277 Robert de Huntingdon, living at the abbey of Selby, came to Dutton

and buried his son Roger, and then entered upon half his land, whereupon Beatrix widow of Roger, Robert her son, Richard de Wulnesbouth, John le Surreys, Hugh the Clerk and Henry de Blackburn made complaint; *Assize R.* 1215, m. 12.

It may be added that Thomas son of Richard de Ulvesbouths and Jordan his son, a clerk, attested a local charter; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1137.

²⁵ In 1466 William Bradley, chaplain, granted to John son of Henry Bradley lands in Dutton inherited from his mother; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1464. From a feoffment of 1370 it would seem that this land had belonged to John son of Adam de Bradley in right of his marriage with Beatrice daughter of John de Duddill; *ibid.*, no. 1518.

Edmund Bradley died in 1529 holding a message in Dutton of the king as duke by the hundredth part of a knight's fee and the rent of 1d. or a pair of white gaultlets. The heir was his grandson John Bradley (son of John), aged seventeen years in 1539, and an idiot; he had sisters Anne and Alice, aged nineteen and sixteen. James Sharples was the uncle and guardian of the said John; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 22. From a later pleading it appears that John Bradley died in 1545; Anne married Alexander Bimson and Alice Thomas Wynhart, and a division was made in 1550; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 184, m. 45; 190, m. 2. See also *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 220, for a claim to a moiety of Duddill by the Bimsons. In 1609 a fourth part of Duddill was held of the Crown (as of the Hospitallers) by Richard Thornley and John Bimson, and the remainder by John Bimson, by a total rent of 2s.; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 133b.

²⁶ The estate was known as Smithy-bottom. Richard Harrison, who died in Oct. 1587, had made a settlement in 1578 in favour of his son Richard (aged twenty-four in 1589), and afterwards, his daughter Jane marrying one Thomas Jones, he granted them a third part of the message for twenty-one years. The whole was held of the queen by the 20th part of a knight's fee and a rent of 3s. 7d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 57. For fines relating to the estate see Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes. 49, m. 142; 56, m. 54; 59, m. 218.

From the *Ducatus Lanc.* it appears that a number of disputes soon afterwards broke out; op. cit. iii, 215, &c. Richard Harrison in 1594 complained that Thomas Jones, his brother-in-law, Richard Goodshaw and others retained possession of Smithybottom and its lands. At his father's death he said he had been a minor, T. Jones being his guardian; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. clxiv, H. 12. John Lynalx or Lennox afterwards claimed a third part; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 399, 442.

Edward Houghton died 30 June 1621 holding a message and land called 'Sneathbottom' by the 600th part of a knight's fee and the third part of a rent of 3s. 7d. Edward his son and heir was twenty-nine years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 276.

²⁷ John Thorpe died in 1588, leaving a son and heir John, aged fifty-six; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 52.

The Walmleys purchased lands in Dutton as well as in Ribchester, and Thomas Walmley was in 1584 found to have held land in Dutton; *ibid.* xiv, no. 72.

Robert Reade of Aighton held land in Dutton in 1610; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 177.

Bartholomew Barker of Salebury was a landowner in 1641; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 11.

In these cases the tenure is not recorded.

²⁸ The land at Harrows Banks in Dutton produced a rent of £2 5s. about 1540. The tenants at will were Dewhurst, Green and Bolton; *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), iv, 1219. From a preceding note it is known that the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst had also part of the abbey land. In 1557-8 Kenningfield and Harrows Banks in Dutton and Clayton, lately belonging to Whalley Abbey, were sold by the Crown to Richard Shireburne; Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. viii. Dutton Lee, &c., were in 1564 granted to Charles Jackson and William Mason; Pat. 6 Eliz. pt. x.

²⁹ The grants by the Dutton family have been recorded above. Thomas Sowerbotts died in 1594 holding Reedy-snape, part of the lands of Sawley acquired by Sir Arthur Darcy in 1538; it was held by the 20th part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 20. His grandson Thomas (son of Robert) died in 1623 holding the same lands and leaving a son Robert, under age; *ibid.* xxv, no. 37.

³⁰ The 'land of St. Leonard' has been named in a Hayhurst charter already quoted. In 1299 the master of the Hospital of St. Leonard of York recovered lands in Dutton against Richard son of Robert del Hes of Hayhurst, John son of Avic and Otes son of John; there was some suspicion of fraud or evasion of the statute; De Banco R. 130, m. 243.

³¹ Subs. R. Lancs. bde. 130, no. 82.

³² *Ibid.*, no. 125.

³³ *Ibid.* bde. 131, no. 274.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, no. 317.

³⁵ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 217.

³⁶ The old spelling was some form of Stede; 'Le Styde', 1343. Stydd is a common form at present.



DUTTON HALL : THE GATEWAY

hospital.³⁷ Grants which have been preserved indicate that there had been an organized community there for at least fifty years,³⁸ the endowments being given 'to God and B. Mary the Virgin and the hospital of St. Saviour under Longridge and to the master and brethren serving God there.'³⁹ Some of the masters or wardens granted or attested 13th-century charters.⁴⁰ In 1338 it was reported that the camera of St. Saviour called the Stidd, under the preceptory of Newland in Yorkshire, was demised to farm at 10 marks yearly, but the farmer was bound to pay a chaplain singing there.⁴¹ From this it may be assumed that divine service was maintained down to the Reformation.⁴²

³⁷ In 1292 it was found that the Knights Hospitallers had acquired from a certain Adam, chaplain-warden of the house of St. Saviour at Dutton, two plough-lands, with wood and moor, and 40s. rent in Dutton, Ribchester and Aighton during the minority of Henry de Lacy and with the assent of Alice de Lacy; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 376. The date must lie between 1258 and 1271. See B.M. Add. Charters, no. 7364.

³⁸ The earliest part of the chapel may be dated about 1190.

³⁹ Charters of land in Ribchester and Dilworth have been quoted in the accounts of those townships; see also Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 686-7.

⁴⁰ Alexander the Chaplain, master of the hospital of St. Saviour, and the brethren of the same place made a grant early in the 13th century regarding land in Salesbury; Towneley MS. DD, no. 2021. Land in Hotherall was held of the hospital by Richard de Amethelgh and to one of the deeds regarding it the first witnesses were 'Brother Alexander, rector of the hospital of St. Saviour; brother Adam of the same place'; Add. MS. 32106, no. 5 (fol. 241). Brother Alexander the prior and Adam the chaplain also occur; note by Mr. Weld.

A somewhat later deed was attested by Adam de Blackburn and John his son, master of St. Saviour; Add. MS. 32106, no. 119.

In 1269-70 Richard son of the master of the Stidd, or son of Alexander de la Stidd, was defendant; Cur. Reg. R. 199, m. 27 d.; 202, m. 26 d. It does not appear that Alexander was then living, so that he may be identical with Alexander the chaplain.

Adam Prior of St. Saviour occurs as witness to a Dutton charter which mentions land in Hayhurst belonging to the house of St. Saviour; Add. MS. 32106, no. 170.

The hospital may not have become extinct on its transference to the Knights of St. John, for Walter the Chaplain, warden of the house of St. Saviour in Dutton, was the first witness to a local charter in 1314; Add. MS. 32106, no. 187. In 1339 Walter de Lofthousum, warden of St. Saviour's by Ribchester, was one of the defendants in a dispute about land in Ribchester involving several Dutton people. The chief plaintiffs were Hugh son of John de Huntingdon and Joan his wife; Assize R. 427, m. 2 d., 3 d.

⁴¹ *Hospitallers in Engl.* (Camd. Soc.), 111. In 1351 the Prior of St. John granted the manor of St. Saviour called the Stidd to Richard Tomelley (? Townley) for life. The lessee was to maintain the buildings and the chantry and pay £8 a year to the treasury at Clerkenwell

(*Fontis clericorum*). A mark was to be paid at death as obit. When the preceptor or warden of Ribston should come (not more than once a year) to hold the prior's court, provision for men and horses was to be made by the lessee; *MSS. Var. Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), ii, 228.

In 1292 Robert Spendlove and Amery his wife were non-suited in a claim against the Prior of the Hospitallers as to a tenement in Dutton; Assize R. 408, m. 22. In 1337 the prior did not prosecute his claim against Thomas de Duddhill of Dutton; Assize R. 1424, m. 11 d.

William Hall (see Chipping) in 1506 held a messuage, &c., in Dutton of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 71. 6d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 19.

⁴² In 1501 Nicholas Talbot appointed a priest to sing for twelve months at Stidd, 'where father and mother are buried'; Whitaker, *Whalley* (ed. Nicholls), ii, 465. In 1535 Thomas Bradley was chaplain at Stidd; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 68. The bailiff there was John Talbot; he had a fee of 30s.; *ibid.* 69.

⁴³ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. iv. The manor, with many other estates, was held by the thirtieth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 46. It is regularly named in settlements and inquisitions; e.g. *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 158; ii, 81; iii, 371.

⁴⁴ An estate called Stidd in Dutton belonged in 1716 to John Shireburne, younger brother of Richard Shireburne of Bailey; Payne, *Engl. Cath. Rec.* 144. In 1725 John Shireburne of Sheffield—where he was agent to the Duke of Norfolk—was engaged to marry Margaret Nelson of Fairhurst, £40 being settled on her from 'the capital messuage called Stidd, and demesne lands in Stidd, Ribchester and Blackburn'; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 228, from roll 11 of Geo. I at Preston. Next year John Shireburne made his will. To Elizabeth widow of his brother Richard he gave £15 a year out of Bailey Hall; to his cousin Richard Walmsley of Showley (who was one of the residuary legatees) £10 for the poor of Bailey, Stidd, &c., and £10 for a piece of plate. His executors were to build a good almshouse on his estate at Stidd for five poor persons to live separately therein, and to endow it with £30 a year, viz. £5 for each inmate and £5 for repairs. He died in Dec. 1726. See C. D. Sherborn, *Sherborn Fam.* 73-6.

⁴⁵ Pat. 9 Jas. I, pt. xxvii. At the same time an extent was made; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 132b-3b. It appears that Stidd was occupied by Robert Goodshaw, who paid 4s. rent. There was a considerable number of farms, &c., in Dutton and the adjoining townships.

Nothing definite, however, is known, for the manor was extra-parochial.

After the Suppression the manor was given to Thomas Holt of Gristlehurst⁴³ and remained in his family for more than a century. It may have been acquired later by Shireburne of Bailey, founder of the Stidd Almshouses.⁴⁴ In 1609, however, an independent grant was made to George Whitmore and others,⁴⁵ who in 1613 sold to Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst.⁴⁶ Apart from these manors the Crown had sold various lands to Richard Crombleholme⁴⁷ and others.⁴⁸ The manor was in later times claimed by the Shireburnes and their representatives.⁴⁹

This second manor may have been due to a regrant to the Hospitallers by Queen Mary of Stidd with numerous dependencies; Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. iv.

⁴⁶ Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 132. The sale included the manor of Stidd, formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, with customary rents in Chipping, Barbing, Thornley, Chaigley, Aighton, Bailey and Bellingfield, &c., together with perquisites of the court of Stidd; but a rent of £4 10s. 0½d. for Stidd, Forton and Cunsough was to be paid to the Crown.

In 1543 Sir Alexander Osbaldeston had a lease of 'the manor or capital messuage of the Stidd', by purchase from John Cowell, who had it from the Crown at a rent of £5 11. 8d.; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1076.

⁴⁷ The grant to Richard Crombleholme in Dutton, Huntingdon, Milneclough, &c., appears to have been from part of the Hospitallers' possessions; Pat. 38 Hen. VIII, pt. xvii. In the extent of 1609, above referred to, Richard Crombleholme is stated to have held Huntingdon and 'Bailey in Dutton' by the twentieth part of a knight's fee and 3s. 1d. rent, and to have granted out many portions of the lands.

Richard Crombleholme the elder held a messuage 'in Huntingdon in Bailey in the township of Dutton' and various lands, and made a settlement of part thereof in 1576. His son William having died before him, he was succeeded by a grandson Richard the younger (son of William), who died at Dutton in 1588 holding Huntingdon, &c., of the queen by the hundredth part of a knight's fee, and other land in Dutton of Sir Richard Shireburne as of his manor of Dutton. Richard, the son and heir of the younger Richard, was seven years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 40. See further in T. C. Smith, op. cit. 238-9.

William Crombleholme of Dutton was arrested in 1584 on his way to the Continent to be educated for the priesthood and was imprisoned in the Tower for some time; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iii, 17; *Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 410 (quoting Bridgewater's *Consecratio*). He is supposed to have become a missionary priest in Lancashire.

Huntingdon is now the property of Mr. Holt of Stubby Lee in Spottland.

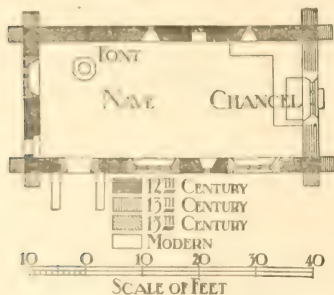
⁴⁸ Carlingworth was in 1560 granted to Thomas Reeve and Richard Pynde; Pat. 2 Eliz. pt. iii. Afterwards it was held by the Shireburnes.

⁴⁹ In a fine of 1686 respecting the manor of Stidd and various messuages, lands, &c., in Stidd, Ribchester and Blackburn the plaintiff was Edward Burdett and the defendants were James Stamford Richard Chorley, Richard Husband, Richard

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

After the Reformation an allowance *CHAPEL* of 40*l.* was ordered from the manor estate towards the stipend of a chaplain at Stidd,⁵⁰ but this became merely a perquisite of the vicar of Ribchester,⁵¹ who held a service in the dilapidated chapel several times a year.⁵² The extra-parochial district has now been formally united to the parish of Ribchester, and service is performed once a month and more frequently in the summer.

The chapel of *ST. SAVIOUR* at Stidd⁵³ stands amongst fields in a pleasant situation about half a mile to the north-east of Ribchester. It is an exceedingly interesting and rather picturesque⁵⁴ building substantially of late 12th-century date, with subsequent alterations, in plan a plain rectangle 46 ft. 6 in. long internally by 20 ft. 6 in. wide, and with a small south porch. The walls, which are 3 ft. thick, are faced with rubble masonry, but at a later date, probably in the 13th century, square buttresses of two stages have been added at each angle, built with dressed stone and with chamfered plinths. The north wall retains all its original 12th-century features unaltered, having two narrow semicircular-headed labelled windows, with 9-in. lights splaying on



PLAN OF ST. SAVIOUR'S CHAPEL, STIDD

inside to 3 ft. 10 in., and between them a doorway, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, now built up, with semi-

circular head, chamfered jambs, and hood mould with plain zigzag ornament. On the south side a single 12th-century window remains, similar in character to those on the north, but of greater height and widened out in its lower half to a width of 12 in. The other windows on the south side are of 15th-century date, each of three lights under a square head. They, however, differ in detail, and were probably not inserted at the same time, that at the eastern end, which is the earlier, having no hood mould but with cusped heads to the lights, the opening going right up under the eaves. The other is slightly lower, with external hood mould and without cusplings, and may be of 16th-century date. The lower part of both windows is now built up. The south doorway is at the western end of the wall, and is a good example of early 13th-century work, probably inserted soon after the original building was finished. It has a pointed arch of two moulded orders springing from moulded impost, and angle shafts with carved caps. The detail of the carving is transitional in character, but the appearance of the doorway has been spoiled by successive coats of whitewash. On the east side the detached outer shaft has gone. The door is the original oak nail-studded one. A plain open porch 6 ft. 6 in. square has been built at a later date in front of the doorway, consisting simply of two rough stone walls with stone lintel and rubble gable.

The east window is a modern pointed one of three lights, the mullions crossing in the head, but internally it has a segmental arched head. The gable above is quite plain, and below the window is a dwarf buttress. The east wall, unlike those on the north and south, has a plinth suggesting its entire reconstruction at the time the angle buttresses were added. On the south wall below the easternmost window is a portion of a string 13 ft. in length, detached at each end, between the buttress and the 12th-century window.

At the west end, high up in the wall, is a late two-light pointed window, the sill of which is 10 ft. above the floor of the chapel, and in the south-west corner a pointed doorway, the threshold of which is 8 ft. 6 in. above the floor. On the outside, where the ground has probably risen all round, the height of the door from the ground is only 6 ft. 6 in. Both

Shireburne, John Shireburne, Richard Walmesley and John Walmesley; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. dble. 216, m. 38. The Shireburnes here named were those of Bailey Hall, and the 'manor' may be that of the Holt family.

On the other hand the manor of Stidd is named among the Shireburne of Stonyhurst possessions in 1737 and 1777; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 544, m. 13; 625, m. 10.

⁵⁰ This was directed in the sale to Thomas Holt. The tithes of the district seem also to have been paid by custom to the vicar, but by compositions they ceased to bring in amount.

⁵¹ It seems to have been a custom to pay, for one John Moss was paid 10*l.* He gave a certificate that Edward Ash had received the communion from him at Stidd Church in Passion week that year. Ash had been summoned before the Bishop of Chester for his omission in that matter; Chester Consistory Ct. Rec.

About 1610 Stidd was described as 'a

donative from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury'; there was 'no minister there resident'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 9. On 21 Jan. 1616-17 Richard Learoyd, B.A., was admitted to the church of Stidd on the presentation of Francis Holt; Act Bk. at Chester, 1579-1676, fol. 65. The vicars of Ribchester were therefore in charge, and the convenient custom remained in force. The right of patronage or donation was exercised by Francis Holt, but on the decay of this family and the apparent extinction of the manor the vicar of Ribchester seems to have been regarded as the patron, Stidd thus becoming a curacy. In 1650 it was regarded as Mr. Holt's donative, and was worth £6 13*s.* 4*d.*, this sum being paid 'to the minister at Ribchester, being accounted parson at Stidd.' There were only seventeen families in the parish; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 170.

About 1717 Bishop Gastrell found the income to be £3 19*s.* 1*d.*, being £2 from Stidd Hall, from three other estates 5*s.*,

tithes (by composition) £1 14*s.* 1*d.* In 1690 the 'vicar of Ribchester [?] was' instituted to Stidd and invested with all the rights belonging to it' The ancient burial-ground was in use; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 476-8.

⁵² In Gastrell's time it was 'served by the vicar on New Year's Day, Good Friday and some other Sundays in summer time'; *ibid.* i, 478. A century later Whitaker wrote that divine service was performed 'only twice a year'; 'no reading desk was ever erected and prayers are read out of the pulpit'; *Whalley* (ed. Nicholls), ii, 465.

⁵³ A monograph entitled 'The History of Stidd Chapel and Preceptory near Ribchester, Lancashire,' by George Latham, architect, was published in 1853. It contains fourteen plates, mostly measured drawings. The letterpress is of little value.

⁵⁴ Its 'picturesque beauty' in 1801 is noticed in Whitaker's *Whalley*, loc. cit. A view of the building is given by T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 166.



DUTTON : STIDD CHAPEL FROM THE NORTH



DUTTON : STIDD CHAPEL : NAVE AND CHANCEL

window and door are now built up, and the south buttress at the west end is broken at the top. The doorway was probably the means of access from the formerly existing buildings of the hospital to a gallery at the west end of the chapel, the condition of the external masonry at the south-west angle of the building indicating a structural connexion at this point.

The roof, which is covered with stone slates, is for the most part ancient, though patched and mended, and consists of simple tie-beam trusses without king posts, but with a species of very small collar and king post close to the top. One of the tie-beams has the sacred monogram carved on its underside, and another has a floreated ornament, and the space between the spars is plastered. The floor is flagged, and the interior is generally in a rather neglected condition. The walls are plastered and whitewashed, and there being no means of heating the building, which is little used but in the summer months, it has naturally suffered in the course of years. The piscina remains at the east end of the south wall, and has a trefoiled head, but the bowl has gone. The sanctuary is still marked by a late 17th or early 18th-century oak screen standing 13 ft. from the east wall, now in a very dilapidated condition, the framework with some turned balusters along the top being all that is left. The screen is 5 ft. 11 in. high, and finishes at the south end against the pulpit, which stands against the south wall immediately to the east of the 12th-century window. It is of oak, with nine sides, and stands on a rough stone base 3 ft. 3 in. high, with stone steps on the west side, the topmost one of which is level with the sill of the window. The pulpit is probably of late 17th-century date, and is 4 ft. high with plain panelled sides. It appears to have formerly had a suspended canopy, the chain of which with turned oak spindle still remains. The font is interesting, and belongs to the first half of the 16th century. It is of dark gristone, octagonal in shape, each side with a shield bearing sacred, heraldic and other devices, some of which have been differently interpreted.⁵⁵ Against the north end of the screen facing the nave is a long oak seat with panelled back, and there is a square oak pew in the north-east corner of the sanctuary. The altar table is of oak, and is probably the one given in 1703.⁵⁶ There are no communion rails, and the seats in the church are modern benches without backs.

The floor of the sanctuary is slightly raised round the table and along the north side. Below the table is a 14th-century double sepulchral stone, 3 ft. 9 in. square, with two floreated crosses marking the burial-

place of Sir Adam and Lady Alicia de Clitheroe. The inscription, which is very much worn and defaced, is read as: 'AMEN. HIC JACET DOMINVS ADA DE CLIDEROV M(ILES) (P)ROPICIETVR DEVS—HIC JACET . . . ADE. CVIVS ATE PROPICIETVR DEVS.'⁵⁷ On the south side of the sanctuary are two other sepulchral slabs, one 6 ft. long with an incised cross, broken at the top, and the other 5 ft. 9 in. long with raised floreated cross within a circle. In the floor close by, now partly hidden by seating, is the tombstone with Latin inscription of Bishop Petre, vicar apostolic of the northern district, who died in 1775 at Showley Hall.

A scheme for the restoration of the chapel in 1888 was abandoned.⁵⁸ There is a small cemetery on three sides of the building, and a public path through the fields passes it on the west side. On the south side is the base of an old cross.

ALSTON WITH HOTHERSALL

Alston, 1292; occasionally an *h* is prefixed.

Hudersale, 1199; Hudersale, 1212; Huddershal, 1254; Hordeshal, 1256; Hudersale, Huderishale, Hodereshale, 1292; Hothersall, xvi cent.

This township is within the hundred of Amounderness. Its area is 3,078½ acres, of which Alston has 2,040 and Hothersall 1,038½.¹ The population in 1901 numbered 2,007.² The two portions, Hothersall being to the east and Alston to the west, are now considered independent townships. Norcross is in the south-west of Hothersall. The surface is hilly, the general slope being from north to south, and many brooks flow southwards through wooded valleys to join the Ribble. In the bends of this river lie areas of level land. There are no villages or noteworthy hamlets in the greater part of the area, but on the extreme northern edge lies a part of Longridge.

The principal road is one from Preston to Longridge, and there is another near the northern border from this town to Ribchester. The Preston and Longridge line of the London and North Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Companies' railways runs along the north-western boundary.

At Hothersall Hall 'a demon is supposed to be "laid" under a laurel tree until he can spin a rope from the sands of the River Ribble, which runs near the house.'³

Before the Conquest it is supposed *MANORS* that Alston was a part of Dilworth.

Afterwards, when Dilworth proper became part of the honor of Clitheroe, Alston and

⁵⁵ See Smith, *Ribchester*, 134-5, where illustrations of the font and the carved shields are given. The shields, beginning at the west, are as follows: (1) I·H·C; (2) the sacred heart, hands and feet; (3) the initials T.P.; (4) a quatrefoil, on a chief a cross; (5) arms of Clitheroe of Salesbury; (6) arms of Hothersall of Hothersall; (7) five bulls' heads caboshed in cross; (8) arms of Newport of Salop. 'Every effort has been made to identify nos. 4 and 7, but without success.' It has been suggested that the initials T.P. refer to the name of the donor, that P. stands for Prior and that the letters stand for Turcopoler, one of the official titles in the Order of St.

John. Smith suggests they are the initials of Sir Thomas Pemberton, preceptor of Newland, under which Stidd was a camera and that the font was a gift from the Preceptory. Whitaker assigns no. 4 to the Knights Hospitallers, but gives no explanation of the other arms. Smith acknowledges indebtedness in his interpretations to Sir Henry Dryden, bart., F.S.A., and to Mr. Joseph Gillow.

⁵⁶ 'Dec. 1 1703. This day Mr. Ogden, vicar of Ribchester, gave y^e communion table at Stid Church and caused the long seat in the church to be fixt under the south window'; Church Book quoted by Smith, *Ribchester*, 132.

⁵⁷ Smith, op. cit. 136. There is an illustration in Cutts's *Sepulchral Slabs*, plate lxi.

⁵⁸ A report on the state of the structure with suggestions for its repair, a copy of which has been communicated by the present rector, was made in that year. Some portions of it are quoted by Smith, op. cit. 132-3.

¹ Alston, 2,037 acres; Hothersall, 1,056; including 46 and 24 acres of inland water respectively; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² Of these 1,865 were in Alston, including Longridge.

³ Harland and Wilkinson, *Legends and Traditions*, 240.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Hotherhall remained in the king's hands, being held of him in thegnage.

In the survey of 1212 it was found that Thomas de Burnhull held half a plough-land in chief by the service of 4s.⁴ This was ALSTON. It did not descend like Brindle, but became divided between the lords of Samesbury and Lathom, each holding nominally a moiety, but the former paying 3s. rent and the latter 12s.⁵ The original partition was probably in the ratio of the thegnage rents—into 3 oxgangs of land and 1 oxgang—for William son of Roger de Samesbury about 1230 granted 3 oxgangs

of land in Alston to Adam de Hoghton.⁶ From this time onwards the Hoghtons of Hoghton were the immediate lords of a moiety of the manor,⁷ the mesne lordship of Samesbury being frequently ignored⁸; while the other moiety descended, like Lathom, to the Stanleys, Earls of Derby.⁹ There are at Walton-le-Dale Court Rolls of Alston from 1672 to 1690. The Hoghton manor was in 1772 sold to William Shaw the younger,¹⁰ and is now said to be held by Mr. William Cross of Red Scar.

In the 13th and 14th centuries one or more families are found bearing the local name.¹¹ The

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 50. Peter de Burnhull paid 4s. for half a plough-land in Alston held in thegnage in 1226; *ibid.*, i, 139. The 4s. rent was paid to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297, but the tenants' names are not recorded; *ibid.*, 284.

⁵ In 1324 Nicholas D'Ewys and Robert de Holland held a moiety of the manor of Alston by the service of 3s. yearly; the other moiety was held by Robert de Lathom, who rendered 12d.; *Doms. MSS.*, cxxxi, fol. 49.

⁶ Again in 1346 Gilbert de Southworth, in right of his wife, and Robert de Holland, held the fourth part of a plough-land in Alston by a rent of 1s., and Thomas de Lathom also held the fourth part of a plough-land by a rent of 12d.; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 48.

A century later Richard Hoghton was said to hold the fourth part of a plough-land by a rent of 12d. (for 3s.), and Sir Thomas Stanley similarly by 12d. rent; *Extents of 1445-6* in Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bble. 2, no. 20. In the former case the intermediate lordship has been ignored.

⁷ Add. MS. 32106, no. 226. A rent of 3s. 9d. was to be paid to the grantor and his heirs. The witnesses included Sir William le Boteler (who died in or before 1233) and Emery his son.

⁸ In 1282 William son of Jordan de Preston and Alice his wife claimed the latter's dower in half an oxgang of land in Alston against Adam de Hoghton; *De Blonco* R. 47, m. 49.

⁹ In addition to the manor the Hoghtons purchased other lands in Alston. William de Bury released to Richard son of Adam de Hoghton all claim in Alston and in Elmetriding in Chipping and Goosnargh, and Richard de Bury, brother of William, in 1306 undertook to see that the sale was carried through when William should come of age; Add. MS. 32106, no. 218, 225. Other acquisitions are noticed later.

¹⁰ In 1312 Richard son of Adam de Hoghton granted to Richard his son his manors of Alston, Hotherhall and Dilworth, together with the services of all the free tenants; *ibid.*, no. 708. At the same time he notified the free tenants concerning this gift; *ibid.*, no. 721. A year later, by fine, a moiety of the manors of Alston, Hotherhall and Dilworth was settled upon Richard son of Richard de Hoghton by Richard son of Adam de Hoghton; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 14. Thomas son of Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1316 released to Richard son of his brother Richard de Hoghton all his claim to the manor of Alston and lands in Hotherhall, Dilworth, Goosnargh, &c.; *ibid.*, no. 710.

John son of William Jonesson de

Alston in 1349 made a feoffment of 1 acres lying together in the western part of his field; the bounds began at Sir Adam de Hoghton's land and went across the grantor's field towards the east 'until 3 acres of land were fully complete'; *ibid.*, no. 217.

Agnes wife of Adam de Bowland in 1350 gave 2 acres of arable land and an orchard to her husband for his life; *ibid.*, no. 196. Afterwards (1362) she gave him all the land descending to her after the death of John son of William son of John; *ibid.*, no. 222. Two years later Adam and Agnes granted the whole to Sir Adam de Hoghton; *ibid.*, no. 213.

In 1377 Sir Adam de Hoghton and Ellen his wife made a settlement of a moiety of the manors of Alston, Dilworth and Hotherhall; the remainder was to Sir Henry, son of Sir Adam, and his heirs male; *Final Conc.* iii, 3. The free tenants in Alston appear to have been Robert de Alston, William Albyn, Adam de Ellet and John son of Adam de Ellet. The settlement was probably varied, for in 1386 Sir Adam de Hoghton released his manors to the feeoffees; Add. MS. 32106, no. 720. Sir Henry de Hoghton does not seem to have had anything in Alston (*Lancs. Inq. p.m.* [Chet. Soc.], ii, 43), but Sir Richard (son of Sir Adam) de Hoghton gave to the feeoffees his manors, specially naming the moiety of the manor of Alston; Add. MS. 32106, no. 718. Again in 1415 Sir Gilbert de Kighley and Ellen his wife (formerly wife of Sir Henry de Conway and Sir Adam de Hoghton) granted Sir Richard de Hoghton their manor of Alston; *ibid.*, no. 206. Sir Richard held half the manor in 1422 by the rent of 3s.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 146. In 1433 his successor Sir Richard granted John Elswick, rector of Ribchester, a parcel of his waste in the vill of Alston; Add. MS. 32106, no. 220.

¹¹ This moiety is supposed to be that settled upon Fromund de Norhampton and Hawise his wife in 1321; *Final Conc.* ii, 42.

In 1363 Edmund Maunsell released his right in a moiety of the manor of Alston to Sir William de Windsor; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. iv, 226.

The Samesbury lordship was recognized in 1499 and 1519, when it was found that Alexander and William Hoghton had held a moiety of the manor of Alston of Thomas Earl of Derby and John (Thomas) Southworth by a rent of 7s. 6d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 66; v, no. 66. In the later inquisitions (1559 onward) this moiety of the manor was stated to be held of the sovereign as Duke of Lancaster in socage; *ibid.* xi, no. 2, &c.

Bridget Brown, widow, held certain land in Alston of the queen (the owner, Thomas Hoghton, being a fugitive), and

also had a boat in the Ribble at Alston, and gave to her nephew George Clarkson; but at her death in 1578 or 1579 one George Caswell (Cowell) took possession, claiming by grant of Thomas Hoghton; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. cx, C1; cxxi, C12.

The younger Thomas Hoghton in Aug. 1581 granted to Elizabeth widow of Alexander Hoghton, among other things, the capital messuage called Alston Hall for her life; Add. MS. 32106, no. 878.

⁹ The tenure of this moiety of the manor as recorded after the death of Thomas de Lathom (1370) is singular, but throws light on the second paragraph of the last note. It was stated that he had held it of Thomas la Warr by knight's service and a rent of 4s., and that William de Windsor held it of him by the same service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ii, no. 7.

The moiety of Alston is named in the inquisition after the death of Thomas, second earl, in 1521. In right of Samesbury the Earls of Derby had also a share in the superior lordship of the other moiety of the manor of Alston.

The rental compiled in 1522 (in the possession of the Earl of Lathom) shows that the free tenants paid 11s. 11d. rent; there are named Roger Elston (formerly Richard Ellet), Christopher Norcross, Ellis Ellet, John Alston and Henry Hoghton (2s.); the Abbot of Sawley paid 3s. 4d. for leading the water from the Ribble to his mill near Sunderland Grange. The tenants at will (twelve tenements) paid £12 6s. 4d. The manor, demesne lands and water-mills had been demised to John Cowell at a rent of £7 4s.; a close in the demesne, called Roberhagh, was demised to Robert Ellet at 8s. rent. There were some small rents also from improvements of the waste. No courts had been held, nor had any heriots or gressums been paid during that year. The free rent of 12d. due to the king for the manor had been duly paid to the bailiff of Blackburnshire.

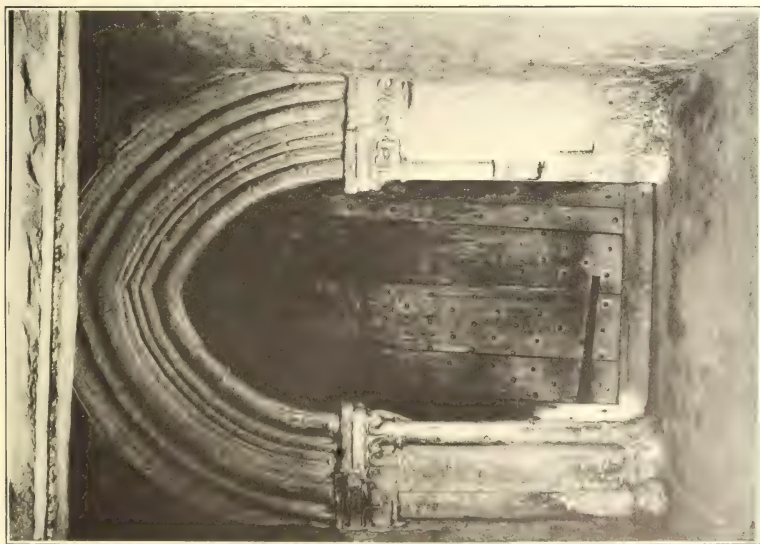
After the forfeiture of James, the seventh earl, some of his messuages and lands in Alston were sold by the Parliament in 1652; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 238.

The manor of Alston is named in a recovery of the Earl of Derby's estates as late as 1776; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea* R. 623, m. 12.

¹⁰ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble.* 387, m. 114. The deforciant was Sir Henry Hoghton and Frances his wife.

About 1830 the Alston Hall estate was owned by the Riddells of Chesham; *T. C. Smith, Chipping*, 161.

¹¹ Robert lord of Alston granted an acre in Alston to Robert son of William de Whittingham at a rent of 4d.; Add. MS. 32106, no. 223. Mabot daughter of



DUTTON : STIDD CHAPEL : SOUTH DOORWAY



DUTTON : STIDD CHAPEL : THE FONT

Hothersalls had a share of Alston also, and this seems to have been acquired by the Hoghtons.¹² Later some of the neighbouring landowners had estates in this part of the township,¹³ but few other records of Alston occur.¹⁴ Thomas Cutler died in 1604 holding a messuage, &c., of the Earl of Derby and Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 6s.¹⁵ During the Commonwealth period two-thirds of the estate of Benjamin Eccles at Collard Banks was sequestered for his recusancy,¹⁶ and Thomas Grimshaw suffered for the same cause.¹⁷ Thomas Gregson and several others registered estates as 'Papists' in 1717.¹⁸

The family of Norcross of Ribchester and Alston

was formerly of some note.¹⁹ A branch of the Dewhursts registered a pedigree in 1665, being described as 'of Alston.'²⁰

HOTHERSALL in 1212 was held by Swain son of Robert, to whom it had been granted by King John first when Count of Mortain and afterwards on coming to the throne in 1199.²¹ It was assessed as 2 oxgangs of land, and a thegnage rent of 5s. was rendered.²² Swain, living in 1226, was followed by a son Thomas de Hothersall, who died in 1256 or 1257 holding the 2 oxgangs of land in Hothersall and an oxgang and a half in Alston; Robert his son and heir was of full age.²³ The descent cannot be clearly

Robert de Alston, a widow, released to her brother Robert 'land with which she had been freely married' to William son of Walter de Penwortham; Dods. MSS. lxx, fol. 155.

Roger son of Richard de Alston exchanged his part of Croneberghall in Eccleston for land in Alston with Adam de Hoghton; to this Roger Gernet, Benedict his son, Vivian Gernet and Thomas de Beetham were witnesses; Add. MS. 32106, no. 208. About 1247 Roger de Alston granted land to Walter son of Richard son of Uctred at a rent of 12d.; *ibid.* no. 348. The date is fixed by one of the witnesses, Matthew de Redmayn, being described as 'then sheriff.' By another charter John de Alston gave his three daughters (Joan, Maud and Katherine) all his land in Alston, a rent of 12d. being due to Walter de Alston; *ibid.* no. 202.

Roger de Alston and Richard his son occur as witnesses; *ibid.* no. 197. Richard de Alston was lord in 1257; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* i, 204.

In 1292 Grimbald de Alston was the principal owner. William son of William de Alston claimed the sixteenth part of certain land and wood in Alston against Grimbald, who had entry through Roger de Alston, the grantee of Richard de Alston; Assize R. 408, m. 68. William son of Robert atte Yate also claimed the sixteenth part of the same land; *ibid.* m. 70 d. The jury rejected these claims, as also a further one by William son of William; *ibid.* m. 8 d.

Anabel widow of William de Porta (atte Yate) released to Richard de Alston her dower right in land which Richard and Amery his wife had recovered by suit at Lancaster; William son of William the Clerk of Alston was a witness; Add. MS. 32106, no. 201; Assize R. 408, m. 31 d. Adam de Alston obtained land from Adam son of Gerard de Hothersall in Hehefield, Whitecross, Brerecroft and Whitecarr; Add. MS. 32106, no. 224. Robert son of Swain de Hothersall gave Amery his daughter and her issue all his land in Alstonfield and 2 acres in Alstonholme; *ibid.* no. 198. Then the above-named William son of Robert de Porta gave Richard son of Adam de Alston and Amery his wife all his land in 'Lymwel-riding' in the vill of Alston; Grimbald de Alston was a witness; *ibid.* no. 204. Then Amery widow of Richard granted to Richard her son all her land in 'Lamewel-riding' in 1321; *ibid.* no. 207. Richard son of Hitchcock de Alston in 1325 sold his land in Alstonholme to Sir Richard de Hoghton; *ibid.* no. 199.

Allice widow of Grimbald de Alston claimed dower in the manor of Alston in 1308 against Henry de Rimington and

Amery his wife; De Banco R. 170, m. 200 d.

Swain de Hothersall gave Robert his son the half oxgang of land in Alston which Waltheof had held; a rent of 4d. was to be paid; Add. MS. 32106, no. 197. Robert son of Swain afterwards granted Sir Adam de Hoghton all his land in the Hokefield and in the Brerecroft, receiving 20s. in return; *ibid.* no. 215.

Adam son of Gerard de Hothersall gave Robert son of Stephen de Hothersall and Roger son of Roger of the same 3 acres in Whitecarr, they releasing to him all their right in 1½ oxgangs of land in Alston; *ibid.* no. 205. William son of Adam de Hothersall granted half an oxgang of land in Alston (formerly held by Richard son of Adam de Hoghton) to Adam son of Adam and Amery de Hoghton; *ibid.* no. 211. William le Boteler, 'then sheriff,' was a witness, so that the date was about 1260.

In 1373 William son of Henry de Dutton purchased a messuage and land in Alston from Richard son of John de Hothersall and Emma his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 187; Add. MS. 32107, no. 203.

The Shireburnes of Stonyhurst had land in Alston, but the tenure is not recorded.

Edward Radcliffe of Dilworth in 1617 held land in Alston of Sir Richard Hoghton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 52.

In 1382 William Albyn of Alston and Joan his wife held a third part of two messuages and certain land in Alston; *Final Conc.* iii, 14.

Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 107. Thomas Cutler, son and heir of Thomas, was twenty-six years of age.

Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 270-4. Benjamin Eccles grandson of Thomas had in 1587 a lease from the Earl of Derby. Samuel King claimed the land in 1654, after the death of Eccles, alleging that his father had purchased from the earl. The sequestered two-thirds had been let in 1652 to Thomas Gregson.

Ibid. iii, 133-5. Thomas Grimshaw's right was derived from his wife Jane, who as widow of one Thomas Duddell had a capital messuage in Alston and lands in Thornley. Jane having died the property was in 1651 claimed by Roger Sudell, in right of his wife Grace, daughter of William Duddell, heir of Thomas.

William Sanderson, another recusant, desired in 1654 to be allowed to contract for his estate; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3194.

Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 102, 137, 140, 150. The other names were: Anne Hothersall, widow,

Robert Tomlinson, John Duckworth (Duckett) and Anne his wife and William Walmesley.

Norcross 'of Dilworth' in 1631 paid £10 on refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 218.

²⁰ Dugdale, *Vitin.* (Chet. Soc.), 97.

²¹ *Chart. R.* (Rec. Com.), 27.

²² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* i, 50. Swain's name occurs again in 1226; *ibid.* i, 139; and the payment of the 5s. rent is recorded among the Earl of Lancaster's receipts in 1297; *ibid.* i, 289. A charter of Swain son of Robert is cited below (note 41).

Swain had several sons. His grant to Robert, one of them, has been cited above; also a grant by Robert in Alston. William Moton granted land in Ribchester to Richard son of Swain de Hothersall; Add. MS. 32106, no. 284. Alan son of Roger son of Swain de Hothersall granted all his land to Adam de Hoghton; *ibid.* no. 24, fol. 244.

There were other families taking a surname from the place, but their connection with Swain cannot be traced. For instance, Adam son of Gerard, Robert son of Stephen, Roger and Hugh occur between 1250 and 1260; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* i, 183, &c. Robert son of Stephen de Hothersall confirmed part of his land to Henry son of Geoffrey de Ribchester; Add. MS. 32106, no. 23, fol. 244. Adam son of Gerard de Hothersall gave his cousin Robert son of Stephen parcels of land in Scalecroft and other places in the field of Hothersall; *ibid.* no. 1. The same Adam granted his sister Godith's son William 5 acres in the vill of Hothersall; *ibid.* no. 14.

Hugh son of William de Hothersall gave his daughter Agnes various lands, Roughley, Frenesforth, Oldfieldhalgh, Brerefurlong, Crocland and Great Hold being named. Hugh had a brother and a son each named Roger; *ibid.* no. 4. Roger son of Roger exchanged with William son of Hugh certain lands, the place-names including Oldfield, Reseditch, Bradleybone; *ibid.* no. 55. To this deed Robert son of Stephen, Alan his son, Thomas, Adam and Robert his son, all 'de Hothersall,' were witnesses. Other charters of Roger de Hothersall son of Roger are in the same collection, no. 20, 41, 51, 52. 'Thomas son of Swain' is named in several of them.

Lancs. Inq. and Extents i, 104. Thomas is no doubt the Thomas son of Swain of the preceding note. Again, Thomas de Hothersall and Richard his brother attested a Dilworth grant (Add. MS. 32106, no. 313), and Richard's parentage has been shown. Robert the son and heir of Thomas paid 5s. as relief

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traced, but Thomas de Hothersall held the manor in 1324²⁸ and his son Robert in 1346 by the 52. rent.²⁹ In 1445-6 the 2 oxgangs of land were held by the heir of Adam Hothersall by the same rent.³⁰

Robert Hothersall died in 1558 holding the manor, i.e. the capital messuage of Hothersall with other messuages, lands, &c., of the queen as of her duchy of Lancaster by free thegnage and a rent of 52.³¹ John his son and heir was fifty-four years of age in 1577. John Hothersall was in 1576 reported to the Privy Council by the Bishop of Chester as one of those 'of longest obstinacy against religion,' whose resistance had encouraged many others to refrain from 'embracing the queen's majesty's proceedings.'³² He made a settlement of his estate in 1579.³³ His suc-

cessor seems to have been Richard Hothersall, who was a freeholder in 1600,³⁴ and died in 1610, leaving a son John, aged twenty-five.³⁵ John was in 1632 succeeded by his brother Thomas,³⁶ who recorded a pedigree in 1665, being then about eighty years of age.³⁷ John, his eldest son, had been killed at the siege of Greenhalgh Castle in 1645, and George, another son, lost his life at Liverpool in 1644, both fighting for the royal cause.³⁸

John's eldest son Thomas succeeded to Hothersall.³⁹ He had several children. The eldest son, John, took part in the Jacobite rising of 1715, and was captured at Preston; escaping, he managed to elude recapture, and lived secretly with his sister Anne, wife of William Leckonby.⁴⁰ This sister and

²⁸ Succession; Originals R. 41 Hen. III.

Adam de Hothersall and Richard his son gave half a mark for a writ in 1288-9; *ibid.* m. 6. They seem to have been sons of Thomas.

Robert chief lord of Hothersall about 1280 granted Adam de Gouldebrough a plot on the eastern side of Bradley, the lands beginning at Bolkin (or Bolin) Brook and descending Avonhalgh, and thence by lands of Sir Adam de Hoghton and Richard de Bradley to the starting-point; *ibid.* no. 47, fol. 248.

Robert son of Thomas de Hothersall, Richard de Byron and Margery his wife, Robert son of Stephen and William son of Roger de Hothersall allowed Sir Adam de Hoghton to make a mill on the Ribble; *ibid.* no. 36. Margery was probably one of the sisters Margery and Isabel, daughters of Robert son of Stephen, who made a grant in 1285 to Robert Ward of Hothersall and Mabel his wife; *ibid.* no. 38.

In 1292 the various disputes which had arisen between Robert de Hothersall and Adam son of Adam de Hoghton were referred to the judgement of six men of the district; *ibid.* no. 40.

In the same year Simon son of Agnes de Ribchester and grandson of Henry son of Hawise de Ribchester claimed various messuages and lands against Thomas son of Robert de Hothersall, against Robert and William other sons, and against Adam and John, other sons of Robert, but the suit decided against him; Assize R. 408, m. 11.

Edusa daughter of Thomas de Hothersall and widow of Adam de Dutton formally acknowledged that she had released to Adam son of Thomas de Hothersall her right to certain land in the place; *ibid.* m. 20. Edusa seems afterwards (1298) to have denied her charter; De Banco R. 173, m. 418 d.

²⁹ Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 39. Thomas's parentage is shown by a claim made in 1288-9 by Robert le Ward of Hothersall against the north part of certain lands; the defendants were Master Richard de Hoghton and Thomas son of Robert de Hothersall; those widow Ellen was joined in the defence; Assize R. 428, m. 1. The father may be the Robert son of Robert of 1292.

Richard son of Adam de Hoghton gave Thomas son of Robert de Hothersall, in free marriage with his daughter Margery, certain Eastwood, Uckemonsridings, &c., m. 1311; Add. MS. 32107, no. 349. In 1519 Sir Richard de Hoghton, Thomas son of Robert de Hothersall and Robert le Ward claimed a tenement against John son of Hugh de Stapleton; Assize R. 427, m. 34.

³⁰ Sure, of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 58. In the preceding year Adam son of Sir Richard de Hoghton, as feoffee, granted to Robert de Hothersall and Maud his wife various lands and services and the reversion of those held as dower by Margery widow of Thomas de Hothersall; Add. MS. 32107, no. 349b. That Robert was the son of Thomas appears from a suit in 1348; Assize R. 1444, m. 8. He had a brother Richard living in 1349 (Add. MS. 32106, no. 293), and to Richard son of Thomas de Hothersall had in 1331 been granted by Agnes widow of Richard de Turnley 2 acres in the vill of Hothersall; *ibid.* 32107, no. 382. Another brother was Roger, to whom in 1340 Robert de Hothersall granted land in a place called the Leigh; *ibid.* no. 378.

³¹ Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bdlc. 2, no. 20.

In 1362 Adam de Threfall, Silicia his wife, Adam son of Robert de Hothersall, Joan his wife and various others had a dispute with Sir Adam de Hoghton respecting tenements in Hothersall; Add. MS. 32107, no. 352; 32106, no. 39 (fol. 246).

In 1394 Adam de Hothersall made a feoffment of all his lands, &c., in Alton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 356. Adam in 1406 allowed Sir Richard de Hoghton to alienate land for the endowment of the new chantry in Ribchester Church; Add. MS. 32106, no. 290. In 1414 Adam son of Robert Hothersall granted Aspelcarr in Ribchester to his son Richard; Kuerden MSS. iv, R. 14. Adam was still living in 1427, when he gave land called the Intakes in Alton and Hothersall to Ughtred Hothersall and Joan his wife, daughter of John Catterall; Add. MS. 32107, no. 365. At the same time Adam and Ughtred made a feoffment of lands in Alton, Hothersall and Ribchester; *ibid.* no. 373.

Ughtred was probably a grandson of Adam. He was living in 1458 (Add. MS. 32106, no. 295) and had a son and heir Robert, named several times in the reign of Edward IV; Add. MS. 32107, no. 361, 376. Bernard was another son (*ibid.* no. 383), who occurs in 1447; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 10, m. 42. Katherine wife of Ughtred Hothersall gave a receipt to Ellen widow of Richard Catterall in 1468; Add. MS. 32107, no. 386. Ughtred in 1470 released to William Cottam of Alton various lands in Hothersall in Alton which had belonged to Thomas Hothersall; *ibid.* no. 366.

In 1479 Richard Towneley complained that Ughtred, Robert and Gilbert Hothersall had broken into his close at Hothersall and cut down trees to the value of 40s.; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 19. Edw. IV. Robert Hothersall seems to have been the head of the family in 1487; Add. MS. 32106, no. 310. In 1493 John Towneley complained of trespass by Robert Hothersall, Richard Hothersall the elder and Richard the younger; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 77, m. 2.

At this point the succession is uncertain, but in 1533 John son of Robert, son and heir of Richard Hothersall, was contracted to marry Anne daughter of John Talbot of Salebury; Shireburne Abstract Bk. at Legram.

³⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 21. The inquisition was not made until 1577. No land in Alton is recorded, but he had held 1½ acres in Ribchester of Robert Lynalk.

Robert Hothersall was involved in title disputes in 1536-41; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 155, 160.

³⁸ Gilling, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 410.

George Hothersall, a son of John, was educated for the priesthood at Rheims and Valladolid (1585-93); he returned to England on the mission, but was arrested and exiled, becoming a monk at Douay in 1615. It is believed that he returned to England and died in Lancashire in 1633; *ibid.*

³⁹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 41, m. 182.

⁴⁰ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232.

⁴¹ *Lancs. and Ches. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 166. 'Shuffling John Hothersall' is mentioned by the Puritan Nicholas Ashteton in 1618; *Journal* (Chet. Soc.), 99.

⁴² Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 505. Thomas Hothersall is described as thirty years of age and more.

⁴³ Dugdale, *Vitæ* (Chet. Soc.), 153.

⁴⁴ Gilling, *op. cit.* iii, 408.

A settlement of the manor of Hothersall and lands there and in Alton was made in 1673, Thomas Hothersall being the plaintiff in the fine and William Hothersall, with his son and heir Thomas, the defendants; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 109, m. 70. William would be the uncle of the former Thomas. William Hothersall, Grace his wife and Thomas Hothersall were among the recusants of Alton in 1667; T. C. Smith, *Ribchester*, 62. Thomas was outlawed for the same in 1679-80; *ibid.* 63.

⁴⁵ Smith, *op. cit.* 227. As the father, Thomas Hothersall, was living the estates were not forfeited, but were left to the daughters. The father died in 1720. His will is in the Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.),

another, Margery wife of Edward Winstanley, afterwards divided the estates, the manor of Hothersall falling to the former and descending to her son Richard Leckonby. On his becoming bankrupt in 1763 the manor was offered for sale,³⁷ but seems to have been retained in the family till the end of the century.³⁸ The Hothersall Hall estate was purchased in 1852 by Jonathan Openshaw, and has since been much augmented. It is now the property of Mr. Frederick Openshaw.³⁹ The Hall was rebuilt in 1856 in a plain modern Gothic style on the site of the old house^{39a} in a low situation close to the right bank of the Ribble. No part of the former house remains, with the exception of a carved stone built

into the wall of one of the outbuildings on which are the arms of Hothersall, together with the initials T.H. and the date 1695.^{39b}

A moiety of the manor was held by the Hoghton family.⁴⁰ It seems to have been a composite estate, formed by purchasing various portions.⁴¹ The tenure is not stated in the inquisitions, and the 5s. tennage rent was always paid by the Hothersalls. In 1610 it was purchased by John Dewhurst from Sir Richard Hoghton and Katherine his wife,⁴² and in 1621 William Dewhurst was found to have held messuages and lands in Hothersall of the king in socage.⁴³

An ancient estate in this part of the township was that of the Bradleys of Thornley,⁴⁴ descending to the

iii, 204, from 2nd-3rd Roll of Geo. I at Preston. By it he left Hothersall Hall to Alexander Osbaldeston, as trustee for the testator's daughters. See also *ibid.* iii, 380, from Roll 5 of Geo. III.

³⁷ Pedigree in Piccoppe MSS, ii, 233; Gillow, *op. cit.* iv, 284. The descent is thus given: William Leckonby of Eccleston in the Fylde m. Anne Hothersall -s. Richard m. Mary daughter and heir of William Hawthorthwaite of Stonyhurst and heir also of the Liveseys of Sutton -s. William -da. Mary m. (1799) T. H. Hele-Phipps of Wiltshire.

³⁸ In 1801 Thomas Ingilby was plaintiff and William Rigby defendant in a fine respecting the manor of Hothersall and tenements there; *Pal. of Lanc. Lent Assizes* 41 Geo. III.

Robert Parker was residing at the hall in 1825 (*Lancs. Dir.*) and — Martin was owner about 1836; *Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1)*, iii, 387.

³⁹ The estate, 'after passing through several hands, became the property of the late Jonathan Openshaw esq. of Bury, to whose nephew, Frederick Openshaw, esq. J.P., it now [1890] belongs'; T. C. Smith, *op. cit.* 227. Particulars are given of a family picture of the Leckonbys. The same writer gives the legend of the laying of the Hothersall Hall devil; *ibid.* 73. For an account of the Openshaw family see T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 139.

^{39a} The old house is described as having been in a 'dilapidated state' when pulled down; T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 139.

^{39b} The stone is illustrated *ibid.* 132.

⁴⁰ The Hoghton family's estate has been referred to in preceding notes. Adam son and heir of Adam de Hoghton warranted to Agnes, his father's widow, a messuage and land in Hothersall claimed by John de Church and Alice his wife. Alice was the sister and heir of William and John de Hothersall, from whom Adam de Hoghton the elder had the land; *Assize R.* 408, m. 50.

The estate was described as a moiety of the manor in 1377; *Final Conc.* iii, 3. Usually, however, no 'manor' is named in the inquisitions, and the messuages, lands, &c., are stated to be held of the king as duke by services unknown; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 127; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 66. In 1590 the estate is again called a manor, but the service was unknown; *ibid.* xv, no. 19.

⁴¹ Many of the Hoghton charters have already been cited from Add. MS. 32106, fol. 241 on; 32107, no. 290, &c.

⁴² Swain son of Robert granted Otepranus son of Ughired an eighth part of the vill of Hothersall, to be held in free

thegnage by a rent of 7³/₄d.; Add. MS. 32106, no. 19, fol. 243. This was probably the eighth part of the vill which John son of Roger de Hothersall afterwards gave to Sir Adam de Hoghton; *ibid.* no. 22. Sir Adam granted certain easements in the eighth part of the vill; *ibid.* no. 34.

Richard de Amethalgh and Christiana his wife gave their daughter Avice the lands they held of St. Saviour's Hospital. The bounds began at a broken bank by the Ribble, upon Hepewell, went north by Merecliff to Stiropecolough, and so down again to the Ribble; *ibid.* no. 5, 50. Avice married John de Wicklesworth, and this land was granted to Adam de Hoghton in or before 1275; *ibid.* no. 6, 48, 53. Alice daughter of Avice de Hothersall in 1274 gave Maud, her mother's sister, her right in lands formerly belonging to her uncle Henry; *ibid.* no. 13.

Richard son of Hugh de Hothersall granted Adam de Hoghton the homage and service of Roger his brother and Adam del Hurst and Agnes his wife, Roger son of Hugh releasing all his right in his mother Alice's dower; *ibid.* no. 10, 3.

The estate of Robert the Ward was also acquired by the Houghtons. Margery and Isabel daughters of Robert son of Stephen de Hothersall gave an acre of land to Robert the Ward of Hothersall and Mabel his wife in 1288; *ibid.* no. 38. In 1292 Robert the Ward claimed common of pasture against Robert son of Thomas (de Hothersall) and Adam de Hoghton. but was non-suited; *Assize R.* 408, m. 9d. It seems probable, from a suit already cited, that he had an eighth part of the manor. Robert the Ward and Mabel his wife acquired other lands down to 1322; Add. MS. 32106, no. 7, 26, 42. In 1344—Sir Richard de Hoghton had a dispute with Alina widow of Robert the Ward, who claimed the fourth part of a moiety of messuages and land in Hothersall. She held a fourth part of the town (or perhaps a fourth of the moiety) in common with Sir Richard de Hoghton and Adam de Hoghton, of whom the former was lord of a third part and the latter had a moiety of the town; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 37d, 36. It was found that Richard, Adam and Alina had approved the tenements put in view, and that Richard alone had disseised her.

In 1448 John son of Robert de Freckleton claimed the eighth part of the manor of Hothersall against Adam son of William de Turnley, Murgery his wife and others, including Robert son of Thomas de Hothersall, Sir Adam de Hoghton and Mabel widow of Henry de

Turnley. Adam de Hoghton said he was lord of the manor, which was held of him by knight's service. Adam de Turnley stated that Robert the Ward had had the tenement settled on himself and his heirs by Alina his wife, with remainders to Henry de Turnley, Adam de Turnley and Sir Adam de Hoghton. The claimant admitted this, but said that Henry de Turnley had released his right to Alina while she was a widow, but the verdict was against him; *Assize R.* 1444, m. 8. Adam de Turnley then granted to Sir Adam de Hoghton all his lands, tenements, rents, &c., in the vill of Hothersall; Add. MS. 32106, no. 8.

Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1375 made a feoffment of his tenement called the Blackgreve in Hothersall in the vill of Alston; *ibid.* no. 11.

⁴² *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 75, no. 10. John Dewhurst had, in the time of Elizabeth, purchased the lands in Ribchester and Hothersall previously held by Crompton and Greenhalgh; see the account of Ribchester.

⁴³ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.), ii, 284.

William Dewhurst and Anne his wife made a settlement of the manor of Hothersall in 1649; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 146, m. 153. In a later fine the deforcators were William Dewhurst, Anne his wife, Henry Marsden, Janet his wife and William Dewhurst, the plaintiff being Lancelot Bolton; *ibid.* bde. 179, m. 142.

⁴⁴ Adam de Hurst in 1316 released to Adam de Bradley his right in certain land adjoining Sir Richard de Hoghton's; Add. MS. 32106, no. 43 (fol. 247). Richard de Amethalgh gave Thomas de Bradley two small plats in a field called 'Cromanhall' in 1318; *ibid.* no. 59. In 1319—20 Adam de Bradley granted to John his son and heir all the land in Hothersall he had had from Richard son of Adam del Hurst; *Parlington D.* He also gave his son Thomas land which he had had from his brother Richard; Add. MS. 32106, no. 49. Thomas son of Adam de Bradley gave lands to his brothers Robert and John about the same time; *ibid.* no. 37, 54. To his brothers Simon and William he gave land in 'Cronershalgh'; *Kutenden fol.* MS. 55. John son of Thomas de Bradley of Chip-pingdale in 1409 received 10 marks from Nicholas de Whalley, in part payment for 4 divers transgressions; *ibid.*

Thomas Hesketh of Rufford in 1223 held 8 acres in Alston and Hothersall by services unknown; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 16. In 1556 Thomas Bradley purchased lands in Aighton and

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Osbaldstons.⁶⁰ Some smaller estates are known,⁶¹ and the family of Naden is distinguished by the Rev. Thomas Naden, a benefactor of St. John's College, Cambridge.⁶² William Rogerson of Hotherall registered a small estate in 1717 as a 'Papist.'⁶³

The chapel of ST. LAWRENCE at CHURCH Longridge is of unknown foundation, but is named in the rental of the Earl of Derby's estates in 1522.⁶⁴ A few particulars of its 'ornaments' at the time of the Reformation have been preserved,⁶⁵ but it does not appear to have had any endowment. It probably ceased to be used for a time,⁶⁶ but was not destroyed or desecrated, though even in 1650 there was 'neither minister nor maintenance.'⁶⁷ Once, Timothy Smith, was appointed in 1657,⁶⁸ but ejected in 1662.⁶⁹ Various small endowments were afterwards given to it,⁷⁰ and it was rebuilt in 1716. Bishop Gastrell at that time found that there was an income of £4 13s. 4d. for the minister, received by the vicar of Ribchester, who held service there once a fortnight.⁷¹ Grants from Queen Anne's Bounty were obtained in 1730 and later.⁷² The Houghton family claimed to present,⁷³ but the advowson was purchased in 1829 by the Hulme Trustees.⁷⁴

The church stands on the south side of the town

of Longridge. The old chapel was rebuilt in 1716 and again in 1822, the building of the latter year being rectangular in plan with galleries and two tiers of windows at each side. A west tower containing two bells was added in 1841. A restoration, which was begun in 1899 and was completed in 1906, practically took the form of a further rebuilding, only the tower and the main walls being left standing. A chancel and vestry were added, the galleries done away with,⁷⁵ and the interior of the building was entirely remodelled. The churchyard, which slopes away from the building on the south side, was enlarged in 1878. It contains some fragments of the 18th-century church. There is a clock, given in 1892, with dials on the north and west sides of the tower. The register of births begins in 1760, that of burials in 1789 and of marriages in 1838.⁷⁶

A district chapelry was formed for it in 1861.⁷⁷ The present income is £400. A chapel of ease, St. Paul's, was built in 1890. The following have been curates and vicars⁷⁸ :—

1701 Thomas Felgate
1730 Richard Dixon
1743 John Sharpe
1780 Robert Parkinson⁷⁹

Hotherall from Sir Thomas Heskest and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 16, m. 12.

Thomas Bradley of Bradley in Thornley in 1564 held a message, &c., in Hotherall of John Hotherall by a rent of 12d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 37; xvii, no. 28.

⁶⁰ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 179.

⁶¹ John Seed the elder in 1596 purchased messages, &c., in Hotherall from Robert Dobson and Isabel his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 59, m. 229. Dying in 1629 John Seed was found to have held his estate in Hotherall of the king; John his son and heir was fifty years of age; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1073.

The Kuerdens of Ribchester had lands in Hotherall, Adam de Houghton having granted a parcel in Ravenhacclough to Richard de Kuerden at a rent of 6d.; Add. MS. 32109, fol. 17, no. 57. This or adjoining land was in 1336 given to Nicholas son of Thomas de Hotherall; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), K 18. William son of John de Walton, perhaps as trustee, secured a message and land from Adam son of Roger de Kuerden and Agnes his wife in 1352; *Final Conc.* ii, 132. The same Adam son of Roger made an exchange of lands with Sir Adam de Houghton in 1383-4; Add. MS. 32109, fol. 67, no. 20.

Adam de Threllfall has been named above. In 1425 Adam Hotherall released to 'his brother' John Threllfall of Gossnargh the elder all right in a message in the hamlet of Hotherall in the vill of Alston; Add. MS. 32108, no. 880. Edmund Threllfall of Ashes in Threllfall in 1617 held land of John Hotherall by a rent of 12d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 92.

Richard Towneley of Towneley held land in Hotherall in 1408-54; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 59. William Cottam of Dillworth in 1475 granted land messuages from Ughtred Hotherall to Richard Towneley; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), C 108.

⁶² Smith, op. cit. 250; A. F. Torry, *Founders and Benefactors*, 68. Thomas son of Edmund Naden of Hotherall was admitted to St. John's Coll., Camb., in 1669; M.A. 1676. He died in 1714 and bequeathed his lands in Alston and Hotherall to found an exhibition in the college for students in divinity. The lands, known as the College farms, were sold in 1870 and the money invested in consols; the income, about £240 a year, is given to three 'Naden students.'

⁶³ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 105.

⁶⁴ There is entered '4d. of new rent of a parcel of land from the lord's waste near the chapel of Longerygge, containing ½ rood of land, enclosed by Richard Fairclough.'

⁶⁵ Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 262, 277.

⁶⁶ Robert Cottam, priest, and John Tomlinson, church reeve, are named at Longridge in 1554; yet in Raines' note Robert Cottam is called a 'deacon only' in 1556. 'He was grave and chaste, could play on the musiques, and was no tippler nor diceman'; ibid. 262. His name is not given in the visitation lists. It was one of the suspicious points in the story of John Shireburne, rector of Brindle, that Robert Cottam, once curate of Longridge, had paid him a visit during an illness; see the account of Bury Church.

The chapel is named, without any account of its use, in 1610; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 9.

⁶⁷ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 169.

⁶⁸ *Plund. Min. Actis.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 202. He was nominated by the inhabitants, and a stipend was provided out of the tithes of Ribchester; ibid. 223. He had formerly been stationed at Rainford.

⁶⁹ The income would cease at the Restoration, so that the traditional 'ejection' in 1662 was little more than nominal. Timothy Smith continued to preach in Longridge Chapel occasionally till his death in 1679; T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 64.

From entries in the Ribchester churchwarden's accounts it appears that 'the king's minister' and others occasionally preached at Longridge from 1679 onwards; Smith, *Ribchester*, 108-9.

⁷⁰ In a dispute as to the liability for repairs in 1702 it was stated that for sixty years past it had had 'prayers, sermons and both sacraments in it.' Three benefactors had given £5 a year to a 'preaching minister', and for that Mr. Hargrave (curate of Ribchester) preached there every fortnight in the afternoon and had 'a very great congregation'; Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁷¹ *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 474. A rent-charge of 13s. 4d. was given in 1657 for a preaching minister; £30 was given in 1673 and £50 in 1701 and later.

⁷² Smith, *Longridge*, 60. The later grants were in 1743-5 and 1756.

⁷³ They probably gave money to meet the grants from the Bounty. Sir Henry Houghton presented Richard Dixon in 1730.

⁷⁴ Smith, op. cit. 59. Since the trustees acquired the patronage the vicars have been Hulmeian Exhibitors of Brasenose College, Oxford.

⁷⁵ The two tiers of windows were retained, though the windows themselves were modernized.

A description of the church in 1870 is given in A. Hewitson's *Our Country Churches*, 93-9.

⁷⁶ From 1730 baptisms 'at Longridge Chapel' are recorded in the Ribchester registers; in 1702 there was a burial at Longridge; Smith, *Ribchester*, 198, 202.

⁷⁷ *London Gaz.* 8 Feb.

⁷⁸ The list is taken from papers at the Diocesan Registry, Chester, with additions from Smith's *Longridge*, 61-73, where notices of the incumbents are given.

The curates have been visiting vicars since 1866; *London Gaz.* 10 July.

⁷⁹ His nephew, Canon Parkinson of Manchester, wrote of him: 'His income from his living rose during the time of his incumbency from about £40 a year to £140, where it stopped. The popula-

BLACKBURN HUNDRED

RIBCHESTER

- 1829 George Parkin
- 1831 Frederick Maude, M.A. (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
- 1843 Edward Pigot, M.A.⁶³ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
- 1847 William Charles Bache, M.A.⁶⁴ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
- 1877 Fitzherbert Astley Cave-Browne-Cave, M.A.⁶⁵ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
- 1894 Thomas Martin Harrison, M.A.⁶⁶ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)

tion in the meantime—of the worst kind as far as ministerial labour is concerned, being universally poor, and consisting one half of Roman Catholics and almost all poor hand-loom weavers—advanced from about 400 to 2,000. During his incumbency he enlarged his small chapel, without any expense to the place, so as to hold 700 worshippers, and left behind him what he did not find—a parsonage-house. Nor was there erected (and this is a singular exception in that district) during his incumbency a single Dissenting place of worship of any kind in his

chapeltry'; *Old Church Clock*, 189. There are monuments in the chapel to him and his two successors.

⁶³ Rector of Whittington 1857.

⁶⁴ Rector of Alresford 1877.

⁶⁵ Vicar of Horton 1867, of Ellel 1869, and of Padiham 1874.

⁶⁶ Vicar of Briercliffe 1887-94.

⁶⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, pp. 198, 200.

⁶⁸ Gastrell, *Notitia*, loc. cit.

⁶⁹ A. Hewitson, op. cit. 88-92. There were many convicted recusants in the township in the time of Charles II; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 161-3.

For the Presbyterians Timothy Smith's house was licensed in 1672,⁶⁷ but no permanent congregation seems to have resulted. About 1717 there was a Quakers' meeting-place near Longridge Chapel.⁶⁸

The Roman Catholic church of SS. Mary and Michael, Alston Lane, serves a mission which can be traced back to about 1700.⁶⁹ It was refounded in 1761, and the old church was built in 1765. This was replaced by the present one in 1857.⁷⁰

Sir Walter Vavasour, S. J., served there at the beginning of the 18th century; Gil-
low, *Haydock P.* 63. At that time there was also a domestic chapel at Hothersall, Sir Walter registered his estate as a 'Papist' in 1717, being described as 'of Alston'; Estcourt and Payne, op. cit. 316. He was 'a reputed priest'; Smith, *Ribchester*, 63. A baptism by him in 1705 is recorded in the parish church register; *ibid.* 197. He was buried at Stidd, 1740; *ibid.* 203.

⁷⁰ Smith, *Longridge*, 77; a list of priests in charge is given.

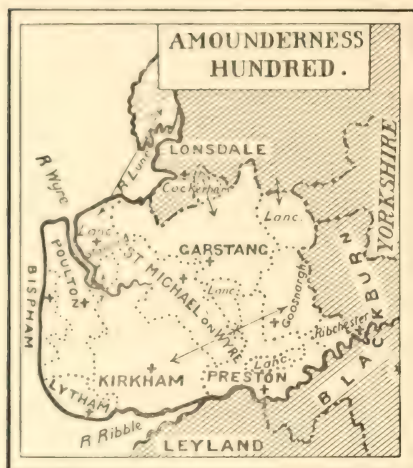
THE HUNDRED OF AMOUNDERNESS

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

PRESTON
KIRKHAM
LYTHAM
POULTON-LE-FYLDE

BISPHAM
ST. MICHAEL-ON-WYRE
GARSTANG

The whole of the above parishes are contained within the hundred or wapentake of Amounderness,¹ which includes in addition the townships of



Alston with Hothersall in Ribchester, Forton and Cleveley in Cockerham, and Fulwood, Myerscough, Bleasdale, Preesall and Stalmine in Lancaster.² A very large part of the area is the level district on the western side known as The Fylde, once 'the Wheat-field of Amounderness';³ the eastern part is more hilly and Fairsnape Fell in Bleasdale attains a height of 1,674 ft. above the sea. The Ribble forms the southern boundary; the next important stream is the Wyre, which is joined by the Brock, watering the centre of the hundred, and flowing west and then north to enter the sea by the Wyre estuary. Leland writing

about 1535 says that the hundred had formerly been full of wood, the moors being 'replenished with high fir trees,' but he found the seaward portion 'sore destitute of wood.'⁴

¹ The hundred was defined probably soon after the Conquest. The name has many spellings: Agemundrenesse, Dom. Bk.; Almunderness, 1177; Agmundernes, 1212; Augmonderness, 1226; Aumundernesse, 1242; Amunderness, 1244; Aumonderness, Aumunderneys, 1297; Andreness, 1535.

A pleading in 1300 turned upon the spelling of the word. The plaintiff claimed an acre in Preston in 'Aundernesse'; the defendants replied that Preston was within a certain liberty called Aumundernesse and not Aundernesse; De Banco R. 134, m. 69.

Camden gives Aunderness as the local pronunciation in his time. Leland spells it Aundernesse.

Agamund was a monk of Croyland, and Hagemund occurs locally as a personal name; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, *passim*.

² For convenience the accounts of Fulwood, Myerscough and Bleasdale have been added to Preston, and those of Preesall and Stalmine to Kirkham.

³ Fulwood, Myerscough and Bleasdale were the principal parts of the forest of Amounderness; see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 331.

⁴ Thorner, *Blackpool*, 125. Camden remarks: 'This part yieldeth plenty of oats, but [is] not so apt to bear barley. However, it is full of fresh pastures, especially to the sea side, where it is partly champain ground'; *Britannia* (ed. Gibson), 753. Very little corn is now raised. The district has no definite boundary, 'The Fylde' being a popular term, but a line drawn from Freckleton to Cockerham shows roughly the eastern limit.

⁵ *Ilin*, v, 98.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

More than a century before the Conquest part of Amounderness was given by Athelstan to St. Peter's Church, York,⁵ but it does not seem to have been retained. The district was then more extensive than at present.⁶ In 1066 it was held by Earl Tostig, the younger brother of King Harold, slain at Stamford Bridge while taking part in the King of Norway's invasion. Preston was the head of the whole district, which was in 1086 surveyed as part of Yorkshire.⁷ It is not called a hundred or wapentake in Domesday Book, the name Amounderness being descriptive, like Lonsdale or Furness.

Since the Conquest the lordship has descended in the same way as the honour of Lancaster, except for a few years at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century. John while Count of Mortain, between 1190 and 1193, gave to Theobald Walter the whole of Amounderness, with the vill of Preston, the forest, all demesne lands, services of knights and free tenants, &c., with all pleas of wapentake and forest, excepting only the pleas pertaining to the Crown. For this Theobald was to render the service of three knights' fees.⁸ The grant was confirmed or renewed by Richard I in 1194,^{8a} and, though forfeited on John's accession in 1199, was restored in 1202, perhaps for life only.⁹ Very soon afterwards Amounderness was again in the possession of the Crown.¹⁰

Suit to the three weeks' wapentake court was a usual condition of tenure of lands.¹¹ The profits of the pleas were estimated at 20s. in 1297.¹² The Court Rolls of 1324-5, which have been printed,¹³ show that the courts were usually held at Preston, but sometimes at Ashton, Garstang Church, Poulton and 'Yolrungegreve.' There are later rolls at the Record Office.¹⁴

The bailiwick of the hundred was granted to the ancestor of the Singleton family,¹⁵ and descended regularly to Banastre¹⁶ and Balderston¹⁷ and

⁵ The charters (dated 930) are printed in Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1176; Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 405. See also *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 271; *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Soc.* xviii, 110-11. Bispham or Biscopham in the Fylde has been thought a token of the gift, which was 'of no small extent.'

⁶ The bounds in the charters referred to are thus given: From the sea by the Cocker up to its source, thence to the source (?) called Duleshope, and thence by the Hodder and Ribble to the sea. Duleshope may be Wyresdale. The boundaries also in 1066 were similar, it appearing from Domesday Book that Amounderness then included all Ribchester, Chippingdale and Aighton (afterwards in Blackburnshire) and part of Cockerham (afterwards in Lonsdale).

⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁸ Cotton MSS. Titus B. xi, fol. 252. The witnesses included Stephen Ridell, 'my Chancellor,' and William de Wendeuall. The reference is due to Mr. J. H. Round.

^{8a} Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 434.

⁹ *Ibid.* 211-12. In 1199 King John granted to the burgesses of Preston the whole toll of the wapentake; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 26.

¹⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 115, 120, 192. Theobald Walter died in 1205, and in the Pipe Rolls of 1205-6 and later the sheriff accounted for £29 10s. 4d. of the farm of Amounderness, £4 of perquisites of the same wapentake and other profits of Theobald's estates; Farrer, op. cit. 206, 217, &c.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 211, 213.

¹² *Ibid.* 290.

¹³ In *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 114-23.

¹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Ct. R. bdle. 79, no. 1032.

¹⁵ Little Singleton, which gave a surname to the family, was held by the serjeanty of the wapentake; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 52, 160. The date of the grant is unknown; see Farrer, op. cit. 34.

William son of Swain, 'then seneschal of Amounderness,' occurs in an early Lytham charter, now at Durham; 1 a, 2 ac, 4 ac, Ebor. no. 37.

¹⁶ See the accounts of Broughton in Preston and Balderston.

The serjeanty of Amounderness, formerly William Banastre's, was in 1324-5 in the hands of William de Tatham and William Lawrence on account of the minority of the heir; Memo. R. (L.T.R.), 88, m. 6 d. Agnes widow of Sir Thomas Banastre had a third part as dower in 1392; B.M. Add. Chart. 20511, 20522.

¹⁷ Richard Balderston died in 1456 holding Little Singleton by the office of providing bailiffs for Amounderness and Blackburnshire; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 63. There was a dispute as to the matter in 1462; *ibid.* ii, 71. See B.M. Add. Chart. 20511.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

to the heirs of the last-named.¹⁸ On a division in 1564 it was assigned to the Earl of Derby.¹⁹ The duties of the office as held by William Banastre were thus described in 1323: 'Making executions of mandates of the king's courts by writs and summonses and by summons of the king's exchequer by precept of the sheriff; also of judgements of the county court of Lancaster and the wapentake court of Amounderness; making summonses, attachments and distrainments by precept of the sheriff or keepers of the king's lands, and executions of the sheriff's tourns.'²⁰

Complaints were made in 1334 as to the administration of Henry de Bickerstath, who held the office by grant from John Banastre and Nicholas his brother (grantees of Adam Banastre), paying them £20 a year. Henry was alleged to employ too many bailiffs in his circuit of the hundred, thus laying a needless burden on the tenants. It was stated that Alan de Singleton had performed his duties in person at his own charges. His son William did the same, taking nothing from the men of the wapentake except by their courtesy. His son Alan found it necessary to employ a bailiff, for many assarts had been made and men had multiplied. This system had continued, the number of officials gradually increasing. The acting bailiffs recouped the annual rent they paid to the Singletons by charges on the men of the wapentake for puture, &c.²¹

Several outlying members of the barony of Penwortham are found in this hundred. There are a few references to the hundred in the records²²; perhaps the most noteworthy is that, on the requisition of ship-money in 1640, it 'would neither assess nor pay.'²³

The three weeks' wapentake court, which survived till recently, had jurisdiction in personal actions where the debt or damages did not amount to 40s. The chief officer was a steward, appointed by the Crown in right of the duchy.²⁴

About 1580 inquiry was made as to the fisheries of the county, particularly as to the destruction of salmon and their fry in the Ribble and Wyre. Sir Richard Shireburne and the other commissioners reported that they had 'reformed' unlawful engines and nets, and had viewed all the weirs, calls and gorges standing on the rivers named. They objected to two, viz. one called Bessowe call on the Ribble and another recently erected on the Wyre by William Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe.²⁵

Amounderness gave name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Richmond in the diocese of York. Adam Dean of Amounderness occurs in the Pipe

¹⁸ Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh died in 1521 holding a fourth part of Little Singleton by the tenure of being bailiff of the king's wapentake of Amounderness and Blackburnshire; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v. no. 3. Thomas Earl of Derby at the same time held a moiety by the same service; *ibid.* v. no. 68. Alexander Osbaldeston was the other tenant, but no service was recorded in his case.

¹⁹ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10; Edward Earl of Derby was to be bailiff of Amounderness. Hence his grandson Ferdinando held the manor of Little Singleton in 1594 by that service; Add. MS. 32104, fol. 426 (Blackburnshire also is named). The office was held by James Earl of Derby in 1715; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble. 276, m. 52.

²⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 160.

²¹ *Coram Rege* R. 297, Rex, m. 21, 27.

²² For example, the appointment of keepers of the peace in 1323 and 1345; *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, p. 382; 1343-5, p. 510.

²³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1640, p. 230.

²⁴ Hardwick, *Preston*, 499. The steward in 1857 was the Duke of Hamilton, and his deputy was Edmund Robert Harris, the Preston benefactor.

²⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 308.

AMODERNNESS HUNDRED

Roll of 1177-8 as paying a *ne* for some breach of the forest laws²⁶; also in 1181-2²⁷ and later.²⁸ He s Dean of Kirkham in 1194.²⁹ The deanery was smaller than it afterwards bame, there being also a Dean of Lancaster, but it had attained its full jurisdiction before 1291, when it included the parishes of Kirkham, Preston, Ribester, Chipping, Garstang, Cockerham, Lancaster, St. Michael's, Poulto (with Bispham) and Lytham.³⁰ The names of several of the deans have been preserved.³¹

²⁶ Farrer, *op. cit.* 38.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 47; he desired to secure the wardshof of his *nepos* and the marriage of the mother.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 52; he married his daughter, who as of the king's donation, to the son of Norman de Redmayne.

²⁹ *Cur. Reg. R.* 2, m. 17 d.

³⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307.

³¹ John de Conisburgh was dean in 1292; *Aze R.* 408, m. 101 d.

John de Ascam was dean in 1334, when he as accused of extortion, demanding fees of 20s. for every £20 contained in a testament and 20d. for *ew* 20s.; *Coram Rege R.* 297, Rex m. 22 d.

William Ballard was dean in 1346; *Kueru MSS.* iv, K 18. He died of the plague in 1349, being succeeded by

Adam de Kirkham; *Engl. Hist. Rev.* v, 526.

Thomas Catterick, chaplain, was dean in 1388; *P₂ of Lanc. Docquet R.* 1 (12 John of Gaunt).

Richard Cleveland occurs in 1504; *Add. MS.* 3707, no. 219, 233.

Richard Waring was dean in 1517; *Hornby Chel D.*

Nicholas Lawrenson was dean in 1561; *Duchy, Lanc. Spec. Com.* no. 36.

Richard Parker, vicar of Chipping, was appointed dean in 1592 and again in 1598; *Dansey, Horae Dec. Rur.* ii, 374, 376.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

PRESTON

PRESTON

RIBBLETON

GRIMSARCH and BROCKHOLES

ELSTON

FISHWICK

BROUGHTON

HAIGHTON

BARTON

LEA, ASHTON, INGOL and COTTAM

The parish of Preston lies on the north bank of the Ribble, and has an area of 16,116 acres, including 200 acres of tidal water. The population in 1901 was 115,483, mostly within the borough of Preston. The surface is undulating, with a general rise towards the north and east.

The history of the parish is practically that of the town which has given its name to the whole. The old portion of the town occupies the centre of a

The street had a continuation down to the riverside, but its main line turned to the north-west, and after passing out of the town divided, part forming the main road north and part going west to Kirkham. On the south side of the main street stood the parish church, while on the opposite side, further west, just at the turning was the moot hall, with the market place behind it. These streets and buildings, though improved and renewed on a grander scale, have remained predominant features of the town.

The traces of early history are but scanty.² From the Roman station at Walton-le-Dale on the south bank of the Ribble, the north road, crossing the river by a ford, passed through Preston,³ and as this place had good communication westward by water and stood in the centre of two level and fruitful districts—The Fylde to the north-west and Leyland to the south—it had probably some importance from an early time, and may well have been part of 'the land by Ribble' granted to St. Wilfrid for the endowment of his monastery at Ripon about 670.⁴ On the other hand it was obviously exposed to the incursions of the Norse pirates.

Preston was at that time within the kingdom of Northumbria and diocese of York, and at the Conquest was fiscally still part of the county of York. It was in 1066 the head of a fee or lordship comprising the whole district of Amounderness, held by Earl Tostig. Afterwards it was granted to Roger of Poitou,⁵ who probably created a borough there, on which the privileges of a guild merchant were conferred in 1179, the town being then in the king's hands. There is other evidence of its relative importance, and it had a market and fair.⁶ As a borough Preston sent two burgesses to some of the early Parliaments—from 1295 to 1331—but the burdensome duty fell into abeyance, not being resumed till 1529 and 1545.⁷ Even in 1601 the



table-land between two brooks which flow south-west into the Ribble,¹ this navigable river completing the boundary on the south side. Along each side of the Ribble are level tracts of low-lying land, but just at the town the surface rises sharply from the river to the table-land named. To the west of the town was the moor, while a moor extended itself along the northern boundary. The main street ran from east to west, being the continuation of the road from the south across Ribble Bridge, into which at the entrance of the town came a road from Ribchester.

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¹ The northern brook, the position of which is marked by Moorbrook Street, fell into the Ribble at the division between Preston and Ashton. The southern one, named Swill Brook, formed the boundary between Preston and Fishwick.

² See the section containing Fishwick, Preston, 1-7, and the sections of the preceding volume.

³ The bridge at Walton, emphatically 'Ribble Bridge,' is supposed to be of post-Conquest erection.

⁴ See the account of the church.

⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a. The manors within the limits of the parish were assessed as 18 plough-lands in all.

⁶ See the account of the borough. The assizes appear to have been held there in 1226 and 1229; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, pp. 71, 284.

⁷ Pink and Beaven, *Lancs. Parl. Repr.* 135-176, referring to W. Dobson, *Preston Parl. Repr.* (1868), and articles in the *Preston Guardian*; *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* iv (3), p. 2692.

election of a member was left to the choice of Sir Robert Cecil.⁸

The position of the town in the centre of the county and on a great road from south to north has occasioned its being the scene of many stormy events. On 4 November 1315 Adam Banastre and his confederates led their force to Preston, and, having overcome Sir Adam de Huddleston and others sent to check them, captured the place and made levies on the townsmen. Later in the same day, however, they were overthrown by Edmund de Nevill, the sheriff, who led the main force of the county.⁹ Some seven years later the parish was laid waste by the Scots, who probably burnt the town.¹⁰ A minor disturbance took place in 1338, when John, Nicholas and William Deyuas, with a number of armed comrades, having crossed the Ribble, made sundry assaults at Ribchester and then went on to Preston. Here they lay hid in the fields near the Grey Friars' house, and when Thomas Starkie and others came near those in ambush set upon them, shooting arrows and driving them into the Friars' church. The rioters afterwards went to Kidsnap in Goosnargh.¹¹

In 1332 a total of £9 4s. 7½d. was raised in the parish by a subsidy, the hundred paying £53 18s. 2½d. The amounts for the various townships¹² are much the same as those fixed for the 'fifteenth';¹³ while the county lay of 1624, considered a fair tax at the time, required the parish to contribute £15 17s. 4½d. towards £100 for Amounderness.¹⁴ This shows a reduction in the relative value of Preston in the 300 years' interval.

About 1340 the borough had not only the parish church, but an old leper hospital with its chapel and a house and church of Grey Friars¹⁵; the chapel at Broughton probably existed, and one or two minor oratories. In the centre of the parish was the forest district of Fulwood, in which the burgesses had secured certain rights. The parish suffered from the plague in 1349-50; the Archdeacon of Richmond in a claim for probate dues alleged that 3,000 men and women had succumbed to it, and the jury, in allowing him £10, seem to have estimated the number of wills proved as about fifty in the period defined, viz. from 8 September 1349 to 11 January following.¹⁶ Some trouble with the labourers appears to have followed the plague.¹⁷

The Guild meetings are known to have been held

early in the 14th century, for Kuerden has preserved certain regulations of a mayor's court held in June 1328,¹⁸ in which reference was made to an order decreed 'in the time of our last Guild Merchant.' It was agreed that the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses might 'set a guild merchant at every twenty years,' if necessary, the fees to 'go whole to the mayor at the renewing of the guild and refreshing of our town,' the object being the preservation of the guild, and therefore of the royal charter, by a regular purging of the roll and admission of new burgesses.¹⁹ The earliest roll extant is that of 1397, and in spite of the order quoted the Guilds were held at irregular intervals; from 1542, however, they have been celebrated every twenty years without a break, the latest being that of 1902.²⁰ From 1562 the time of holding the festival has been the Monday after 29 August, the Decollation of St. John Baptist, patron of the guild. The roll of 1397 gives first the In Burgesses—'those who are in the forenamed guild and whose fathers were in' it; then the Foreign Burgesses—knights and gentry of the county in many cases²¹; and then 'the names of those whose fathers were not in the forenamed guild and therefore made fine.'²² The entries afford information as to the trades practised in the town, for there are named chaloners, coalers, drapers, fleshers, glovers, masons, mercers, millers, saddlers, souters, spicers, tailors, websters and wrights. At the back of the roll are names of women members, being widows or daughters of members.²³

The class of foreign burgesses was at first very small, but in the 17th century and later 'wholesale admissions of the neighbouring gentry and others seeking connexion with Preston as a matter of honour or social advantage . . . and the promotion of many Out Burgesses of long standing to the class of In Burgesses with its larger privileges,' made the number of non-resident burgesses larger than that of the townsmen enrolled, and 'it became necessary to check the process of appropriation of these franchises by non-residents and strangers.'²⁴ An inferior class named Stallingers first appeared in the roll of 1562; they were permitted to live and trade in the town, but not admitted to be burgesses. The new borough created seventy years ago destroyed the political importance of the guild, but it remains in full vigour as a popular festival.

⁸ Cecil MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.), xi, 443.

⁹ Coram Rege R. 254, m. 52. Adam de Bury and William the Marshal were among the townsmen whose goods were taken by the insurgents.

¹⁰ Preston was taken by the Scots in 1322; see *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 199. The extent of 1346, quoted later, mentions a house which had been burnt by them.

¹¹ Assize R. 430, m. 22. Thomas Starkie and others in 1343 terrified the bailiffs in order to prevent the execution of writs and caused disturbances; *ibid.* m. 21 d.

¹² Preston, 53s. 4d.; Ribbleson, 12s. 1½d.; Grimsargh and Brockholes, 11s. 10d.; Elston, 14s. 8d.; Fishwick, 8s.; Broughton, 26s. 8d.; Haighton, 11s.; Barton, 24s.; Lea and Ashton, each 11s. 6d.; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), 54-72.

¹³ *Gregson, Fragments* (ed. Harland), 19.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 23. The townships paid thus:

Preston, £4 11s. 2½d.; Ribbleson, £1 2s. 2½d.; Grimsargh and Brockholes, 17s. 1½d.; Elston, £1 8s. 6d.; Fishwick, 17s. 1½d.; Broughton, £2 5s. 7½d.; Haighton, £1 3s. 11½d.; Barton, £1 18s. 9½d.; Lea, 15s. 2½d.; Ashton, &c., 17s. 8d. In addition Myerscough paid £3 1s. 1½d.

¹⁵ Leland (*itin.* iv, 22) states that the Friars' house was built on 'the soil of a gentleman named Preston,' and that several of his family were buried there, as also some of the Shireburnes and Daltons.

¹⁶ *Engl. Hist. Rev.* v, 526-7.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* xxi, 534, citing Anct. Indictments, Lancs. 54.

¹⁸ Kuerden MSS. iv, P 23; printed by Abram, *Memorials of the Preston Guilds*, 8.

¹⁹ It was ordered that 'all manner of burgess the which is made burgess by court roll and out of the Guild Merchant, shall never be mayor nor bailiff nor serjeant; but only the burgess the which the name be in the Guild Merchant last

made before; for the king gives the freedom to the burgesses which are in the Guild and to none other.'

²⁰ Guilds are known to have been held in 1397, 1415, 1459 and 1500; this is believed to be a complete list for the period covered. The rolls of the three former and those of the guilds from 1542 to 1682 have been printed by the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (vol. ix). The originals are preserved at Preston. The roll of 1500 has been lost, but there are notes of it in Kuerden MSS. iv, P 26.

²¹ The 1397 list is headed by Sir Richard de Houghton.

²² The fines were of various amounts, from 2s. up to 40s.

²³ In 1562 it was ordered that widows should 'have and enjoy such liberties and freedoms during their widowhood as their husbands in lifetime had and enjoyed by reason of their burgess-ship.'

²⁴ W. A. Abram in introduction to *Guild R.*

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The officers of the Guild were the mayor, who was also mayor of the borough, stewards and aldermen. The following is a list of mayors: 1328, Audred son of Robert; 1397, William de Erghum (Arikholme); 1415, Henry Johnson; 1459, Robert Houghton; 1500, William Marshall; 1542, Thomas Tipping; 1562, Thomas Wall; 1582, George Walton; 1602, Henry Catterall; 1622, William Preston; 1642, Edmund Werden; 1662, James Hodgkinson; 1682, Roger Sudell; 1702, Josias Gregson; 1722, Edmund Assheton; 1742, Henry Farrington; 1762, Robert Parker; 1782, Richard Atherton; 1802 and 1822, Nicholas Grimshaw; 1842, Samuel Horrocks; 1862, Robert Townley Parker; 1882, Edmund Birley; 1902, the Earl of Derby.²⁹ The meetings sometimes lasted a fortnight.

To return from this digression, we find that in the time of Henry Duke of Lancaster (1351-61) the courts of the duchy were held at Preston,³⁰ and once at least the parish church served as a court-house.³¹ Usually they seem to have been held at Lancaster, but in time of pestilence were transferred to Preston.³² An inquiry as to the obstructions to the passage of vessels up the Ribble was ordered in 1359.³³ A matter of this kind may have contributed to the decline evident in the importance of the town in the 15th century. 'The burgesses were fewer in number in 1459 than in 1415. The old freemen, sons of fathers who had been in the guild, had dwindled down to about ninety persons,' though the foreign burgesses had slightly increased to forty-five. The new in burgesses admitted in 1459 numbered ninety-three, the roll being thus doubled.³⁴

In 1536, during the excitement of the Pilgrimage of Grace, the Earl of Derby made Preston his head quarters, but on 30 October was able to publish the king's proclamation and desire the gentlemen to go home.³⁵ The Earl of Sussex was there in 1537 on a similar work for the pacification of the north; he thought there was 'not a scarcer country both for horse meat and man's meat in England.' As to his mission, he expected to leave the people as 'obedient, faithful, and dreadful subjects' as any in England.³⁶ Leland visited the place about that time, and writes thus: 'Half a mile beyond Darwen I passed over the great stone bridge of Ribble, having a v. great

arches. From Ribble Bridge to Preston half a mile. Preston hath but one parish church. The market place of the town is fair. Ribble goeth round about a great piece of the ground about town, yet it toucheth not the town itself by space of almost half a mile. . . . A mile without Preston I rode over Savock, a big brook, the which, rising in the hills a iii. or iv. miles off on the right hand, not very far off goeth into Ribble.'³⁷

The town and district were hostile to the Reformation. Even at present, in spite of former penal laws and the vast changes effected by modern industries with their new populations, Preston remains a stronghold of Roman Catholicism. Various incidents recorded in the accounts of the church and the separate townships give evidence of the state of affairs in the time of Elizabeth, and a few more may be added to illustrate a matter of such importance. Thus the Guild of 1582 was marked by a complaint from Lawrence Wall, one of the principal burgesses, that George Walton, the Guild mayor, was promoting the celebration for his own gain, while he himself opposed it as 'tending to mere superstition, as may appear by the view of the ancient records of the said town concerning the keeping of the old guild merchant there,'³⁸ tending to this effect that the guild should begin with procession and a mass of the Holy Ghost—now not tolerable—and divers other superstitious rites and ceremonies now abrogated.' Wall had urged the mayor—but in vain—to execute the statute against unlawful games and plays, such as the keeping of common bowling alleys, unlawful playing at cards and dice. The mayor and his wife had been ordered by the ecclesiastical commission to receive the holy communion but had not done so.³⁹

Next year it was the Bishop of Chester who denounced it and two other places as having a people 'most obstinate and contemptuous' of the Elizabethan laws on religion; he desired the government 'to deal severely and roundly with them.'⁴⁰

In the autumn of 1600 a priest named Robert Middleton, a Yorkshireman educated at the English College at Rome, was arrested near Preston by Sir Richard Houghton, and after being examined by him and Thomas Hesketh⁴¹ was delivered to the mayor of Preston, who sent him to Lancaster Castle. On

²⁹ Details of the celebrations down to 1882 may be seen in the work already cited, *Abram's Memorials*. It contains, for example, the minute account of the Guild of 1682 given by Dr. Kuerden. The Guild sermons on this occasion, preached by Richard Wroe and Thomas Gips, were afterwards printed.

³⁰ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 130, &c.

³¹ *Assize R.* 450, m. 8. There was probably no other public building in the town large enough for a court-house.

³² *Final Conc.* iii, 140; this was in 1466. Lancaster retained a monopoly of the assizes and quarter sessions until a century ago, but in the 17th century, if not earlier, the Chancery Court of the duchy was held at Preston, which became a *viaticum* town.

³³ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 346.

³⁴ *Preston Guild R.* xxi.

³⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, 922, 947, 1382 ff.

³⁶ *Ibid.* x, 695.

³⁷ *Ibid.* v, 50. Camden's notice of

Preston some fifty years later is but brief: 'A great and (for those countries) a fair town, and well inhabited'; *Britannia* (ed. 1695), 752. Taylor, the Water Poet, Drayton, in *Polyolbion*, and 'Drunken Barnaby' have verses about it in the first part of the 17th century.

³⁸ The 'articles and points' agreed upon in 1500 and 1542 show that the guild was proclaimed on three preceding market days, and all burgesses were expected to attend on the first day, going in procession from the Maudlands through the town and hearing mass of the Holy Ghost in company with the mayor and aldermen. Afterwards the enrolling began, when new burgesses could be admitted to the franchise; *Abram, Memorials*.

³⁹ *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Eliz. cxxvii, W 11. From these it appears further that the mayor, either before or after Wall's interference, empanelled a jury who sanctioned a right of way over certain of the complainant's land in the Newfield.

About the same time Wall alleged that

William Hodgkinson, lately bailiff, had, 'of a covetous humour,' unjustly levied certain dues; *ibid.* W 10.

⁴⁰ *Foley, Rec. S. J.*, v, 392, quoting *S. P. Dom.* Eliz. cxliii, 84.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* viii, 1367, quoting *S. P. Dom.* Eliz. cclxxv, 83. 'The priest . . . had no letters nor any other thing of importance found upon him saving only a popish service book.' In reply to his examiners, 'being demanded whether he have said mass, christened children, married any person, or reconciled any to the Church of Rome he said he had done so and all other things concerning a priest, and saith that such as he hath reconciled he doth instruct them to be Catholic. Being required to declare whether he used in his reconciling or otherwise any persuasion that if the pope should invade the realm of England for alteration of religion with force, whether those that are reconciled to the Catholic Roman Church should take part with the queen's majesty against the forces of the pope coming for such a cause, to that he saith



PRESTON : SOUTH PROSPECT IN 1728
(From S. & N. Buck's drawing)

the way, near Myerscough, 'they were overtaken by four horsemen and a man on foot, who demanded whether the prisoner was a priest and attempted to rescue him. A desperate affray ensued, in which the assailants were worsted and Greenlow, one of the horsemen, was taken prisoner. The party then returned to Preston, and Greenlow was examined.' It turned out that he was a seminary priest, a Yorkshireman named Thurstan Hunt. In the end both the priests were condemned as traitors for their priesthood only, and were executed at Lancaster in the March following.³⁸

At the Bishop of Chester's visitation in 1605 sixty-eight recusants were presented in Preston town, and nineteen others in the parish, some being described as arch-recusants. Argument was dealt with after the manner of the time: 'William Urmston, gentleman, a great seducing Papist, seduceth the people very much, and sometimes a crafty subtle lawyer. The churchwardens desire some course may be taken with him that they be not troubled with his subtle arguments.' One William Ridley was 'supposed to have many masses said in his house since the death of the queen, whereunto many have resorted.'³⁹

Somewhat later, in 1629 and subsequent years, the following recusants compounded by annual fines for the sequestration of two-thirds of their estates: In Preston—Henry Ashton, £3 6s. 8d.; Alexander Rigby, £2; James Walton, £6; Grace Wilkinson, £3. In Broughton—Hugh Crook, William Singleton and George Wilkinson, £2 each. In Ribbleson—John Farington, £6 13s. 4d. In Grimsargh—William Hoghton, £10. The following compounded for arrears only, having been induced to conform: Henry Sudell of Preston and Henry Grayson of Fulwood.⁴⁰ Richard Hurst, a yeoman of the district, probably of Broughton, was to be arrested for recusancy by order of the Bishop of Chester. The violence of the officers provoked a fight, and one of them afterwards died. Hurst was charged with murder, and it is stated that the judge at the trial, Sir Henry Yelverton, 'informed the jury that the prisoner was a recusant and had resisted the bishop's authority; and told them that he must be found guilty of murder, as an example.' The jury returned this verdict, but Hurst on his way to execution was offered his life if he would take the

oath of allegiance. As it contained anti-Catholic clauses he refused, and was accordingly executed 29 August 1628.⁴¹

James I was entertained by the mayor and corporation during his progress from the north to London in 1617. Arriving at the cross on 15 August he was received by the mayor and corporation and presented with a bowl; after the recorder's speech the king went to a banquet in the Guildhall.⁴² A great pestilence is recorded in 1630-1. The guild order book of the time states that 1,100 persons and upwards died within the town and parish of Preston from the plague, which began about 10 November 1630 and lasted a whole year.⁴³

On the outbreak of the Civil War the people of the district in general espoused the king's side.⁴⁴ One of the powder magazines for the county had been established at Preston in 1639.⁴⁵ Before the actual outbreak of war Lord Strange in June 1642 summoned a muster of the armed force of the county on the moor to the north of the town,⁴⁶ and Preston itself was garrisoned by Royalists soon afterwards.⁴⁷ Early in the following year Sir John Seaton led the Parliament's troops to attack it. They found it to be defended by a brick wall, but made the assault with great courage on 9 February 1642-3, and after two hours' fighting captured the town. The mayor, Adam Mort, died of his wounds; he had threatened to burn the place, beginning with his own dwelling, rather than suffer it to fall into the power of the Parliament.⁴⁸ Mr. Anderton of Clayton, the commandant of the garrison, was taken prisoner with several other local men of importance, and some were killed. Various guns and war stores were captured 'and divers were pillaged to a purpose.'⁴⁹ Rosworm, the famous engineer, afterwards re-fortified the position.

Five weeks later, 20 March, Lord Derby having learnt that the place was weak because troops had been drawn away to resist him at Lancaster, hurried to Preston and recaptured it for the king. The mayor, Edmund Werden, was in charge of the town, and refused to surrender it; but assaults were made at three points by Captains Chisnall, Radcliffe and Rawstorne, and after an hour's struggle the place was taken. There was no general plunder, but Lord Derby 'gave command that the houses of those who had betrayed the town before should be responsible

he doth not answer, for he doubteth of it. And being demanded whether he taketh the queen's majesty to be lawful Queen of England, he saith "In temporal matters," and that he hath done and will pray that God would make her majesty a Catholic. And being likewise demanded whether her majesty ought to be Queen of England, the pope's excommunication notwithstanding, to that he saith he will not answer, nor any more questions.'

³⁸ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 481; v, 13; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1598-1601, p. 485; Foley, op. cit. viii, 962. Middleton was admitted to the Society of Jesus just before his execution.

The cause of the beatification of both priests, also of Richard Hurst, hereafter mentioned, and George Haydock of Coteam, was allowed to be introduced at Rome in 1886; Pollen, *Acts of Martyrs*, 379-82.

³⁹ Presentments, Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁴⁰ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 175, &c. To the first class of com-

pounders should be added Thomas Richardson of Myerscough, £14 10s.

⁴¹ Gillow, op. cit. iii, 487-9, from a contemporary account, reprinted 1737.

⁴² *Ashton's Journ.* (Chet. Soc.), 36-7.

⁴³ *Abram, Memorials of the Guilds*, 42;

Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv, App. iv, 45;

Civil War in Chet. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 6.

⁴⁴ The Protestation of 1641, which

affords a list of the inhabitants of the parish,

is remarkable as showing that a large

number refused to assent. The names

are printed in Fishwick, op. cit. 425-31.

⁴⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1638-9, p. 387.

The small stock there in 1642 was seized

by the Royalists; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.*

v, App. 31, 32.

⁴⁶ Lord Strange, Lord Molyneux and

many of the gentry were present, the whole

assemblage being estimated to

number 5,000. A large number of them

were in favour of the Parliament; *ibid.*;

Civil War Tracts (Chet. Soc.), 14, 23.

⁴⁷ *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 66.

⁴⁸ *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 23. The

troops had crossed by Ribble Bridge, and the main body attacked from the east

side; but a small force went round to the

house of correction and entered by Friar-

gate Bars. This writer states that the

town was captured on the morning of

8 Feb., but the more detailed account in

Civil War Tracts (p. 74) says it was the

following day.

John Tyldesley of Deane also has given

a description of the event; he adds: 'So

soon as matters were settled we sang

praises to God in the streets, and the

sun broke forth and shined brightly and

hot, in the time of the exercise, as if it

had been midsummer'; *ibid.* 73.

For the importance of the capture see

Broxap, *Civil War in Lancs.* 63-5.

⁴⁹ *Civil War Tracts*, 75. For evidence

of plundering by the Parliament's soldiers

see *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2849.

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to his majesty for their masters' treason, whose goods his lordship ordered to be seized and equally divided among the soldiers.⁸⁰

Prince Rupert was in the town on 23 June 1644,⁸¹ and returned to it about a fortnight later, having been defeated at Marston Moor. He then retreated south to Chester, and from that time the Parliament had command of Preston.⁸² The meetings of the Sequestration Committee were usually held there, and there was a Presbyterian classis with meetings of the Provincial assembly.⁸³ The post stages arranged at that time show that starting from London on Saturday morning a dispatch should reach Manchester on Wednesday night and Preston the next day at noon.⁸⁴

After a few years' rest the town had renewed experience of war, for in August 1648 the army of Scotch Covenanters under the Duke of Hamilton in their march southward were joined near Preston by English Cavaliers under Sir Marmaduke Langdale. Religious differences prevented the two bodies acting in harmony, and when Cromwell, hastening unexpectedly from Yorkshire, attacked them on 17 August they were overcome. The field of battle was to the east of the town, from Ribblesdale Moor to the river. The duke's forces were partly to the north of the Ribble and partly to the south. Langdale's horse covered their left flank and thus met the first onset of Cromwell's army. It was imagined that this was no more than Colonel Assheton and the Lancashire bands, and so the duke seems to have continued sending his infantry over the river southwards. The weakened force, after a hot fight of some four hours, was driven into Preston itself, where fighting was witnessed, and then scattered to north and to south; many were slain, numerous prisoners were taken, and the ammunition also.⁸⁵ The duke was hotly pursued the next day and finally routed near Winwick. Just three years later, on 14 August 1651, Prince Charles, 'the King of Scots,' passed through Preston on his way south, riding through the streets on horseback so that he might be seen by the people. Lord Derby, having there assembled what force he could from the district, followed him to the overthrow at Worcester.⁸⁶

The people seem to have welcomed the Restoration, and the public proclamation of Charles II, on 11 May 1660, was made with the usual signs of

popular approval.⁸⁷ William Cole, the vicar, preached a sermon on 24 May, the public thanksgiving day, and it was printed with a dedication to Sir George Booth, the leading Presbyterian Royalist.⁸⁸ By a singular decision of the House of Commons in 1661 'all the inhabitants' of the borough were declared entitled to vote for the members of Parliament; and though it does not seem to have been acted upon till 1768 this democratic suffrage was the law till 1832.⁸⁹ The hearth tax return of 1663⁹⁰ shows that there were 727 hearths taxable in the town; Alexander Rigby had the largest dwelling, with fifteen hearths.⁹¹ Ribblesdale had twenty hearths taxed; the hall seems to have had six, but was divided into three tenements. Fishwick had twenty-five, four being the largest number to one house. Grimsargh with Brockholes had thirty-six, the principal houses being those of the two squires, each with five hearths. Elston had twenty-eight; three of the houses had four hearths taxed. Barton had 102, all in small houses except the hall, which had twenty-two hearths, being the largest house in the parish. Broughton had eighty-two, of which twelve belonged to the Tower. Lea, Ashton and Cottam had forty-nine, thirty-two and twenty-seven respectively; all the houses were small, except Lea Hall, with thirteen hearths.⁹² Fulwood had fifty-one; the largest house had seven hearths. A number of tradesmen's tokens were issued about 1666.⁹³

From several descriptions of the town about the end of the 17th century it seems to have been prosperous. Kuerden has left two descriptions of its state in 1680-90. Crossing the Ribble by the bridge at Walton he entered the town at the Bars. The Pattens' mansion stood on the right, 'a sumptuous house.' Proceeding along Church Street he passed the church and school on the left and 'many stately houses' on the right, on which side also stood the town hall and shambles. Opposite these last a footpath led down to the Penwortham ferry boat. Going past the cross, leaving Fishergate on the left, with its 'many good houses . . . lately erected,' he went through Cheapside and along Friargate, where were yet more 'good houses.' Passing through the Bars he came to the Moorgate and the common, noticing Alderman Wall's 'fair house' on the left. He then followed the causey

⁸⁰ *Civil War Tracts*, 85-6; Stanley P. Chet. Soc.), iii, p. lxxix.

⁸¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 265. He is said to have seized the mayor, William Cottam, and the bailiffs and imprisoned them at Skipton. They were afterwards ransomed by the corporation.

⁸² *Ibid.* 440, 447.

⁸³ Heywood, *Diaries*, i, 78.

⁸⁴ The stages were: London to St. Albans, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Manchester, Preston; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644-55, i, 170.

⁸⁵ *Civil War Tracts*, 257-68; Carlyle, *Cromwell's Letters*, lxxii-iv. The victor wrote that same evening: 'We advanced with the whole army, and the enemy being drawn out on a moor betwixt us sent he town the armies on both sides engaged; and after a very sharp dispute, continuing for three or four hours, it pleased God to enable us to give them a defeat. . . . By this means the enemy is

broken.' He wrote more fully three days later, describing how the Royalists were forced back into Preston, 'into which four troops of my own regiment first entered; and being well seconded by Colonel Harrison's regiment, charged the enemy in the town and cleared the streets.'

The Duke of Hamilton and his staff swam the Ribble and so regained the main body of their foot.

⁸⁶ *Civil War Tracts*, 288, 301; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 70, 73-4.

⁸⁷ *Preston Guardian Sketches*, no. 344. The Royalist party was weak in the corporation, which was 'purged' in 1661 by the expulsion of Edmund Werden and seven others for disloyalty; while William Banastre (formerly expelled) was restored; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1670, p. 663. Even then there were complaints that the loyal party was too weak; *ibid.* 1661-2, p. 93, &c.

⁸⁸ *Preston Guardian*, 11 Mar. 1876. There is a copy in the Bodleian Library.

The town seems to have maintained the same loyal disposition, for when James II visited Chester in 1687 the corporation of Preston sent a deputation with an address; *Garraught's Diary* (Camd. Soc.), 74.

⁸⁹ Hardwick, *Preston*, 329, &c. In practice the right was confined to all the male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age who had resided six months in the town and were untainted with pauperism or crime. Religious tests excluded Roman Catholics.

⁹⁰ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 432-6.

⁹¹ The next houses in size were those of Jane Langton with twelve hearths, William Hodskinson and Joan Banastre eleven each, William Walmsley and William Banastre ten each. There were three of nine, three of eight, four of seven, thirteen of six and the rest smaller.

⁹² Edmund Werden at Ashton had six hearths; Cottam Hall had only four.

⁹³ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 87-9.

over the moor to Fulwood and Cadley Moor; so he came to Broughton Tower and church and afterwards to St. Lawrence's Chapel and Barton Hall, and passed on to Goosnargh.⁶⁴ Celia Fiennes was pleased with it: 'Preston (she says) stands on a hill and is a very good market town. Saturday is their market, which day I was there and saw it was provided with all sorts of things: leather, corn, coals, butter, cheese, and fruit and garden things. There is a very spacious market place and pretty church and several good houses. . . . The generality of the buildings, especially in two or three of the great streets, were very handsome, better than in most country towns, and the streets spacious and well pitched.'⁶⁵ In 1709 it was thought 'a very pretty town with abundance of gentry in it; commonly called Proud Preston.'⁶⁶ As a port it had declined.⁶⁷

The religious conditions it is difficult to determine. The corporation was Tory and the vicars of the parish Whig. There were numerous Dissenters, but the relative importance of the Roman Catholics had no doubt declined during the century, and was still further weakened by the disasters of 1715.⁶⁸

The invasion of the Scottish Jacobites in that year penetrated as far south as Preston, and drew many adherents from the neighbourhood, but 'all Papists.'⁶⁹ The army was placed under the command of a lawyer, Thomas Forster of Etherston, member of Parliament for Northumberland, and it arrived at Preston on 9-10 November some 1,700 strong.⁷⁰ James III was proclaimed king in the market place.

On Saturday the 12th orders were given that the whole force was to advance to Manchester, but news being brought, greatly to their surprise, that General Wills was advancing from Wigan to attack them, they resolved to await him. Forster appears to have been badly advised; he refused to defend Ribbles Bridge and the fords, so that the royal troops crossed the river without opposition and at once made a vigorous attack on the town.⁷¹ Some trenches and barricades had been formed, and the defenders repelled all the attacks with success, the king's troops suffering severely. Darkness put a stop to the fighting on Saturday, but next day Wills received a considerable accession of strength from General Carpenter, who came up from the east, and was thus able to surround the town. The Jacobites found that they must either cut their way through the king's forces or surrender, having but slight provision for a sustained defence. The following day accordingly they laid down their arms in the market place,⁷² and the king's troops took possession of the town; it is said that they plundered many of the houses. The prisoners were confined in the church for a month, and fed upon bread and water at the cost of the townspeople.⁷³ Some were executed; in December four officers were shot⁷⁴; the next month some local volunteers were hanged at Gallows Hill, close to the present Moor Park: Richard Shuttleworth of Preston, Roger Muncaster of Garstang, Thomas Cowpe of Walton-le-Dale, William Butler and William Arkwright; and in the following February

⁶⁴ *Local Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 217. A more elaborate description by the same observer is quoted in Hardwick, *Preston*, giving the names of many of the streets and passages, the ferry and fords, and particulars of various buildings, including the 'ample, ancient and yet well beautified town or guild hall or toll booth,' in which was the council chamber.

The description in Ogilby's *Britannia* (1690) calls Preston 'a large and well frequented town, governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, four under-aldermen and twelve common councilmen. . . . Here are kept the chancery courts, &c., for the county palatine of Lancaster.'

⁶⁵ *Through England on a Side Saddle*, 155. She, too, was specially struck with the Patten mansion: 'All stone work, five windows in the front and high built according to the eastern building near London. The ascent to the house was fourteen or fifteen stone steps, large, and a handsome court with open iron palisades in the gate and on each side the whole breadth of the house, which discovered the gardens on each side of the house.' Patten House was pulled down in 1835; the gateway was re-erected at Howick House; Hardwick, *op. cit.* 430-1. The site is marked by Lord's Walk and Derby Street.

There are said to have been four almshouses, viz. in Fishergate near the top of Mount Street, at the north ends of Friargate and St. John Street, and at the east end of the town; Hewitson, *Preston Ct. Lect. Rec.* 54.

⁶⁶ Edmund Calamy's *Autobiography*, quoted by Fishwick, *op. cit.* 62. See *N. and Q.* (ser. 7), vii, 428; viii, 55, 214.

⁶⁷ In a fishery dispute in 1691-2 a witness deposed that he had known vessels and boats, some of 40 tons burthen, sail up the Ribble as far as Preston Marsh,

and sometimes even as far as Holme. Some of these vessels went to Bristol laden with lead; others took millstones to Ireland, and did 'often lie or ride' at a place called Old Millstones in Ashton; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 87.

⁶⁸ In 1687, during a moment of liberty, Bishop Leyburne confirmed 1,153 at Preston and Tulketh and 1,099 at Ferry-haigh; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 145.

The vicar of Preston wrote thus to the Bishop of Chester in 1715: 'I beg leave to acquaint your lordship that there are three townships and part of another in this parish, which lie three, four and five miles from the church, and have no other convenient place of public worship; that by this unhappy situation they have still been exposed to temptations and popery, which is too prevalent in these parts of your lordship's diocese, and are thereby an easier prey to the priests of that communion, we having no less than six of these men in the one parish. From my first coming to this place I have wished for some hopeful remedy against this growing evil'; *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 470. This vicar secured three new churches—Grimsmargh, Barton and Preston St. George's. This last is a significant dedication.

In 1717 there were reported to the Bishop of Chester to be only 643 'Papists' in the parish, no doubt very much below the true number. Fifty years later the numbers returned to him were: In Preston, 1,043, with a resident priest; in Broughton chapelry, 313, with two priests; in Grimsmargh, 117; in Barton, 131; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 218.

In 1754-5 a religious census was taken, and the Preston return gives the families thus: In the town of Preston—Protestants 762, Papists 145, Dissenters 21; in Lea,

Ashton, &c.—Protestants 47, Papists 30; Ribblesden, Grimsmargh, Elston and Fishwick—58, 57; Broughton—41, 47; Barton—52, 19; Haighton—7, 18. No Dissenters are recorded outside the town; Visitation Returns.

⁶⁹ Robert Patten, chaplain to Mr. Forster, was an eye-witness of the whole affair; he turned king's evidence and wrote a history of the rebellion, which passed through several editions. It appears to be the principal source of other accounts, e.g. that in Hardwick's *Preston*, 219-33. There are many allusions in the *Stuart P.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), ii, iii.

⁷⁰ Two troops of dragoons quartered in the town retired before them.

⁷¹ Two plans of the operations give the earliest maps of the town. One of them, 'drawn on the spot by P. M., esq.', is given in Hewitson, *Preston*, 23; the other in Fishwick's work, 64. They show the positions of the barricades across the chief streets and the disposition of the king's forces. Several houses in the outskirts are represented as in flames.

⁷² Patten gives the losses thus: On the king's side—killed, five officers and over 200 privates; wounded, sixteen officers, privates not recorded. On the Jacobite side—killed seventeen, wounded twenty-five; prisoners, seven lords and 1,440 gentlemen, officers and privates, and two clergymen. There is a note of the prisoners in Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xi, App. iv, 170.

⁷³ On the behaviour of the vicar of Preston, the inhabitants and the neighbouring gentry, see reports in Payne, *Engl. Cath. Rec.* 85-8, 97-9. A list of residents in the district who were attainted is printed in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 66.

⁷⁴ Major Nairne, Captains Lockhart, Shaftoe and Erskine. See Hardwick, *op. cit.* 235-6.

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Richard Chorley of Chorley and six others⁷⁵ were executed in the same way.

Deane in 1727 found Preston a fine and gay town, but inferior in population to Liverpool and Manchester. It was 'full of attorneys, proctors and notaries' employed in the special palatine courts. There was 'a great deal of good company,' but not so much 'as was before the late bloody action with the Northern rebels; not that the battle hurt many of the immediate inhabitants, but the consequences of it so severely affected many families thereabout that they still retain the remembrance of it.'⁷⁶ The earliest 'prospect' of the town is dated 1728; it was drawn from the south side by S. and N. Buck.⁷⁷ A printing press was at work as early as 1740.⁷⁸ A verbal description of Preston in 1745 reads thus: 'This town is situated on a clean, delightful eminence, having handsome streets and variety of company, which the agreeableness of the place induces to board here, it being one of the prettiest retirements in England, and may for its beauty and largeness compare with most cities, and for the politeness of the inhabitants none can excel. . . . Here is a handsome church and a town hall where the corporation meet for business and the gentlemen and ladies for balls and assemblies. Here is likewise a spacious market place in the midst of which stands a fine clock; the streets are neatly paved, and the houses well built of brick and slates. This town being a great thoroughfare there are many good inns for the reception of travellers. . . . This town has a pretty good trade for linen yarn, cloth, cotton, &c.'⁷⁹

It was in the winter of 1745 that the Prince Charles Edward led his army south through Preston in his attempt to win the crown of England. He arrived there on 27 November⁸⁰; the bells were rung, and a few joined them, including Francis

Towneley, nephew of the squire of Towneley. The army left next day for Manchester. On its hasty retreat north the force regained Preston on 12 December and left for Lancaster the next morning, being closely followed by Ogleshorpe's dragoons and the Duke of Cumberland himself.

Pococke in 1750 thought the town subsisted 'chiefly by its being a great thoroughfare and by many families of middling fortune living in it'; hence, he says, 'it is remarkable for old maids, because these families will not ally with tradesmen and have not sufficient fortunes for gentlemen.'⁸¹

From that time the history of the parish has been peaceful, with the exception of election battles—notably that of 1768⁸²—and industrial disturbances. These latter conflicts appear to have been less dangerous here than in other parts of the county, but there was a threatening demonstration against power-looms in 1826.⁸³ In 1797–8 the Royal Preston Volunteers were raised for the defence of the county, and a rifle corps also was formed.⁸⁴ The modern volunteer movement received due support in the district, two corps being formed in 1859,⁸⁵ and Preston is now, under the Territorial system, the headquarters of a squadron of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, a battery of the 2nd West Lancashire Brigade Royal Field Artillery, and three companies of the 4th Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Communications were improved by the turnpiking of the north road in 1751⁸⁶ and the erection of Penwortham Bridge in 1755.⁸⁷ The old Ribble Bridge was rebuilt in 1781,⁸⁸ and in the following year a new town-hall was erected.⁸⁹ Stage coaches began running to Wigan and Warrington about 1771, and to Liverpool in 1774.⁹⁰ The cotton manufacture was introduced in 1777,⁹¹ and from that time

⁷⁵ James Drummond, William Black, Donald Macdonald, John Howard, Berry Kennedy and John Rowbottom.

⁷⁶ *Tour Through Great Britain* (ed. 1738), iii, 183.

⁷⁷ A large reproduction of it forms the frontispiece to Fishwick's *Preston*. In the same work (p. 417) is an old view of the market place, showing a large timbered house on the south side, with a smaller one adjoining it to the east. An obelisk or market cross stood in the square.

⁷⁸ The large house had the initials 'JA 1642' carved over a doorway; the builder was John Jenkinson, who by his will directed its completion, leaving to his widow Anne and his daughters Grace and Elizabeth. Adam Moss, the mayor, killed in 1643, once occupied it. It was sold to the corporation in 1822. The smaller house had the inscription 'I. A. 1618', for James Archer. They were demolished in 1855, when a pamphlet was printed giving a full history of them; Hardwick, op. cit. 432.

⁷⁹ *Local Glean. Lancs. and Cheri.* 37, 43; Hewitson, op. cit. 141. William Cadman, a local bookseller, is mentioned some eighty years earlier; *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 13.

⁸⁰ Ray, *Hist. of the Rebellion*.

⁸¹ Hardwick, op. cit. 241–52. It was noticed that on his arrival at Preston Prince Charles, 'who had hitherto marched on foot, mounted on horseback and surveyed the passes and bridges of the town, taking with him such as had been here in the year 1715.'

⁸² *Travels through England* (Camd. Soc.), i, 12.

⁸³ This was the election in which the democratic franchise of 1661 first became effective. In 1741 the foreign burgesses were considered to be disqualified as electors, though resident; Abram, *Memorials of the Guilds*, 83. In 1768 the Earl of Derby, in the Whig interest as opposed to the corporation, called attention to the franchise, and raised a popular disturbance, Roman Catholic chapels being wrecked and other damage done.

The Stanley family for a long time exercised a preponderating influence in the elections, but the power of the manufacturers began to manifest itself before 1800. The last election before the Reform Act was a most exciting one, for on the Hon. E. G. Stanley seeking reelection on being placed in the ministry in 1830 he was defeated by Henry Hunt the Radical by 3,730 to 3,392 votes. Hunt was defeated in 1832.

For some of the more important contests see Hardwick, op. cit. 330–43. Long accounts, in which the old poll books were reprinted and annotated, appeared in the *Preston Guardian* in 1878 and later.

⁸⁴ Hardwick, op. cit. 375. There were notable riots and strikes in 1831, 1836 (a three months' strike), 1842 (riots, five men mortally wounded), 1853 (eight months' lock-out), and 1858; *ibid.* 415–22; Hewitson, *Preston*, 180–4.

⁸⁵ Hardwick, op. cit. 256. There

volunteers joined the militia in 1808; *ibid.* 387. Details of their regulations and uniforms will be found in Fishwick, op. cit. 418–19.

⁸⁶ Hewitson, op. cit. 374–7.

⁸⁷ Stat. 24 Geo. II, cap. 20. Garstang Road was formed in 1817, replacing an old crooked lane. The highway known as Blackburn New Road was made in 1824; a wooden bridge over the Ribble was built for it at Lower Brockholes, replaced by a stone one in 1861.

⁸⁸ Hardwick, op. cit. 459. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1750. This was the road from Preston to Liverpool, the river having been crossed by a ford. The first bridge fell down in 1756, and a new one was built after a fresh Act had been obtained.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 458.

⁹⁰ A view is given in Fishwick, *Preston*, 71. The older building fell down in 1780; Hewitson, op. cit. 357.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 198. In Sept. 1823 seventy-two coaches ran in and out of Preston every Wednesday; Hardwick, op. cit. 389. A list of those running in 1825 is given in Baines' *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 519–20. The coaches ceased in 1842.

⁹² In that year a cotton-mill was built in Moor Lane by Collinson and Watson. The practical founder of the industry, however, was John Horrocks. He was born at Edgeworth in 1768 of Quaker parents, and he built a mill in 1791 at the east end of Church Street (see Fishwick, op. cit. 72); this was followed by

the place has grown in importance and population. A plan made in 1774⁹² shows that the streets had remained almost unchanged for a century.⁹³ The houses extended eastward nearly as far as the present Deepdale Road and west along Fishergate to the site of the railway station. Northward the houses did not go beyond Lord Street, except that they extended a little further along Tithebarn Street and to the end of Friargate and Back Lane. There were also a few blocks of dwellings to the south of Church Street. The plan of 1824⁹⁴ shows a great increase in all directions, more especially on the south side, and also to the north-west of Fishergate as far as the Lancaster Canal, which had been constructed in 1798.⁹⁵ The first railways were opened in 1838 and 1840.⁹⁶

Of the old townships Preston, Fishwick and Ashton have become urban in character and Fulwood is a residential suburb; the others still remain for the most part agricultural. The following figures show the way in which the agricultural land of the parish is at present utilized. In the whole there are but 446 acres of arable land, the great bulk, viz. 12,103 acres, being in permanent grass. There are

363 acres of woods and plantations. The details are thus given^{96a} :—

	Arable ac.	Grass ac.	Woods ac.
Ribbleton	23	555	—
Grimstargh	147½	2,367½	251
Brockholes			
Elston			
Fishwick	57	529	10
Broughton	5	2,202½	8½
Haighton	—	942	4½
Barton	2½	2,753	65
Newsham			
Lea	211	2,754	24
Ashton			
Ingol			
Cottam			
To the above may be added :			
Fulwood	35	1,833	5
Myerscough	509	1,977½	31

In consequence of changes in the boundaries in 1894, when the township of Preston was extended to coincide with the municipal borough, Fishwick

another at Spital Moss in 1796 and a third near Lark Hill in 1797. His business rapidly increased and in 1802 he was elected a member of Parliament for the borough. He died in London in 1804, and was buried at Penwortham.

Other mills quickly followed those of Horrocks. See Hardwick, op. cit. 366, 660.

⁹² Hewitson, op. cit. 40. A larger plan founded on this and the tithe map is inserted in the same writer's *Preston Ct. Lev. Rec.* The field-names given show Cuckstool Pit Meadow near the present infirmary, Causeway Meadow west of it, and Platford Dales still further west. Cockpit Field was opposite the north end of Friargate, near St. Peter's. Avenham gave name to a number of fields on the south of the town. Grimshaw Street passes through the old Water Willows, to the south of which was Great Albin Hey. Winkley Square has replaced a Town End Field, but there were other fields of the name on the east side of the town. Heggrevue was to the north of the railway station in Fishergate. Woodholme seems to have been in the marsh, at the extreme south-west. The common fields were chiefly on the north and west sides of the town.

Colley's Garden, to the north of Lord Street, was afterwards known as the Orchard. Open-air meetings were held there.

⁹³ The following references to the mediaeval streets and districts of the town may be useful :—

Cecily widow of Adam de Grimshaw and Henry son of Henry de Rishton and Margaret his wife in 1394–5 granted on lease to John de Knoll, tailor, and Maud his wife a burgrave, together with lands in the Moor Field by the Friars' house, and a plat in St. John's Weind; the lessees were to build a timber house; Towneley MSS. OO, no. 1054.

In 1363 William son of John de Walton granted a burgrave in Kirkgate to Grimbold the Tailor; ibid. no. 1103. Roger de Eircwath had in 1366 a toft in the road to the rectory of Preston; Kuerden MSS. iii, p. 7. This road may have

been the Parsonweind occurring in the same set of deeds, which show that in 1388–9 Ellen del Moor had a burgrave in Preston and a barn in Parsonweind, and that in 1408 William Winter the younger had a barn in Parsonweind next the kiln; ibid. James son of Johp Moor gave James Walton the elder and Ellen his wife (mother of the grantor) a burgrave in the Kirkestle in 1441–2; ibid. A claim by Emma widow of Henry del Kirkestle shows that one Henry del Moor had land in Preston as early as 1311–12; De Banco R. 190, m. 195. Kirkestle is a frequently recurring surname; e.g. Assize R. 405, m. 4.

Lambert Stodagh in 1428–9 granted to John Moor of Preston a grange in Frecreweind, &c., formerly the property of Sir Christopher Preston; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 227.

Alice widow of Ralph Kekilpenny granted to Robert son of Hugh le Spogase land on Avenham in the town fields of Preston next to land of St. Wilfrid; OO, no. 1162. Henry son of William Simson in 1349 released to Roger Watson a roodland in the field called Avenham between land of B. Wilfrid on either side; ibid. no. 1157.

The Grethill, where the town's windmill formerly stood, is named in a Houghton deed of 1527; Kuerden MSS. iv, p. 11.

Adam son of Adam de Wich in 1335 granted to Robert son of Walter de Preston and Maud his wife lands including 1½ acres on Avenham and ½ acre at Heggrevue; OO, no. 1117. Adam son of Philip de Preston gave land on Ingle-riding, next land of the church, to Roger son of Hugh le Spogase; ibid. no. 1143.

Thomas son and heir of John Russell had in 1527 closes called Rawmoors in Preston; ibid. no. 1111. John Russell and Katherine his wife occur a century earlier (*Final Conc.* iii, 95), while Thomas Russell, clerk, and Maud his wife, daughter of Thomas de Howick, had land in the vill and fields of Preston in 1371; OO, no. 1132.

Lands in Woodholme are mentioned

frequently. Robert son of Roger son of Adam de Preston gave a burgrave, &c., and land in Woodholme and Platfordale to Richard de Ribbleton and Helen his wife; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171. William son of Hugh de Preston gave land in Woodholme to John the Marshal in 1320–3; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 2266. William de Wigan gave land in the same place to Roger de Preston in 1337; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), W.211.

Adam de Deepdale and Maud his wife sold land in 1354; *Final Conc.* ii, 145.

⁹⁴ This plan, in the atlas accompanying Baines' *Directory* of 1825, is reproduced by Fishwick, op. cit.

⁹⁵ In 1802 a tramroad was constructed connecting the terminus of this canal with that of the Leeds and Liverpool branch to 'Summit', west of Brindle. The Ribble was crossed by a slight bridge. The tram wagons ceased running in 1859; Hardwick, op. cit. 386, 480; Hewitson, *Preston*, 198. The bridge is now used for foot passengers.

⁹⁶ Hewitson, op. cit. 199–207. The railway from Preston to Wigan was opened 31 Oct. 1838; this gave access to Liverpool, Manchester and the south. Three railways were opened in 1840— from Preston to Longridge (1 May), to Lancaster (25 June), and to Fleetwood (15 July). The line from Bolton to Chorley was opened in 1841, but owing to difficulties in construction the continuation to Euxton was not ready till 1843, when Preston obtained another route to Manchester.

In 1846 the Fleetwood line opened branches to Lytham and to Blackpool, and the Longridge line was continued by a tunnel to Maudlands. The new line to Blackburn was opened, also a short branch line to the quay by the Ribble. In 1849 the line to Ormskirk and Liverpool was opened, from which a branch to Southport was made in 1855. The West Lancashire Company's direct route to Southport was opened in Sept. 1882.

^{96a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

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ceased to be a township, and the areas of Ribbleson, Grimstargh and Brockholes, and Lea, Ashton, Ingol and Cottam were reduced.

Something has been said of Preston as a port. Dr. Kuerten about 1682 found that a vessel of reasonable burden might be brought up the river to Preston by a knowing and well-skilled pilot.⁹⁷ The Ribble, however, could only be used by small vessels. A company was formed in 1806 to improve the navigation,⁹⁸ and in 1838 was merged in the Ribble Navigation Company, in which Preston Corporation took shares.⁹⁹ The bed of the river was deepened at Preston, the channel seawards was dredged and sea walls were built. A dock was made at Lytham in 1841, and in 1843, owing to the increase of trade, the corporation made a new quay near the border of Ashton. In 1853 additional powers were obtained for the reclamation of tide-washed land.

Though there was a considerable coasting trade,¹⁰⁰ the navigation of the river continued unsatisfactory. The corporation purchased the company's undertaking in 1883,¹⁰¹ and began a comprehensive system of improvement, the river course having since been straightened below the town, and a large dock formed in Ashton was opened in 1892. A small change in the township boundaries followed the alteration of the stream. The channel is kept open by dredging and by a system of retaining walls to prevent silting. The customs port extends from Preston to Hundred End on the south side of the Ribble and as far as the mouth on the north, and thence up to Blackpool.¹⁰²

The parish has not produced many men of distinction. In view of its present industrial position the first place may be given to Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor, who was born in the town of Preston in 1732. After following the trade of barber and wig-maker for thirty years or more, living part of the time at Bolton, he turned his attention to cotton-spinning machinery. He and his assistant are said to have set up a trial machine in a large house at Stonygate, Preston, but his first mill (1771) was built at Nottingham and his second near Wirksworth in Derbyshire. He purchased the manor of Cromford, was made a knight in 1786 and acted as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1786-7. He died in 1792.¹⁰³

The most distinguished of the natives of the place in the world of letters was the late Francis Thompson, a lyrical poet of great genius and splendour of diction. He was the son of a doctor, and born in 1859. He was educated for the priesthood at Ushaw, but renounced that calling, desiring to devote himself to

literature. He fell into destitution, but his talents were recognized and the later years of his life were fruitful. He died in November 1907; in 1910 a memorial tablet was placed on the house where he was born.

Lawrence Claxton or Clarkson, born at Preston in 1615, became a prominent sectary of the Commonwealth times—Presbyterian, Baptist, 'Seeker,' and Muggletonian in turn. He published various tracts and died in 1667.¹⁰⁴

Edward Baynard, M.D., is thought to have been born at Preston in 1641. In 1719 he published a poem entitled *Health*. His daughter Anne was noted for her learning and piety.¹⁰⁵

Josiah Chorley, son of Henry Chorley of Preston, became the Presbyterian minister at Norwich, 1691, till his death, about 1719. He published a metrical index to the Bible.¹⁰⁶

Richard Shepherd, born at Kendal, settled at Preston, where he practised as a physician. He died in 1761, having bequeathed his library to the town, together with a sum for a librarian's salary and the purchase of fresh books. The library, which was to be strictly for works of reference, is now deposited in the Harris Free Library.¹⁰⁷ The erection of this building was due to the trustees of Edmund Robert Harris of Ashton, who was born at Preston in 1804 and died in 1877, he having given them power to establish an institution of public utility in Preston to perpetuate the memory of his father and family.¹⁰⁸ His father was the Rev. Robert Harris, incumbent of St. George's, Preston, from 1797 to 1862. In the Harris Library is preserved also the art collection bequeathed to the town by another native of it, Richard Newsham, 1798-1883.

Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe, who succeeded to the earldom of Derby in 1736, is stated to have been born at Preston in 1689; he served as mayor of the town in 1731. His descendant, the late earl, took the title of Lord Stanley of Preston on being raised to the peerage in 1886, and was guild mayor in 1902.

Arthur Devis, born at Preston about 1711, became a portrait painter, exhibiting at the Free Society of Artists, 1762-80. He died in 1787.¹⁰⁹

William Turner, son of a Nonconformist minister, was born at Preston in 1714, and himself became a minister at Wakefield. He contributed to Priestley's *Theological Repository*. He died in 1794.¹¹⁰

Edward Crane, born at Preston in 1721, was educated at Kendal. He became a Nonconformist minister at Norwich, but died young, in 1749.¹¹¹

⁹⁷ Quoted by Hewitson, *Preston*, 214, from which work the details in the text have for the most part been taken. See also Hardwick, *op. cit.* 391-400.

⁹⁸ *Priv. Act*, 46 Geo. III, cap. 121. In 1821 the river was used by coasters from Liverpool, Kirkcudbright, Dublin, &c., as well as for coal, flats and other small craft. There was a good fishery; Whittle, *Preston*, 26, 27. A list of trading vessels, the largest being of 130 tons, is given 1598, 1645.

⁹⁹ The first steamboat on the Ribble appeared about 1829; the second, built at Preston, in 1834.

¹⁰⁰ 'Not very long ago steamers sailed between Liverpool and Preston, carrying grain principally. . . Formerly considerable quantities of iron were

brought by water to Preston. There was also a large china-clay traffic up the river. The outward cargoes of the vessels consisted mainly of coal from the Wigan district'; Hewitson, *op. cit.* (1883), 224.

¹⁰¹ *Loc. Act*, 46 & 47 Vict. cap. 115, &c.

¹⁰² In 1826 Preston was a creek of the port of Lancaster; in 1839 it was joined with Fleetwood, and became independent in 1843.

¹⁰³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* In Lancashire he built a mill near Chorley, but it was destroyed by the populace in 1779 in spite of the protection of police and military.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.* A Lawrence Clarkson, son of Henry, appears among the burgesses

of 1622 and 1642; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 88, 97.

¹⁰⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*; *Preston Guild R.* 127.

¹⁰⁷ Hewitson, *op. cit.* 294-6.

¹⁰⁸ The trustees gave £100,000 in all, of which £70,000 was for the building and the rest for books and endowment. The corporation gave the site. The trustees also gave £40,000 to found the Harris Institute, a successor of the Institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge, founded in 1849. A third large gift resulted in the Harris Orphanage in Fulwood.

¹⁰⁹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 10-12.

¹¹¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*



PRESTON CHURCH c. 1829

(From a drawing by W. Westall, A.R.A., engraved by Edward Finden)



PRESTON CHURCH c. 1796

(From a drawing by W. Orme)

William Gregory Sharrock, born at Preston in 1742, became a Benedictine monk. He was consecrated in 1781 as coadjutor to Bishop Walmesley, with the title of Bishop of Telmessus, and in 1797 succeeded him as vicar apostolic of the western district, acting till his death in 1809.¹¹⁹

Thomas Jackson, who took the surname of Calvert in 1819, was born at Preston in 1775. He became Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Norrisian Professor in the university, and Warden of Manchester. He died in 1840.¹²⁰

Charles Hardwick was born at Preston in 1817, being son of an innkeeper there. He acquired distinction as an antiquary, and his history of his native town, issued in 1857, has been frequently quoted in the present account. He died in 1889.¹²¹

Robert Cornthwaite, born in 1818, became (Roman Catholic) Bishop of Beverley in 1861, and on the division of the diocese in 1878 was appointed to the Leeds portion. He died in 1890.

William Dobson, born at Preston in 1820, and educated at the local grammar school, was editor of the *Preston Chronicle*, and wrote on local antiquities. He died in 1884.¹²²

Robert Gradwell, son of a Preston alderman, was born in the town in 1825, and after education at Ushaw became assistant priest at St. Augustine's, Preston, and from 1860 till his death in 1906 was stationed at Cloughton-on-Brock. He was a domestic prelate to Leo XIII. He was of antiquarian tastes, and published a life of St. Patrick and various essays.¹²³

John Samuel Raven, landscape painter, was son of the Rev. Thomas Raven, minister of Holy Trinity Church in Preston, and was born in the town in 1829. He was drowned at Harlech, while bathing, in 1877.¹²⁴

Some other worthies are noticed in the accounts of the various townships.

The church¹²⁵ of *ST. JOHN THE CHURCH DIVINE* stands in the middle of the town, on the south side of Church Street, and is a handsome building in the style of the 14th century, erected in 1853-5. The former church which stood on the same site was a low 16th-century structure, consisting of chancel, clearstoried nave of four bays, with north and south aisles, and west tower, but before its demolition it had under-

gone many changes and alterations. In 1644-5 the decay of the building was such that a levy of £30, which had been previously ordered, but a great part of which had not been paid, was increased by an additional £20. Pews were erected in the 17th century, and a rough plan of the seating c. 1650, showing the pulpit in the middle of the nave on the south side, has been preserved.¹²⁶ In 1671 the interior had 'become foule and uncomely,' and efforts were made to 'adorn and beautify' it, but the churchwardens were desired to get the work done 'as well and as cheap as they could.' In 1680 four pinnacles were ordered to be set upon the steeple and 'the weathercock to be placed handsomely in the middle,' and some time before 1682 a clock and chimes were placed in the tower. Towards the end of the 17th century Dr. Kuerden describes the building as 'spacious, well-built, or rather re-edified,'¹²⁷ but during the 18th century the church was allowed to fall into decay to such an extent¹²⁸ that on 7 February 1770 the entire roof fell in, and in consequence the north and south walls had to be taken down and the nave rebuilt.¹²⁹ In 1811 the tower, which had for some time been in an unsafe condition, was pulled down to the level of the church roof, and was left in that state till 1814, when it was rebuilt. The chancel was rebuilt by Sir Henry Philip Hoghton in 1817.¹³⁰ An account of the building written in 1821¹³¹ describes the body or nave as containing three aisles, with the royal arms where the rood formerly stood. 'Two chapels exist, the Lea chapel and Wall's chapel. . . . The mayor has a grand throne erected on the right corner from the altar. . . . The galleries are supported by eight Gothic arches, the pillars of an octagon shape. The front gallery facing the altar contains a well-tuned organ. . . . The spiral pulpit and reading desk is finely constructed of solid oak and supported by four pillars.' A view of the church about 1845¹³² shows the walls of chancel, nave and aisles to have been embattled, with lean-to roofs to the aisles, those of the chancel and nave being hidden behind the parapets. The clearstory windows were square-headed and of three lights, but those in the aisles had segmental heads, and the chancel was lit with tall pointed windows of three lights, the mullions crossing in the heads. The tower was lofty and had an embattled parapet with clustered angle pinnacles.¹³³

¹¹⁹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xlii, 131. He wrote some tracts.

¹²⁰ He published sermons; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Wardens of Manch.* (Chet. Soc.), 178-83.

¹²¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹²² *Ibid.*

¹²³ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*, 1907.

¹²⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹²⁵ See T. C. Smith, *Rec. of the Parish Church of Preston in Amounderness*, 1892. The mediaeval invocation was St. Wilfrid. The rector of St. Wilfrid's, Preston, was defendant in 1242; De Banco R. 332, m. 149. The church was regularly called St. Wilfrid's, as may be seen by subsequent notes, but in the 16th century and later the name is found as Winifred.

The change to St. John the Divine is said to have been made at the end of the 16th century.

There was in early times a St. John the Baptist's Weind or street (*vicus*), leading perhaps to lands held by the Knights Hospitallars; *Cockersand Chartul.*

(Chet. Soc.), i, 222, 219; Kuerden MSS. iii, P.7 (1340). 'St. John's Weind' is said to have been the old name of Titebarn Street.

¹²⁷ It is reproduced in Smith, op. cit. 247, and in Fishwick's *Hist. of Preston*, 114. A large space at the south-east corner of the nave is marked 'The ancient burying place of the Lords of Hoghton and Lea.' This was usually known as the Lea chapel. At the time of the demolition of the old church in 1853 notes were made of several carvings on the backs of the pews. They are given in Fishwick, op. cit. 115, and bear various dates (1626, 1630, 1694) and initials. Many of the oak panels were elaborately carved. Coats of arms emblazoned on the windows of the church about 1580 are recorded in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), vi, 271; xiv, 204. These have been imitated in the windows of the present church.

¹²⁸ Quoted by Fishwick, op. cit.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*

¹³⁰ In Nov. 1769 the church was

reported to be in imminent danger and the churchwardens were ordered to contract for its taking down and rebuilding. The nave roof fell in, however, before anything was done.

¹³¹ At a meeting held 9 Feb. 1770 'the roof and all the pillars on the north side of the church were reported to have fallen down and the rubbish was ordered to be cleared away and a proper person obtained to inspect the present state of the church.' The rebuilding was more or less on the old lines; the estimate of cost was £1,006.

¹³² Hardwick, *Hist. of Preston*, 462, where it is further stated that the quire was renovated in 1821.

¹³³ Peter Whittle, *Hist. of Preston*, 55, quoted by Fishwick, op. cit. 117.

¹³⁴ Drawn by William Physick. Reproduced in Fishwick, op. cit. 116.

¹³⁵ Glynn's description, undated, but probably written about this time, is as follows: 'A large church originally of plain Perpendicular work, much modernized

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Showing fresh symptoms of decay in the middle of the 19th century, the whole of the building, with the exception of the lower part of the tower, was pulled down in 1853,¹²² and a new church erected on the old foundations.

The present building,¹²³ which was finished in 1855, consists of chancel with south chapel, clearstoried nave with north and south aisles and west tower and spire, with north and south entrances in the angles between the tower and aisles. The building is a good example of modern Gothic and is built of Longridge stone. The church was rescaled in 1867¹²⁹ and a new reredos was erected in 1871. In 1885 an organ chamber was built in the north side of the chancel and vestries were added on the south side of the chapel. There are galleries over the north and south aisles and at the west end.

All the mural tablets and brasses which were in the old church in 1853 have been preserved, but with the exception of the Bushell brass at the west end of the north aisle they are of little interest and of no antiquity.¹³⁰ This brass, to the memory of Seth Bushell, a woollen draper who died in 1623, was discovered when the old building was pulled down, and is in two pieces, one bearing a quaintly drawn figure and the other the inscription. Both plates fell into private hands and were not restored to the church till 1900, when they were fixed in their present position.¹³¹ The Hoghton memorials in the quire comprise mural monuments to Sir Henry Hoghton (d. 1768) and his first and third wives, Mary Boughton (d. February 1719-20) and Susannah Butterworth (d. 1772), and to Ann Boughton, his sister-in-law (d. 1715),¹³² who are all there interred, and there are tablets to the memory of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton (d. 1862), who is buried at Anglesea, near Gosport, and Sir Henry de Hoghton (d. 1876), who is buried in the Bold chapel at Farnworth.

There is a ring of eight bells cast by T. Mears in 1814.¹³³ The commissioners of Edward VI reported that there were four bells,¹³⁴ besides one lent by Sir Richard Hoghton, kt. In 1711 an order was

given to collect in the parish for a new set of eight bells, which were afterwards cast by Rudhall. The fourth bell of an older peal had been recast in 1696, the seventh was recast in 1737.

The plate¹³⁵ consists of a flagon and small paten of 1705, both inscribed 'The gift of the Right Hon. John, Lord Gower, Baron of Stritman, 1705'; a flagon and two large patens of 1708, all inscribed 'The gift of Madame Margery Rawstorne, widow, of Preston, to the Church of Preston, 1708'; a flagon of 1719, purchased by order of the vestry, inscribed 'Preston Lanc¹⁷¹⁹' and round the bottom 'St. John the Evangelist, Parish of Preston'; a flagon of 1725 purchased by subscription, inscribed at the bottom 'Thos. Astley, Robert Walsham, churchwardens, 1725'; and four chalices, two of 1729 and two of 1785, all without inscriptions. There is also a wine-strainer inscribed 'The Parish Church of Preston, 1819.'

The early registers have been lost or destroyed. Except for two pages dated 1603 the existing registers begin in October 1611, and from that date to the end of 1631 have been printed.¹³⁶ In 1821 the following books were chained to the pillars of the tower archway: *The Homilies, Bible, Foxe's Martyrs and Synopsis Papismi*.¹³⁷

The churchyard was enlarged in 1804. The oldest dated stone, of 1619, having become indecipherable has been replaced by an exact copy of the original. The old churchyard cross is named in a will dated 1551.¹³⁸

It is possible that a church at **ADWOWSON** Preston was one of those holy places deserted by the British clergy on the approach of the destroying English of Northumbria and about 670 granted with lands by the Ribble and elsewhere to St. Wilfrid.¹³⁹ Though its existence may be implied in the reference to churches in *Amounderness in Domesday Book*,¹⁴⁰ the first express record of it is that in the grant of Roger of Poitou to the abbey of Sées in 1094, by which he gave it the church of Preston with the tithe of his demesne and fishery, also 2 oxgangs of land and all the tithes of the

and partially rebuilt. It has a lofty west tower with crocketed pinnacles, nave, aisles and chancel. The tower and chancel are modern in imitation of Perpendicular work. The nave and aisles are embattled, the nave divided from each aisle by four lofty pointed arches rising from octagonal columns, the capitals of which are much encroached on by the side galleries. The clerestory windows are square-headed of three lights. Those of the aisles have chiefly depressed arches and tracery of three lights. The chancel is tolerably large but rebuilt in poor style. The interior, though spacious, is as usual encumbered with galleries, and there are some poor modern Gothic fittings. The organ pretty good'; *Churches of Lancs.* 38. Hardwick (*Hist. of Preston*, 462) says: 'The pretensions of the old church to architectural beauty or even character were so ambiguous that it was sometimes quoted in derision as an excellent specimen of "joiners' Gothic".'

¹²² Plans and elevations of the old church as it existed in 1853 are given in Smith, op. cit. 248-9.

¹²³ Designed by Edward Hugh Sellard. ¹²⁹ There was a rearrangement of seats in the quire in 1885.

¹³⁰ The inscriptions are given in full in

Smith, op. cit. 258-66, and in Fishwick, op. cit. 121-3.

¹³¹ The figure was in the possession of Mr. T. Harrison Myres and the inscription in that of Mr. F. J. Holland, both of Preston. These gentlemen restored them to the church. The brass is illustrated in Thornely, *Brasses of Lancs. and Ches.* 272, in Smith, op. cit. 258, and Fishwick, op. cit. 120.

¹³² There is a small tablet inscribed, 'Sir Henry de Hoghton, bart., in his will expressed his desire that no person should be interred under any of the four stones which cover the remains of Dame Mary, his first lady, Miss Ann Boughton, her sister, himself, and Dame Susannah, his last lady.'

¹³³ The inscriptions (in addition to the weight and name of maker) are as follows: (1) 'Venite exultemus Domino.' (2) '4 June 1814, foundation laid by Sir H. P. Hoghton, bart., lay rector and patron.' (3) '4 June 4, 54 George III, the king's birthday: Vivat Rex.' (4) 'June 4, 1814, account received of the Treaty of Peace.' (5) 'The Rev. James Penny, vicar; the Rev. Wm. Towne, curate, 1814.' (6) 'Rich. Newsham, esq., mayor, 1814.' (7) 'Jno. Green, Jno. Fallowfield, Jno. Grimbaldston, Hen. Heaton,

Jas. Middlehurst, Jno. Harrison, churchwardens, 1814.' (8) 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Resurgant.'

¹³⁴ In 1602 Thomas Woodruff was admitted Burgess on condition of ringing the day bell and curfew for the summer season during his life; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 64. The ringing of these bells was maintained till recent times.

¹³⁵ The list of church ornaments considered necessary in 1659 is printed by Smith, op. cit. 253. It includes two silver bowls with covers. In 1660 there were five pewter flagons 'to be used at the time of the Sacrament.'

¹³⁶ In Smith's *Preston Church*, 83-224. In this work are also contained extracts from the records of the 'Four and Twenty Gentlemen' afterwards (1770) known as the Select Vestry who governed the parish. Lists of churchwardens are also given.

¹³⁷ T. C. Smith, op. cit. 265.

¹³⁸ George Crook desired to be buried 'in the south side of the churchyard, high unto the cross'; cited by Fishwick, *Preston*, 124.

¹³⁹ *Hist. Ch. of York* (Rolls Ser.), i, 25.

¹⁴⁰ *P.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.



PRESTON PARISH CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



whole parish.¹⁴¹ Together with Roger's other possessions the advowson reverted to the Crown in 1102.¹⁴² It was included in the grant of the hundred to Theobald Walter about 1191,¹⁴³ but claimed by the Abbot of Sées. By a compromise made in 1196 the advowson was resigned to Theobald, but the rector was to pay 10 marks yearly to the Prior of Lancaster.¹⁴⁴ After King John's accession the advowson reverted to the Crown,¹⁴⁵ and as part of the honour of Lancaster descended to the earls and dukes.

Thomas Earl of Lancaster in 1316 had leave to appropriate the rectory,¹⁴⁶ but his purpose, whatever it may have been, does not seem to have been carried further¹⁴⁷; and it was not till July 1400 that an appropriation was made by Henry IV in favour of the new collegiate church of St. Mary at Leicester, known as the college of Newark; a vicarage was to be endowed and a sum of money distributed annually to the poor.¹⁴⁸ After the confiscation of such colleges in 1546-8 the rectory remained in the Crown¹⁴⁹ until 1607, when it was sold to Sir Richard Hoghton, the advowson of the vicarage being included.¹⁵⁰ His family, retaining the rectory, sold the advowson of the vicarage in 1828 to Hulme's Trustees,¹⁵¹ the present patrons.

About 1222-6 the value of the rectory was esti-

mated at 50 marks,¹⁵² and in 1297 at double that sum,¹⁵³ this agreeing with the *Valor* of 1292.¹⁵⁴ Within thirty years, however, owing to the havoc wrought by the Scottish invasions, the taxation was reduced to 35 marks.¹⁵⁵ The ninth of sheaves, &c., assessed in 1341, shows a recovery.¹⁵⁶ In 1527 the rectory was thought to be worth £42 a year and the vicarage £20,¹⁵⁷ and this estimate is almost the same as that of the *Valor* of 1535¹⁵⁸; it appears, however, that the vicar had to pay the ancient 10 marks rent to the Abbess of Syon, who had taken the place of the Abbot of Sées.¹⁵⁹ After the sale of the rectory in 1607, a rent of £45 3s. 8d. had to be paid to the Crown by the lay rector, but in 1630 the value of the tithes was estimated as £309.¹⁶⁰

The vicarage about 1620 had an annual value of £66.¹⁶¹ In 1650, on account of the 'distracted, troublesome times,' it was not worth so much, but the vicar, one of the leading Puritan divines, had £50 from the Committee of Plundered Ministers and another £50 from the duchy revenues, as one of the four itinerant preachers.¹⁶² The vicar in 1705 certified that he had £53, but the true value was nearly double, though part was precarious.¹⁶³ The income has greatly increased in modern times and is now returned as £802 net.¹⁶⁴

¹⁴¹ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290.

¹⁴² This is an inference from the later history, but the matter is not clear, for Roger's grant, including Preston, was confirmed by John when Count of Mortain, i.e. before 1193; *ibid.* 298.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.* 434-5. To justify Theobald Walter's claim Preston must have been included among the 'advowsons of churches' not recorded by name.

¹⁴⁴ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 6. The monks, described as tenants, retained the church of Poulton, but surrendered Preston. Each clerk presented to the church was to promise to pay the 10 marks annuity.

¹⁴⁵ From the list of rectors it will be seen that John presented in 1201 and 1202.

¹⁴⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 512. He may have intended to bestow it on Whalley Abbey. In a later petition from the abbey to the Archbishop of York the abbot and monks state that they have obtained the church, so far as a layman could give it, from Henry Earl of Lancaster, and pray for its appropriation to their house, undertaking to pay a vicar £20 a year; Whitaker, *Whalley* (ed. Nicholls), i, 163-9. The abbot's initial is printed as C.

¹⁴⁷ In 1354 it was found that it would not be to the king's injury that the advowson of the church of Preston—including, it would seem, the whole rectory worth £100—should be appropriated to St. Mary's Collegiate Church at Leicester; *Inq. p.m.* 28 Edw. III (2nd nov.), no. 2. The scheme was not carried through, as the Dukes of Lancaster continued to present to the church.

¹⁴⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 341. The New College (or Newark) was founded in 1355; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iii, 585.

¹⁴⁹ The appropriation was in 1401 confirmed by Boniface IX; *ibid.* v, 411; vi, 110.

¹⁵⁰ In 1520 the Dean and Chapter of the New College of our Blessed Lady of Leicester demised to Richard Hesketh for twenty-five years the parsonage of Preston with its demesne and glebe land and the

chapel of Broughton at a rent of £40 and 37s. Thomas Hesketh, brother and heir of Richard, afterwards demised it to Sir Alexander Osbaldeston at a rent of £52 3s. 8d. for the use of Thomas's son Robert; Towneley MS. DD, no. 231. Robert Hesketh in 1531 procured a fresh lease from the college for a term of forty years at the old rent of £40 and 37s.; *ibid.* no. 384. Various disputes arising out of these and other grants are related in Smith, *op. cit.* 14-19.

¹⁴⁹ Certain possessions of Newark College at Preston seem to have been granted with other church property to Richard Venables and others in 1549; *Pat. 3 Edw. VI*, pt. ix. The rectory with the advowson was probably leased for short terms, judging from the changes of patrons. In 1569-70 Christopher Anderton of Lostock transferred to John Bold of North Meols the advowson of Preston; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 225, m. 7; 227, m. 5 d. Thurstan Anderton in 1592 granted the same to Henry Bold, who in 1596 transferred it to Richard Hoghton; *De Hoghton D.*

¹⁵⁰ *Pat. 5 Jas. I*, pt. xiii. The rectory of Preston and the advowson of the vicarage were included in the Hoghton properties in 1616; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 317, m. 7.

¹⁵¹ The De. Hoghton D. show that Thomas Hoghton had in 1587 procured a lease of the rectory from the Crown.

¹⁵² Smith, *op. cit.* 6. It appears from a fine of 1772 that the rectory and advowson of Preston were in that year sold or mortgaged to William Shaw, jun., by Sir Henry Hoghton; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 387, m. 114.

¹⁵³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 120. ¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 298.

¹⁵⁵ *Pop. Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307; £66 12s. 4d.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 327; £23 6s. 8d. The pension payable to the Abbot of Sées is not mentioned.

¹⁵⁷ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 37. The inquiry was made at Preston. The borough, which was excepted, was worth 7 marks and the rest of the parish 28

marks and 20d. The several townships paid as follows: Ashton, £1 16s. 8d.; Lea, £2 6s. 8d.; Broughton, £3 13s. 4d.; Barton, £3 6s. 8d.; Haighton, £1 8s. 4d.; Grimsargh, £1 10s.; Brockholes, £1 1s. 8d.; Elston, £1 8s. 4d.; Ribbleson, £1 1s. 8d.; Fishwick the same; in all, £18 15s.

The reasons given why the 100 marks was not reached were that the excepted revenues were considerable (tithes of hay £10, other small tithes 15 marks, oblations, &c., 5 marks, glebe 25s.), and that by the destruction wrought by the Scots and other insupportable charges daily increasing there were waste lands in the parish causing a loss of 28 marks to the tax; in all, £43 5s.

¹⁵⁸ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bde. 5, no. 15.

¹⁵⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iv, 169; the rent received by Newark College was £41 17s.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.* v, 262; the net value was £15 4s. The manse and garden were valued at 2s., the vicarial tithes at £7 11s. 4d., and the oblations and Easter roll at £14 16s. 8d.

¹⁶¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 144-5. In 1670 a rent of £45 was paid to the Crown for the rectory by Sir Richard Hoghton and Edward Rigby; *Pat. 22 Chas. II.*

¹⁶² *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 146. ¹⁶³ *Ibid.* The endowment of the vicarage included cottage and barn, with 14 acres of glebe, small tithes of the whole parish, and the corn tithes also in Ribbleson, but in some cases a prescriptive rent limited the amounts payable.

A terrier of the glebe lands of the vicarage made in 1663 and a table of Easter dues of about the same time are printed in Smith, *op. cit.* 12.

¹⁶⁴ *Gastrell, Novina Ceir.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 461. The vicar paid £4 to the curate of Broughton.

¹⁶⁵ *Manch. Div. Dir.* The old vicarage was in the street so called, off Tithebarn Street, to the north of the church. The present house, at Eastcliff, was built in 1846.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The following is a list of the incumbents :—

Instituted	Name	RECTORS	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1153-60 . .	William ¹⁶⁰		—	—
c. 1190	Robert ¹⁶⁰		—	—
c. 1196	Adomar de la Roche ¹⁶¹		Theobald Walter . . .	—
25 Feb. 1200-1 .	Randle de la Tour ¹⁶¹		The King	—
18 July 1201 . .	Mr. Peter Russinol ¹⁶⁰		"	—
oc. 1219-40 . .	Amery des Roches ¹⁷⁰		"	d. P. Russinol
3 July 1243 . .	William de Haverhill ¹⁷¹		"	—
25 Aug. 1252 . .	Arnulf ¹⁷²		"	d. W. de Haverhill
22 May 1256 . .	Henry de Wingham ¹⁷³		"	d. Arnulf
20 June 1262 . .	Walter de Merton ¹⁷⁴		"	d. Bp. Wingham
oc. 1286-94 . .	Aubrey de Roseris ¹⁷⁵		—	—
oc. 1306	Eustace de Cottesbach ¹⁷⁶		—	—
oc. 1312	James de Fairford ¹⁷⁷		—	—
1321	Thurstan de Holland ¹⁷⁸		Thomas Earl of Lanc. .	exch. J. de Fairford
24 Sept. 1348 . .	Henry de Walton ¹⁷⁹		Henry Earl of Lanc. .	—

¹⁶⁰ William the priest of Preston was first witness to an important charter; *Farrer*, op. cit. 121, 125.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.* 361. He is called only Robert de Preston, but is one of a number of witnesses, all apparently clergymen. In another ecclesiastical deed of 1193 he appears as Master Robert de Preston; *Lawr. Cl. (Chet. Soc.)*, i, 111.

¹⁶² After making the settlement with the Abbot of Sees recorded in the text, Theobald Walter presented Adomar de la Roche; *ibid.* ii, 519.

¹⁶³ *Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.)*, 101.

The dates in the first column are often those of presentation, the institutions not being known.

¹⁶⁴ *Rot. Lit. Pat. (Rec. Com.)*, 14. He was precentor of York in 1213; *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 154. The statement that Peter was dead in 1222 shows that the Master Peter de Russinol who occurs later must be a different person.

¹⁶⁵ He was nephew of the Bishop of Winchester and is said to have been presented by Henry III; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 120 (where he is called Henry). Americus, rector of Preston, had letters of protection in 1219 and 1222; *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, pp. 199, 336. He occurs again in 1228, when Herbert the clerk and other guardians of the church had letters of protection; *ibid.* 1225-32, p. 189. He was still rector in 1240, when he claimed Chipping as a chapel of Preston; *Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.)*, 110, 111.

¹⁶⁶ Haverhill was one of the king's clerks in 1223, as appears by the Patent Rolls, the calendars containing many references to him. He became the king's treasurer and died in 1252. He was a canon of St. Paul's; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 400. According to T. C. Smith (op. cit. 9, 26) he was presented to Preston 3 July 1243, referring to Pat. 27 Hen. III, m. 3. The entry does not appear in the printed calendar, where instead it is recorded that on 22 July 1243 Guy de Russinol (Rousillon) was presented to Preston; *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 387. Guy was the king's clerk and kinsman (*Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 201) and there are a number of references to him in the Patent Rolls.

There is probably some error, for in 1226 the church of Preston was of the king's presentation. William de Haverhill, the treasurer, was rector, and it was worth 140 marks a year; *Assize R.* 404, m. 19 d.

A papal dispensation to hold two additional benefices was given to William de Haverhill in 1244; *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 211.

¹⁶⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, p. 149; he was archdeacon of 'Tours' or Thouars. Matthew Paris, whose description must be considered that of a hostile partisan, says that Arnulf was a Poitevin and chaplain to Geoffrey de Lusignan, the king's brother, and played the fool to amuse the king and court, being a disgrace to the priesthood; 'we have seen him pelting the king, his brother Geoffrey, and other nobles while walking in the orchard of St. Albans with turf, stones and apples, and pressing the juice of grapes in their eyes, like one devoid of sense'; *Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.)*, v, 329. Such behaviour, though undignified, does not seem vicious.

Arnulf was also a prebendary of York; *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, p. 414.

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.* p. 471. He was an important public official, becoming keeper of the great seal 1255-9, and held a number of benefices and dignities, including the rectory of Kirkham. He became Bishop of London in 1259, but retained Preston, Kirkham and some other churches till his death in 1262. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Foss, Judges*; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 285, &c.

In 1254 Henry de Wingham, subdeacon, one of the king's clerks, was made a papal chaplain; *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 300. There are several other privileges and dispensations recorded for him in the same volume, including permission (in 1259) to hold for five years all the benefices he had at the time of his election to the see of London; *ibid.* 366.

¹⁶⁹ *Pat. 46 Hen. III*, m. 9 (quoted by Smith, op. cit. 31). This, the most famous of the rectors of Preston, was also a great State officer holding many ecclesiastical preferments. He was Chancellor of England 1261-3 and again 1272-4, being made Bishop of Rochester in 1274. He founded Merton Coll., Ox. He was drowned while crossing the Medway in 1277. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Foss, Judges*; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 561, &c.

Walter de Merton, chancellor of the Bishop of Durham, obtained a papal dispensation in 1246; *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 225.

¹⁷⁰ Protections were granted him in 1286 and 1294; *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 249; 1292-1301, p. 121. He occurs

also in pleadings of 1292, the surname in one case being given as De Roscys; *Assize R.* 408, m. 39 d., 99, 24.

He made a gift to Henry de Haydock of Ashton in return for land in Dobcroft given to Preston Church; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, C 25.

¹⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 457; 'Preston' may be an error for Prescot (q.v.), but Eustace was defendant in a plea regarding land in Preston in 1305; *De Banco R.* 153, m. 206 d.

¹⁷² The name is also given as Fairstead. In Jan. 1311-12 letters dimissory were granted by the Archbishop of York to James de Fairford, rector of Preston in Amounderness; note by J. P. Earwaker, Raines MSS. (from the York records). James de Fairford is named as the immediate predecessor of Thurstan de Holland, rector in 1323, in a claim for tithes by the Prior of Lancaster; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 448.

¹⁷³ Thurstan de Holland is stated to have exchanged the rectory of Hanbury for Preston with James de Fairford; the reference given is Add. MS. 6065, fol. 267 (*Fishwick, Preston*).

As Thurstan is often named in pleadings, &c., it is probable that he, unlike most of the other rectors, was resident. He when eighteen (about 1314) accepted the rectory of Hanbury, and obtained a papal dispensation in 1319 to retain it, his intercessor being Thomas Earl of Lancaster; *Cal. Papal Letters*, ii, 189.

The Abbot of Sees' claim against Thurstan for the annuity of 10 marks, already recorded, occurs in the Plea Rolls from 1325 onwards; *De Banco R.* 258, m. 140; 292, m. 257; 300, m. 185.

Thurstan de Holland occurs as rector down to the beginning of 1348; *ibid.* 350, m. 20; 353, m. 302.

¹⁷⁴ For the presentations about this time reference is given to Torre's Registers of the Archdeacons of Richmond; *Fishwick's Preston*.

Henry de Walton was of the family of Walton-le-Dale, and became Archdeacon of Richmond in 1349 by papal provision, he then holding the church of Preston and canopies at Salisbury and York; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iii, 290. There are many other references to him in the same volume, including dispensations from residence and for further benefices, &c. He incurred sentence of excommunication in 1357, but it was suspended; *ibid.* iii, 584. See also *Le Neve, Fasti*, iii, 138, &c.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PRESTON

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
9 Dec. 1359	Robert de Burton ¹⁸⁰	Henry Duke of Lanc.	d. H. de Walton
oc. 1369	John de Charneles ¹⁸¹	—	—
13 Oct. 1374	Ralph de Erghum, D.C.L. ¹⁸¹	John Duke of Lanc.	—
? 1380-99	John de Yarburch ¹⁸³	—	—
1399	William de Stevington ¹⁸⁴	—	—

VICARS

? 1400	Richard Walton ¹⁸⁵	—	—
17 Jan. 1418-19	John White ¹⁸⁶	New Coll., Leicester	d. R. Walton
26 Apr. 1421	John York <i>alias</i> Legeard ¹⁸⁷	"	res. J. White
6 Mar. 1451-2	Thomas Tunstall ¹⁸⁸	"	d. J. York
9 Sept. 1454	Robert Cowell ¹⁸⁹	—	exch. T. Tunstall
oc. 1482-1501	Thomas Bolton ¹⁹⁰	—	—
c. 1516	Robert Singleton ¹⁹¹	Sir A. Osbaldeston	d. T. Bolton
oc. 1548-62	Nicholas Bradshaw, LL.B. ¹²²	—	—
22 Oct. 1563	Roger Chorley ¹⁹³	Thomas Packet	d. N. Bradshaw
15 Sept. 1566	Leonard Chorley ¹⁹⁴	William Chorley	d. R. Chorley
12 Sept. 1572	Nicholas Daniel, B.D. ¹⁹⁵	John Bold	res. L. Chorley
15 Sept. 1580	Thomas Wall ¹⁹⁶	"	res. N. Daniel

¹⁸⁰ An abstract of the will of Robert de Burton, rector of Preston, dated at Leicester Abbey, 16 Jan. 1360, is given from Gibbon's *Early Lanc. Wills*, 23, by T. C. Smith, op. cit. 35. No benefice or dignity except Preston is named.

Another Robert de Burton had several preferments; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iii, 241, &c.

¹⁸¹ He was rector in 1369, when he complained that various persons had broken his close at Preston; *De Banco R.* 435, m. 368.

John de Charneles had canonicies at York and Lichfield, and dispensations for benefices, &c.; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iii, 92 (1422), &c. He died in 1374; *Le Neve, Fasti*, i, 591.

¹⁸² Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 389. Ralph de Erghum (Arkholme) was chancellor of John of Gaunt and became Bishop of Salisbury (1375) and Bath (1388). He had various canonicies, &c.; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iv, 167, 215, &c.; *Le Neve, Fasti*, ii, 600; i, 139, &c.

¹⁸³ John de Yarburch became canon of York in 1385 and exchanged for a canonry at St. Paul's in 1395, resigning the latter in 1400; *ibid.* iii, 205; ii, 380. He, being in his fifty-eighth year and unable from his infirmities to reside at Preston, received a papal dispensation for non-residence there in 1397; *Cal. Papal Letters*, v, 22. He was a clerk of the Duke of Lancaster's in 1378; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 262. In 1399 he became one of the prebendaries of the New College at Leicester; *ibid.* 1399-1401, p. 13.

An incident of his time may be recorded here. One John Robinson Atkinson of Balderston having killed Thomas Banastre at Preston in May 1395, fled to the church for safety. Acknowledging his crime before the king's coroner he was, about a month later, allowed to go on abjuring the realm. He was pardoned in 1397; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc.* 1/3, no. 80.

¹⁸⁴ He resigned in order to allow the dean and canons to take possession; *Cal. Papal Letters*, vi, 110. The date is not given, but it must have been before 1406 and may have been in 1400.

¹⁸⁵ Richard Walton was vicar of Preston in 1400 if a deed preserved by Kuerden is rightly dated; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 250, no. 25. In Harl. MS. 2042 (fol. 168) what seems to be the same deed bears the years 3 Hen. IV and 3 Hen. V. He was

a Burgess of Preston by hereditary right in 1415; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 7.

In an undated deed (c. 1410) Magota widow of William Walton of Walton-le-Dale granted certain lands to her son Richard Walton, vicar of St. Wilfrid's, Preston; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, p. 118, no. 26.

¹⁸⁶ Raines MSS. xxii, 395.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.* xx, 397. He occurs in local charters and pleadings; e.g. Add. MS. 32107, no. 2292; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 2, m. 1; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 21.

¹⁸⁸ Raines MSS. xxii, 379. The vicarage fell vacant on 18 Feb. 1451-2 by the death of John York *alias* Legeard, and on inquiry it was found that the Dean and Chapter of New College, Leicester, were patrons. Tunstall is named in a local deed; Add. MS. 32107, no. 552, 2953.

¹⁸⁹ Raines MSS. xxii, 379. Cowell had been rector of Thurnby, Linc. dioc., to which Tunstall went. Robert Cowell was in a Burgess at the guild of 1459; *Preston Guild R.* 12. His name occurs in local deeds down to 1473; e.g. *Kuerden MSS.* iii, W 8 (no. 95), K 2.

¹⁹⁰ Thomas Bolton, vicar, was one of the witnesses to the will (dated 1482) of Richard Taylor, who desired his body to be buried in St. Wilfrid's Church; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 396, T. Thomas 'Berton' was vicar in 1483-4; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, R 14. He is again named as Thomas Bolton in 1486; Add. MS. 32107, no. 363. The king, apparently in 1498, leased to Thomas Bolton for thirty years the vicarage of the parish church of Preston; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxi, 56 a/d. There is nothing to show how the vicarage had come into the king's hands. Thomas Bolton was still rector in 1501; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 542.

¹⁹¹ By inquiry made in 1527 it was found that the church was appropriated to the college of 'New Work', Leicester, and that the vicar was Robert Singleton, who had held it for eleven years; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bdlc. 5, no. 15.

Sir Alexander Osbaldeston in 1494 obtained a grant of the next presentation from the College of Newark, Leicester, and presented Robert son of John Singleton some time between 1515 and 1522. The grant was disputed, but on trial upheld; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 195, printed by Smith, op. cit. 15-16. A writ in this case was issued 8 Oct. 1516,

the church being then vacant; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* 8 Hen. VIII, Lent.

Robert Singleton was vicar in 1535; *Valor*, v, 262. One of the names became archbishop of St. Martin's, Dover, in 1535; *ibid.* i, 95. He was a correspondent of Cromwell's; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, x, 612, 640. The same or another graduated at Oxford (M.A. 1527) and became rector of Potts Grove, Beds., 1549; *Foster, Alumni*.
¹⁹² Nicholas Bradshaw was in 1535 one of the canons of the Newark College; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iv, 171. The inventory of church goods at Preston in 1552, signed by him, shows a fair number of vestments, &c., remaining. There was also a 'painted cloth which was about the sepulchre'; T. C. Smith, op. cit. 252-3. The name is given as James Bradshaw in *Chet. Misc.* (new ser.), i, 3. He occurs as vicar of Preston in the Chester visitation lists of 1548 and 1562. In the latter it is said he 'appeared and subscribed.' *Mortu* is marked against his name.

¹⁹³ In the visitation list of 1563 he was curate of Chorley and vicar of Preston. He was buried at Chorley 26 July 1566.

The names of patrons and dates of institution from this period are taken from papers in the Dioc. Rec. Chester.

¹⁹⁴ Compounded for first-fruits 26 Oct. 1566; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 409.

One of this name was B.A. at Oxford 1571, and afterwards (1581) a barrister; *Foster, Alumni*. He seems to have become Recorder of Liverpool 1602-20; *Picton, Munic. Rec.* i, 112.

¹⁹⁵ Nicholas ap Evan Daniel was vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 1563-8, being deprived—for nonconformity, canon Raines supposed; he was also a Fellow of Manchester and was there accused of unsound doctrine; Raines, *Manch. Fellows* (Chet. Soc.), 56-7. He compounded for his first-fruits at Preston 19 Nov. 1572. At Preston he preached twice every Sunday and holiday. He was a married man.

¹⁹⁶ Act Bk. at Chester, 1579-1676, fol. 36. Compounded for first-fruits 30 Nov. 1580. An abstract of his will, dated 18 Aug. 1592, is printed by T. C. Smith, op. cit. 45. He was in 1591 described as 'an old grave man of simple persuasion in divinity and one that in his youth hath used sundry callings and now at last settled himself in the ministry'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 601.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
21 Dec. 1592	William Sawrey, M.A. ¹⁰⁷	{ Henry Bold The Queen }	d. T. Wall
12 Feb. 1603-4	John Paler ¹⁰⁸	Rt. Parkinson	res. W. Sawrey
28 May 1621	James Martin, M.A. ¹⁰⁹	Sir Richard Hoghton	d. J. Paler
18 Nov. 1626	Augustine Wildbore, D.D. ²⁰⁰	{ Sir R. Hoghton The King }	—
13 Nov. 1634	James Starkie, M.A. ²⁰¹	{ Sir R. Hoghton The King }	res. A. Wildbore
1619	Isaac Ambrose, M.A. ²⁰²	—	—
2 July 1657	George Thomason ²⁰³	Sir R. Hoghton	—
10 Feb. 1657-8	William Cole, B.A. ²⁰⁴	—	—
14 Feb. 1662-3	Thomas Stanhope, M.A. ²⁰⁵	"	cess. W. Cole
27 Nov. 1663	Seth Bushell, D.D. ²⁰⁶	"	res. T. Stanhope
12 Dec. 1682	Thomas Birch ²⁰⁷	Sir C. Hoghton	res. S. Bushell
29 May 1700	Samuel Peploe, M.A. ²⁰⁸	"	d. T. Birch
14 July 1727	Samuel Peploe, D.D. ²⁰⁹	The King	prom. Bp. Peploe

In 1590 it was reported that the vicar, who was 'no preacher,' had 'by corruption' only 20 marks a year out of the vicarage revenues; S. P. Dom. Eliz. xxxi, 45.

¹⁰⁷ Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 21. He appears to have had two presentations, one from the queen and another from Henry Bold of North Meols; Smith, op. cit. 46. He compounded for first-fruits 5 Feb. 1592-3. He was also rector of Windermere 1594-1610.

¹⁰⁸ Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 37; 'preacher of the Word of God.' Parkinson presented by virtue of a grant from Richard Hoghton. John Paler was buried at Preston 16 Apr. 1621, the entry in the register describing him as 'a notable labourer in the Lord's vineyard.' An inventory of his goods (Smith, op. cit. 47) shows that he had a considerable library, his books being worth £14 10s.

¹⁰⁹ Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 72. He was a king's preacher. Martin paid first-fruits 20 May 1621. He graduated at Oxford (M.A. 1611) and Cambridge; Foster, *Alumni*. He was deprived for simony in 1623. Some ten years later he made bitter complaint of his treatment, alleging that his wife and son had starved to death in the street; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1613-4, pp. 7, 11, 39. His character-sketch of his enemies, who were Puritans, is printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 180-2. Martin seems to have been regarded as of unsound mind.

The institutions from this time have been compared with those recorded at the P.R.O. as printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*.

²⁰⁰ The history of the vicarage from 1623 to 1626 is obscure, the proceedings concerning Martin causing difficulty. The records of the Chester registry show that Alexander Bradley, B.A., was presented by the king, 'by lapsed,' on 21 June 1623, and John Inskip on 6 July following. The latter sought institution, but does not appear to have obtained it; Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 736, 766, and at end of volume. Augustine Wildbore was presented by Sir Richard Hoghton on 18 Mar. 1625-6, the vacancy being due to the 'deprivation of James Martin, last vicar'; but on 1 Dec. following he was presented by the king, 'patron for this turn by reason of the outlawry of the patron or by lapse.' The first-fruits were paid 20 Feb. 1626-7. Some entries relating to John Inskip, with an abstract of his will (1632), are printed by T. C. Smith, op. cit. 51.

Wildbore was educated at Sidney-Sussex

Coll., Camb. (M.A. 1614, D.D. 1633). He was appointed a king's preacher; was vicar of Garstang in 1621, of Preston in 1626, and of Lancaster 1630, vacating Preston. He was a strong Royalist and was expelled from his benefices by Parliament in 1643. He died in 1654. See the full account by H. Fishwick in *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 149-53. ²⁰¹ Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 916, 1166. First-fruits paid 25 Nov. 1630. The king's nomination was said to be due to the outlawry of the patron, lapse, or simony. James Starkie was in 1636 admonished by the High Commission Court, probably for some nonconformity; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1635-6, p. 485. In 1639 he was promoted to the rectory of North Meols (q.v.).

²⁰² This noteworthy vicar of Preston was the son of Richard Ambrose, vicar of Ormskirk, where he was baptized in 1604. He was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxfr.; B.A. 1624, M.A. Camb. 1632; Foster, *Alumni*. Incumbent of Castleton, 1611; 1627; Clapham, 1629; king's preacher in Lancashire, 1631; was a zealous Presbyterian and member of the classis 1646, signing the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648; became vicar of Garstang in 1654 and was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He died in Jan. 1663-4. He published various religious works, including *Looking unto Jesus*, 1658. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Wood, *Athenae*; *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 154-176. Ambrose was still vicar of Preston till 1657, when he released to Sir Richard Hoghton all right in the vicarage; De Hoghton D. During part of the time (1635 on) William Brownsword was in charge of the parish but was not styled vicar; he was afterwards of Kendal. See articles by Rev. B. Nightingale in *Preston Guardian*, 9-30 Apr. 1910.

²⁰³ *Plund. Min. Accn.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 189. One of this name was educated at Oxford; B.A. 1659; and afterwards held various benefices; Canon of Lincoln 1683-1712; Foster, *Alumni*.

²⁰⁴ *Plund. Min. Accn.* ii, 216, 222. Educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1640; Fishwick, *Preston*, 185. In 1662 he was willing to conform to some extent, but was ejected from Preston or left it voluntarily. Next year, however, he accepted the vicarage of Dedham; Smith, op. cit. 59. He had previously held Kirkby Lonsdale and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

²⁰⁵ Stanhope was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; *Admissions* (ed. Mayor), i, 111; M.A. 1660. He is said to have

acted afterwards as chaplain at Hoghton Tower; Smith, op. cit. 60. His son George became Dean of Canterbury 1704 to 1728.

²⁰⁶ Educated at Oxford; M.A. 1654, D.D. 1672; Foster, *Alumni*. Some notice of this vicar has been given under Euxton, of which he was curate in 1650. Conforming at the Restoration he was very tolerant of Dissenters, and became popular at Preston and Lancaster, where he was vicar from 1682 till his death in 1684. His epitaph describes him as devoted to the English Reformed Church, and faithful to the two Charleses in very difficult times; Smith, op. cit. 61-3, where his will is given; Wood, *Athenae*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁰⁷ Act Bk. at Chester, fol. 158. Neither vicar nor curate is recorded in the visitation list of 1601, but James Blando, curate, was 'conformable' in 1680; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230. Birch's will is printed in Smith, op. cit. 68.

He was not liked by some of the more influential of his parishioners, who complained that he did not reside and that he disparaged the Prayer Book. Bishop Stratford made inquiry and wrote to the mayor, showing that some of the charges were untrue and other matters would be reformed. In particular the vicar was willing to restore the daily prayers in the church; *Lanc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 6, 9.

²⁰⁸ The Hoghton family were Nonconformists, and from a letter among the De Hoghton D. it appears that Sir Charles Hoghton gave the nomination of Birch's successor to the mayor of Preston and others. It is not clear, however, that they selected Peploe, who was a zealous Whig, afterwards warden of Manchester 1718, and Bishop of Chester 1726, when he resigned Preston. Peploe is said to have owed these promotions to his courage in reading the prayers for King George at the time when the Jacobite army was actually in possession of Preston. He was also very energetic in prosecuting Roman Catholics. See further in the account of Manchester Church. He died in 1752.

John Stanley was presented 13 Apr. 1726 by the king, but there does not seem to be any record that he was instituted; he at once accepted a rectory at Liverpool.

²⁰⁹ Son of Bishop Peploe, whom he succeeded also as warden of Manchester in 1738; see the account of the church there. He resigned Preston in 1743 on

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PRESTON

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
30 Apr. 1743	Randal Andrews, B.A. ²¹⁰	William Shaw	res. S. Peplow
30 Oct. 1782	Humphrey Shuttleworth, M.A. ²¹¹	Sir H. Hoghton	d. R. Andrews
6 Sept. 1809	James Penny, M.A. ²¹²	Sir H. P. Hoghton	res. H. Shuttleworth
1 Mar. 1817	Roger Carus Wilson, M.A. ²¹³	W. W. Carus Wilson	d. J. Penny
14 Apr. 1840	John Owen Parr, M.A. ²¹⁴	Hulme's Trustees	d. R. C. Wilson
12 July 1877	James Hamer Rawdon, M.A. ²¹⁵	"	d. J. O. Parr
9 Apr. 1900	Hercules Scott Butler, M.A. ²¹⁶	"	res. J. H. Rawdon

The rectory, having been in the patronage of the kings or lords of the honour of Lancaster, was filled by a series of royal clerks or busy officials, most of whom probably never resided, discharging their priestly duties by curates. Hence it was an advantage to the church, and no doubt to the parish, when the rectory was appropriated to the New College at Leicester and a responsible vicar placed in the cure. In addition to the chapel at Broughton there seem to have been two or three others in the parish,²¹⁷ and for these and the chantries there was no doubt a competent staff of chaplains. A list of twelve clergy was recorded about 1530,²¹⁸ but the visitation list of 1548 names only the vicar, two chantry priests and three others; in 1562 there were still the vicar, his curate, the curate of Broughton and another.²¹⁹ Nothing seems to be known of the first Elizabethan vicars, but from the character of the district the conformity with the religious legislation of the time was little more than nominal, and when a convinced Protestant was appointed in 1572 he was soon 'in great perplexity' and 'many ways threatened of his life for his well doing,' i.e. in particular because at Easter he had 'taken the

names of all such as would not receive the blessed communion,'²²⁰ and because he had captured a 'false priest at mass.'²²¹ The curate or parish priest whom he found in charge, a married man of openly evil life,²²² had winked at every abuse and insulted the vicar, causing the 'bells to be rung for souls' when the vicar was preaching and telling him to come down from the pulpit. The parish clerk was a 'popish boy,' who never appeared at church except to make such a noise on the organ on Sunday that no one could understand the singing.²²³ The communion table was formed from an old altar, and 'altar stones and idols' seats were still in their places; even a 'great number of alabaster images' which had been taken down in accordance with the queen's commands had been carefully buried in the vicarage garden, but the vicar had found and destroyed them.

This incumbent stayed but a few years and his successor, who was 'no preacher,' had tried many occupations before becoming a minister. His successors, and in particular John Paler, may have been those who influenced the Protestant population towards Puritanism, so that Vicar Martin seems to have been

being collated to Tattenhall in Cheshire. He died in 1781.

²¹⁰ William Shaw presented by grant of Sir Henry Hoghton. The new vicar was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxf.; B.A. 1732; Foster, *Alumni*. He was curate of St. George's, Preston. Being a Whig he had many enemies in the town, who asserted he had paid for the presentation. He died at the Bull's Head, Manchester, 4 Aug. 1782. His son became vicar of Ormskirk.

²¹¹ Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1760; Foster, *Alumni*. Vicar of Kirkham, 1771, king's preacher 1790, Canon of York 1791. He resigned Preston in 1809, but retained Kirkham till his death in 1812. He published *Lectures on the Creed of Pius IV* and some anti-Popery tracts. See Fishwick, *Kirkham* (Chet. Soc.), 84-5.

²¹² Educated at Oxf.; M.A. 1784. Rector of Chipping (q.v.) 1807-16.

²¹³ Educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1818. A monument to him was erected in the chancel by public subscription.

²¹⁴ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1830; Indian chaplain 1821, vicar of Durnford 1834, hon. canon of Manchester 1855. He was also a county magistrate. There is a monument to him in the chancel.

²¹⁵ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1861; incumbent of Shaw 1875, hon. canon of Manchester 1890, rector of Yelverton 1900.

²¹⁶ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1877; vicar of St. Barnabas, Holbeck, 1883, of Farnworth near Bolton 1894. Hon. canon of Manchester 1908.

²¹⁷ As at Ferryhagh and Barton. Kuerden, about 1680, speaks of a foot passage 'through the churchyard south-

ward by the public school and ancient place called Ch. pel of Avenham, over the Swillbrook,' &c.; Hardwick, *Preston*, 210. Nothing else seems known of this chapel. A John 'de Capella' occurs c. 1240; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 217. A lease of the rectory made in 1545 (quoted in a petition of 1572) speaks of 'the glebe and demesne lands belonging to the said church and rectory together with the chapels of Broughton, Ribbleson, Ashton Bank and Lea, and three burgages in Preston,' &c.; but there has probably been some mistake in quoting; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. xci, F 15.

²¹⁸ Smith, op. cit. 20, citing 'a subsidy book in the Record Office.' The names given fix the date as between 1527 and 1535. In the same work (p. 19) is given a list of seven names, dated 1525, from 'the Chapter House Book, B 2/15 (R.O.);' this is incomplete, as it does not contain Thomas Bostock's name.

²¹⁹ Visitation lists at Chester. It appears that another priest (not named) was in 1548 paid by the corporation in accordance with a lease ending in 1560. This priest, whose name occurs in the list of 1525, was still ministering in 1561, though 'somewhat addicted to the ale-house, and insufficient'; Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 205. He does not occur in 1562.

It further appears that the old chantry priest and schoolmaster (not named in 1562) continued to minister; he was reported to be 'an unlearned priest,' and being a recusant was under surveillance by the authorities; *Cal. S. P. Dom. Add.* 1547-65, p. 523.

²²⁰ In the Consistory Court Records at Chester is a certificate sent to the vicar of Preston c. 1575 stating that Arthur Hoghton of Broughton had received 'the

holy communion at Easter last in the church of Goosnargh according to the laws of this our English Church.'

²²¹ The vicar's letter and his curate's reply are printed in Smith, op. cit. 42-4.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that the judge and jury could be forced to convict the priest and others.

²²² His name, William Wall, does not seem to occur in the lists of pre-Reformation clergy. William Wall, clerk, was an in burgess at the guild of 1582, and Thomas son of William Wall, clerk, deceased, at that of 1602; *Preston Guild R.* 32, 49.

The curate in his reply admitted some of the serious faults alleged, but said he had not taken bribes from recusants to conceal their not coming to church, &c. He had had a dispute with the vicar about the burial of unchristened children; it had never been the custom to bury them in the churchyard. The custom of the Rogation Days is mentioned: 'During the three days before Ascension Day he (the curate) went to the cross in the town and willed the people to pray to God to prosper the fruits of the earth as is appointed by the book.'

²²³ The singers would have 'no Geneva psalm' before the sermon. The clerk in reply admitted 'that he being one that can sing and play on the organs and a teacher of children to sing, did never sing a psalm before the sermon,' but he had 'no book of psalms.'

From what is said in the text it is clear that the organ was soon afterwards taken down. The next was erected in 1802 in the west gallery; Smith, op. cit. 257. The bequest of Thomas Hoghton, the exiled lord of Lea, in 1580, for a pair of organs, &c., may be mentioned here; Knox, *Life of Card. Allen*, 85.

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driven out by this party.²²⁴ In 1637 Lancashire was reported to Archbishop Laud as an extremely Puritan county; at Preston and Manchester they called the surplices 'the rags of Rome,' and suffered no organs in the churches.²²⁵ At the formation of the Presbyterian class in 1646 three Preston aldermen became members of it.²²⁶

There is evidence of a somewhat higher type of churchmanship in the town after the Restoration,²²⁷ and in the last century, under modern conditions, a great change has taken place in Preston, as elsewhere, by the provision of new churches and schools and a large staff of clergy, the new movement being due apparently to the Rev. R. C. Wilson, vicar from 1817 to 1839.²²⁸

There were two endowed chantries in the parish church, those at the altars of the Rood or Crucifix of Jesus and St. Mary. The former is stated to have been founded by a Sir Richard Hoghton for the souls

of his ancestors, and in 1547 John Shepherd was the chaplain, and celebrating accordingly. There was no plate belonging to it, and the endowment, producing £5 1s. 8d. yearly, was derived from burgages, lands, &c., in Preston.²²⁹ In other places William or Richard Whalley is called the founder of the Crucifix chantry.²³⁰ After the confiscation there were numerous disputes about the property.²³¹ The altar of St. Mary is mentioned in 1349.²³² The chantry thereat was said to have been founded by Ellen widow of Henry Hoghton for a chaplain to celebrate continually for her soul and all Christian souls, and to keep a free grammar school.²³³ This chantry can be traced back to 1430, and seems to have been due to contributions from various sources.²³⁴ Nicholas Banaster was the incumbent in 1547, and 'by report of the inhabitants' the ordinances of the foundation had been 'well kept and used.' There was no plate, and the

²²⁴ See the accounts of the vicars above. Evidence of Puritan feeling is given by the strict prohibition of trading on 'the Sabbath Day,' passed by the guild of 1602. In 1606 the Council ordered house-keepers to keep their street doors shut during service time on Sabbath days and festivals, and to prevent their children playing in the streets or sitting in the street doors on the Sabbath. Ale-houses were regulated, being ordered to close at 9 p.m.; Abram, *Memorials of the Guilds*, 16, 17.

In 1625-8 Henry Banister bequeathed £600 'towards the maintenance and settling of a minister or ministers of God's Word, if (the trustees) should so think fit, to water the dry and barren places in the County of Lancashire, where there should be greatest want of a preaching ministry, to direct the people to the glory of God.' With this and other sums land in Brockholes was purchased, and of the resulting rent-charge of £16 a moiety has since been paid to the vicar of Preston; *End. Char. Rep.* 1905, p. 742. The vicar now applies it to the payment of a deaconess and a Church Army evangelist.

²²⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1637, p. 26.

²²⁶ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Harland), 1, 228.

²²⁷ See the account of Vicar Birch. The full clerical staff probably consisted of the vicar, his curate and the curate of Broughton. An additional church was built in 1716 at Grimsargh and another in 1721 at Preston.

²²⁸ T. C. Smith, *op. cit.* 78.

²²⁹ Baines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 222-4; Smith, *op. cit.* 237. It does not appear which of several Sir Richards founded this chantry; it may have been the founder of one at Ribchester in 1407.

In 1487 it was found that Alexander Hoghton and Elizabeth his wife had a chantry in Preston Church, John Troutbeck being chaplain, and they were bound to maintain the fabric and supply book, vestments, &c.; *Raines*, loc. cit.

If this altar were at the end of the south aisle, where the Lea burial-place was, the crucifix was probably some special one, and not the chancel rood.

²³⁰ In 1495 and 1500 the mayor and burgesses, being patrons of the chantry of the Rood of Preston, demised a burgage in Fishergate and an acre of land for forty years, rents of 10s. for each to be paid to the priest who should say mass, according to the intent of Richard Whalley, founder of the same; Kuerden MSS. iv, p. 121,

no. 95, 96. In 1507 Thomas Whalley, chaplain, and another surrendered to the mayor and others certain lands for the enlarging or augmentation of the chantry belonging to the altar before the holy crucifix within the parish church of St. Wilfrid the Bishop in Preston, the priest to pray especially for the soul of William Whalley, priest, late founder of the same; *ibid.* no. 91, 92.

From this it appears that Whalley's foundation was intended for an additional priest at the Rood altar. His benefaction seems to have led to disputes with the Hoghtons. Thus in 1498 Sir Alexander Hoghton nominated William Galter to celebrate, and in 1500 and 1507 the corporation named the same priest; *ibid.* iii, H 9; and iv, p. 121, no. 76, 79, 86.

The agreement with the corporation was that William Galter 'shall say mass afore the rood in Preston Kirk three days in a week, that is to say Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and he be disposed, and to pray for the souls of Richard Whalley and his wives (sic) and William Whalley priest his son,' &c.; and that 'he shall keep and maintain God's service to his power as St. Mary's priest does'; and 'be ready to say mass if the mayor require him'; *ibid.* iv, p. 111. The charters are in Duchy of Lanc. Misc. bble. 2, no. 15.

Richard Hoghton as feoffee of Richard Whalley nominated James Tarleton to celebrate in the chantry; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 751.

In 1527 the chantry before the crucifix was held by Thomas Bostock, who had been appointed about eleven years before; the Hoghton patronage is admitted; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bble. 5, no. 15.

John Shepherd, named in the text, was the priest in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* 3, 263. The income was then given as £44. 10d. clear.

²³¹ An account of them is given by T. C. Smith, *op. cit.* 235. For grants of the chantry lands see *Pat. 5 Jas. I*, pt. xx, and 7 *Jas. I*, pt. xxiv.

²³² In that year Adam de Brockholes gave his lands in Brockholes to William de Elston, charged with a rent of 6s. 8d., to continue for a hundred years, for the celebration of masses at the altar of B. Mary in the church of Preston for the souls of Adam and his kindred; *Add. MS.* 32108, fol. 289.

²³³ Baines, *op. cit.* 205-7; Smith, *op. cit.* 230. Ellen was the wife of Sir Henry Hoghton, who died in 1479; she may have augmented an older foundation.

The altar was probably at the end of the north aisle, afterwards known as 'Wall's chapel.'

²³⁴ In 1430 the feoffees granted to Ellen Young certain property charged with a payment of 13s. 4d. a year to God and B. Mary of the church of Preston for a priest celebrating there for the souls of John Young and Maud his wife; Kuerden MSS. iv, p. 121. Again in 1456 John Inglesle of Preston gave two small rent-charges (11s. in all) to the wardens (*procuratoribus*) of B. Mary the Virgin of the church of St. Wilfrid of Preston for the souls of himself and Joan his consort; *ibid.* no. 73.

In 1470 Margaret widow of Sir Richard Hoghton gave burgages on the east side of Friargate towards paying the priest before St. Mary's altar; *ibid.* no. 37.

Ralph Hoghton son of Margaret, in accordance with her intention, gave a charge of 12d. for the priest singing 'daily afore our Lady,' the whole tennement to be so devoted after his wife's death; *ibid.* no. 94.

Another deed attributes the endowment in part to Richard Whalley, whose son William, a chaplain, was to hold certain lands for life. After his death they were to remain to Henry Hoghton and other trustees and to the mayor and burgesses to maintain a chaplain to celebrate daily (or at least thrice a week) before the image of the B. V. Mary at her altar in Preston Parish Church; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 848.

The mayor, in defending a suit brought by Roger Levens, the chantry priest, about 1522 stated that this chantry had been founded by the corporation about 1440 for a priest continually to sing and pray for the souls of the said persons, and for the prosperity and welfare of the mayor and burgesses and other inhabitants of the town, within the church of Preston; and every priest to appointed should keep a free school within the said town to teach the scholars there; Smith, *op. cit.* 232 (from *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Hen. VIII., in N.D. L 6). It appears that Levens' predecessor was named George Hale, and had died in 1518. Roger Levens was in 1519 admitted to the possession of copyhold lands in Walton-le-Dale belonging to this chantry; Kuerden MSS. iv, p. 120, no. 53.

Again in 1527 the mayor and burgesses were returned as patrons of our Lady's chantry, of which Henry Coventry was chaplain, having held the post about four

endowment, derived from burgages and lands in Preston and Fishwick, was only £3 2s. 3d. a year.²³⁵

A school can be traced back to the 14th century.²³⁶ Its connexion with a chantry threatened its existence,²³⁷ but it seems to have been preserved by the corporation, and under their care has developed to its present standing.²³⁸

The principal charities²³⁹ are **CHARITIES** those for education,²⁴⁰ medical²⁴¹ and religious purposes²⁴²; but there are in addition a considerable number of smaller benefactions for the benefit of the poor by gifts of money, food, clothing, apprentices' fees, and other ways. None of them appear to be intended for the whole parish; some are restricted to the borough of Preston, and others to particular townships or groups.²⁴³

Catherine Pennington in 1871 left £1,000 for the benefit of poor women in the town and neighbourhood of Preston, to be distributed by the wardens of Church of England parishes. The total income is £29 2s. 5d., and it is distributed according to the founder's wish.²⁴⁴ Margaret Beconsall in 1872 left money to the New Jerusalem Church, one-seventh

being for poor members or the congregation; £7 9s. 6d. is distributed accordingly among from five to nine persons. William Edmundson in 1735 left £50 to buy bread for the prisoners at Lancaster and Preston; half the income, £6 10s. 8d., is given to assist prisoners discharged from Preston Gaol, usually by gifts of clothing or travelling expenses. Mary Cross in 1889 gave £600, now producing £17 14s. a year, for the poor of the borough; the income is distributed in small money doles. The benefits of the Harris Orphanage in Fulwood are available for children whose parents reside within eight miles of Preston Town Hall. This includes the whole parish of Preston and large parts of the adjacent parishes.²⁴⁵

For the township of Preston several apprenticing charities have been absorbed into the grammar school endowments,²⁴⁶ but the combined gifts of Dorothy Cosney (1678)²⁴⁷ and John Dawson (1698) are now applicable in part for apprenticing and in part for medical relief, nursing, &c.²⁴⁸ Some gifts, amounting to £14 14s. 4d., have been combined with the mayor's dole.²⁴⁹ The almshouses have been pulled down,²⁵⁰ the bread money has ceased,²⁵¹ and some

years; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, bble. 5, no. 15. Nicholas Banaster was the incumbent in 1535; *Psal. Eccl.* v, 263. The revenue was 61s.

²³⁵ The chantry lands were in 1556 granted by Mary to the Savoy Hospital, which she revived; Anderton D. (Mr. Stonor).

²³⁶ In a disturbance at St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel in May 1358 John the Clerk of Broughton, master of the schools of Preston, was among those incriminated; Assize R. 439, m. 2.

²³⁷ Raines (*Chantry*, 206) quotes from the registers of the Archdeacon of Richmond the appointment of Richard Marshall in 1399 to the grammar schools at Preston. Marshall was enrolled as a Burgess in 1415; *Preston Guild R.* 9.

²³⁸ The story is given in Fishwick's *Preston*, 204-12.

²³⁹ Peter Carter, the schoolmaster who died in 1590, was author of *Annotations on Seton's Logic*; see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁴⁰ See article on 'Schools,' *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 569, and *End. Char. Rep. Preston*, 1905.

²⁴¹ An official inquiry was made in Oct. 1904, and the report, published in 1905, includes a reprint of that of 1824. Some earlier charities are recorded by Bishop Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 465.

²⁴² The Grammar School, Blue School, and Harris Institute and Free Library are the principal of these.

²⁴³ The Royal Infirmary has an endowment of £2,148 a year; the Industrial Institute for the Blind has about £300. Mary Cross's gift for poor deaf and dumb children, founded in 1899, produces an income of £31.

²⁴⁴ The Blue School, founded by Roger Sudell in 1702 in a cottage in Minstip Weind, off Fishergate, is now absorbed in the schools attached to the parish church. The founder desired the vicar 'to appoint a sober and religious person for a catechist, of the communion of the Church of England, to catechize and teach in the said school the poorest children of Preston and of the parish of Preston, gratis, the true fear and worship of God, and to teach them to read English, that they might be better enabled to attain to holiness.'

Maria Holland in 1873-7 gave a capital fund of nearly £20,000 to found St. Joseph's Orphanage for destitute female children and for other charitable purposes, of which £1,106 was devoted to an institution for the sick poor, providing an endowment of £38 13s. 4d.

There are various smaller endowments for religious purposes.

²⁴⁵ The details here given are taken from the report of 1905.

²⁴⁶ A smaller gift of the same kind was made by William Cooton in 1876, by which £40 came to the poor of St. Saviour's, Preston. The interest (28s.) is distributed by the vicar in small doles of money and provisions.

²⁴⁷ *End. Char. Rep. Lanc.* 1902.

²⁴⁸ George Rogerson in 1619 charged his lands in Broughton with £13 a year, payable £9 to the mayor of Preston for apprenticing and £4 to the mayor of Lancaster for the prisoners there. Henry Banister in 1625 left sums including £200 towards the apprenticing of poor children of Preston; this is now represented by the moiety of a rent-charge of £16. Thomas Winckley in 1710 left £50 for apprenticing. Henry Rishton and Eleanor his wife in 1738 gave £300 for the poor, of which half the interest was for apprenticing poor children. These sums with various accumulations are intact; but, as applications for apprentice fees ceased, no grants having been made since 1855, the gross income (about £55) is applied to scholarships at the grammar school.

²⁴⁹ Her main gift was £100 for 'twelve pious men or widows,' but she added £6, the interest whereof was to be spent in entertaining the trustees at the 'Hind' or elsewhere. The Hind Inn is mentioned by John Taylor the 'Water Poet' in 1618.

²⁵⁰ His gift was £100 for the poor and for apprenticing in alternate years.

The combined charity, represented by a rent-charge of £10 10s. on the 'Three Legs of Man' in Preston, with accumulations of £289, is administered under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners made in 1904. The gross income is £18 12s. 4d., of which £8 is for nursing, subscriptions to dispensaries, supply of clothes, &c., and the residue

primarily for apprenticing, and then (should there be any balance) for outfit on entering a trade, or on passage money or outfit of emigrants.

²⁴⁹ Henrietta Rigby in 1741 left £100 to the vicar and the mayor for the benefit of six poor widows, housekeepers in Preston. The capital is held by the corporation; £2 a year is distributed by the mayor to three poor widows, and £2 likewise by the vicar.

William Rishton in 1729 left £100 to the mayor and aldermen, the interest to be given to the poor at Christmas. This is preserved, the mayor distributing £4 in doles of 1s. each.

Thomas Hogkinson in 1697 bequeathed £50 for the poor, and in respect of it £2 is distributed by the mayor at Christmas in doles of 1s. to 2s. 6d.

Elizabeth Parker in 1757, acting according to the desire of her father Joseph Chorley, gave a rent-charge of £4 on land at Cloughton (as the interest of £100), half to go to the poor of Preston. This £2 is now distributed by the mayor in gifts of 2s. 6d. each.

A moiety of the gift of Henry and Eleanor Rishton, already named, has recently been administered by the mayor; but this appears to be an irregularity. The amount is £4 14s. 4d.

²⁵⁰ Bartholomew Worthington, a benefactor of the grammar school, in 1663 directed his wife to build a small almshouse on the waste near Fishergate bars. It was built, but there was no endowment, and, on its falling into decay, the materials were sold, and the money, with an addition, applied to build an almshouse at the east end of the town. Here there had been a range of almshouses, of unknown origin, managed by the corporation, which in 1790 were replaced by six houses, Worthington's being a seventh. The corporation nominated the inmates. There were three other almshouses occupied by poor persons put in by the mayor. The almshouses were sold in 1815, the corporation being under no known obligation to maintain them.

²⁵¹ It was a sum of 30s. a year paid out of the Blue Coat charity fund for bread for the poor on Sacrament days. It ceased about 1812.

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charities have been lost.²⁵² There remain, however, a number of others, so that over £30 a year is given in money doles,²⁵³ the gifts of bread having ceased.

The township of Barton has a poor's stock of unknown origin, represented by £78 5s. 8d. consols. The interest, 39s., is divided between poor persons in the township. In 1904 there were only two, both *minors*. Miss Mary Cross of Myerscough in 1889 gave £200 for the poor, and the income is divided as the preceding charity.

William Daniel of Broughton in 1656 gave land there to trustees, charging it with 20s. for the maintenance of a grammar school in the township, or in default for the repair of the church and church bridges. His widow added £20, and the trustees were able to purchase the land for the poor. In 1734, after the payment of 20s. as directed, the rent was applicable to the purchase of white kersey for coats for the poor,²⁵⁴ for binding apprentices, buying Bibles or other orthodox books, a preference being had to widows, householders and dwellers in Broughton Row. The charity is still known as the Petticoat Charity, though for a long time only money has been given. The land now produces £17 a year gross; £1 is paid to the school, and the rest in sums from 5s. to £4 among the aged poor of Broughton, being Protestants. The fourth part of Thomas Houghton's charity, already described, is distributed in sums of money varying from 2s. 6d. to 25s. A small rent of 1s. 6d. from Almond's Croft has been lost, the place not being known now. Miss Damaris Dixon in 1895 bequeathed £1,000 for the benefice of Broughton, £1,000 for the benefit of the poor, and £50 for the repair of her grave in the churchyard there. The money for the poor, producing £30 a year, is given to the sick, partly in money, partly by paying doctors' bills.

The township of Grimsargh has a share in that fourth part of Thomas Houghton's charity which is due to Preston. By custom a third of the Preston share is given, and the money, 26s. 8d. in 1903, is distributed on St. Thomas's Day in money doles. John Charnley in 1737 charged his land at Penwortham with various sums, including 20s. yearly for the poor of Grimsargh. In 1824 the land²⁵⁵ was owned by the representatives of one Henry Dawson,

who died in 1823, and the money was distributed by the constable of the township to poor housekeepers. The payment was discontinued in 1881, no reason being assigned. A charge of £3 15s. a year for the use of the poor of Brockholes existed as early as 1650. The lands charged, known as the Boylton estate, were purchased by William Cross in 1808. The charge has been commuted and the capital is represented by £125 6s. consols, now yielding £3 2s. 8d. a year. This is allowed to accumulate, as there are no poor persons in the hamlet.

The townships of Elston and Ribbleson benefit equally by the charity founded by John Farington in 1670. He gave his tenement in Elston to bind children apprentices or to benefit the poor in other ways. As early as 1824 there were no cottagers in Elston, all the poor belonging to it residing elsewhere, and from two to eight persons sharing the interest. At Ribbleson the rents of a number of poor persons were paid and other help given. At the present time the land gives a rent of £78, and accumulations of over £10,000 are invested in consols. Of the total income, £145 17s. 4d. is spent on education, and £193 8s. 5d. is applicable for the benefit of the poor in various ways in accordance with an order of the Charity Commissioners in 1890.²⁵⁶ For Elston the charity is scarcely required; for Ribbleson there is more demand, chiefly for gifts of clothes, food, fuel, and aid in sickness. Elston by itself receives a third part of the fourth share of Thomas Houghton's charity appropriated to Elston and Alston; the £1 6s. 8d. received in 1903 was given to Grimsargh. Ribbleson by itself had two charities: the Luck Field in Brockholes and a rent-charge of £5 10s. out of an estate in Elston known as Willacy's Tenement. The former,²⁵⁷ augmented by a share of Ribbleson Moor, on inclosure in 1870, was sold in 1873 and the price (£345) invested in consols, and, as no distribution was made, the capital increased to £608 by 1892, when a scheme was made similar to that for the Farington gift. The income is £19 3s. 4d., but only a small part is used. The rent-charge, commuted, with accumulations was in 1869 invested in £307 consols, and the income, 'not being required in the township,' continued to accumulate; but in recent

²⁵² These included £20 given by Seth Buthell, whose memorial brass has been mentioned, and other sums amounting to about £290, with rent-charges of 90s. All had been 'lost' before 1824. It is possible that they had been used to build the above-mentioned almshouses and to found 'Brown's Charity.' The benefactions were for the poor, for distributions of bread, and 'for buying Bibles and Testaments for the poorer sort of boys who should be taught at the grammar school.'

²⁵³ Thomas Addison in 1729 charged land called Davil Meadows, near Preston Marsh, with a rent of £5 for twenty poor housekeepers. About 1820 the land belonged to John Grimshaw, and in 1904 to T. Coulthard and Co. The rent-charge is still paid. Thomas Houghton in 1649 gave land in Woodplumpton, now known as Houghton House Farm, for the poor of Woodplumpton; the gross rent paid is £47, the share of Preston being about £2 13s. 4d. Mrs. Smith in 1710 gave £10 to found a bread charity, and the money was (with other funds) invested

in land in Whittingham; the share of the income due to the Smith charity is £2 4s. 4d. These three charities are administered together. 'Till recently bread or tickets for bread were given on St. Thomas's Day to poor persons, members of the Church of England; but money is now given instead.'

What is known as Brown's charity is the result of various gifts of ancient and unknown origin, represented by a share (now £5) of the rent of land in Kirkham, distributed by the vicar of Preston in Christmas doles of 2s. 6d. each to poor widows.

Thomas Crooke in 1688 charged lands called Shaw, in Alston, with various sums, including £4 for the poor of Preston, to be distributed on Shrove Tuesday. Richard Hoghton in 1613 gave land called Woodcrook in Whittingham for charities, including 15s. payable every Good Friday at the font stone within the parish church of Preston. The whole rent of this land is given, and one fourth is paid to Preston. The amount, £2 19s. 11d., is distributed with

Crooke's, to poor persons belonging to the Church of England, in money doles.

Anne Oliver in 1825 bequeathed £300 for the benefit of the poor, to be distributed by the incumbent of St. George's. The income is now £6 15s. 8d., and is distributed by the vicar, partly at Christmas time and partly during the year, in money doles.

Anne widow of Nicholas Winckley in 1779 gave £100 for the benefit of poor widows. The interest, £2 12s. 4d., is divided equally among poor widows of the ecclesiastical parishes of St. Saviour, Holy Trinity and St. Matthew.

²⁵⁴ The trustees were to have 'a particular respect to those who should be most sober, honest and industrious, and frequenters of the Protestant churches.'

²⁵⁵ It is called Crabby Nook.

²⁵⁶ The money may be applied in subscriptions to hospitals, &c., provident societies, paying nurses, or providing cost of outfit, emigrants' passage-money, clothes, tools, &c., money gifts, or in other ways.

²⁵⁷ The origin of it is unknown.

years small weekly gifts of groceries, &c., in the nature of pensions have been given. The capital is now £618, producing about £14 6s. a year.

Edmund Robert Harris of Ashton in 1876 left £500 to provide a fund for gifts of clothing, bedding, &c., to the poor of Ashton, Lea, Ingol and Cottam on St. Thomas's Day yearly. The income is £15, which is now usually given in money doles.

PRESTON

Prestune, Dom. Bk.; Preston, 1169; Prestone, 1292.

Approached from the south, Preston, in spite of its factory chimneys, has a pleasing appearance, as across the broad stream of the Ribble, which forms the foreground, two well-planted public parks occupy the ascending bank at the other side. The town hall, which has a lofty clock-tower,¹ is about half a mile north of the river, and from it the principal thoroughfare of the town, the wide street called Fishergate, goes west to the railway station, and then turning to the south-west descends to the river-side,² and bending south³ along the Ribble reaches Penwortham Bridge. The continuation of Fishergate east from the town hall is called Church Street,⁴ the parish church standing on its south side; after a short time it divides into three main branches—to the south-east and south as Stanley Street⁵ and London Road, crossing Fishwick to reach Ribble Bridge, the main road southward; to the east, as Ribbleton Lane, to Ribchester; and to the north as Deepdale Road, in which stands the Infirmary. East from Stanley Street begins New Hall Lane, which goes past the cemetery and is continued as the Blackburn Road. On the north side of the town hall is the open market place, around which may be seen the Harris Free Library, the new sessions house,⁶ completed in 1903, and the post-office, opened in the same year.⁷ An obelisk in the square commemorates the local men who fell in the Boer War. From this square Friargate leads north-west for about a quarter of a mile, when it divides; Moor Lane leads north, past Moor Park and then across Fulwood to Garstang and Lancaster, while the Fylde road goes west to Kirkham. From Fishergate Lune Street goes north

to Friargate, and from Church Street Lancaster Road and North Road run north to join Moor Lane. On the south side of Fishergate Chapel Street, passing Winckley Square, goes down to the two parks by the Ribble, already mentioned, Avenham Park and Miller Park. In Winckley Square there is a statue of Sir Robert Peel, erected in 1852, and in Miller Park one of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, 1873. In Avenham Park are two of the Russian guns captured in the Crimea. Cross Street, in which is the grammar school, begins on the east side of Winckley Square; while lower down Avenham Lane, an old thoroughfare, leads circuitously from the park, by Stonygate, to the parish church.

The whole township, which has an area of 2,127 acres,⁸ is covered with a network of streets of dwelling-houses and shops, among which rise the numerous great cotton-spinning factories and other works which produce the town's wealth. There was a population of 101,297 in 1901.⁹

The different railways had formerly separate termini, but now all are made to meet at the large station in Fishergate. The London and North-Western Company's main line to Scotland is formed of the Wigan and Preston Railway, opened in 1838,¹⁰ and the Preston and Lancaster Railway, 1840.¹¹ The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's system has amalgamated the lines joining Preston with Blackburn,¹² Bolton, Liverpool and Southport.¹³ The two companies together hold the Wyre Railway¹⁴ and the Preston and Longridge line, which latter has a station in Deepdale Road, its original terminus in 1840. The Lancaster Canal, first formed in 1798, begins on the north side of Fishergate, near the railway.

The railways have three bridges across the Ribble; there is only one bridge for ordinary traffic, that to Penwortham, and another for foot passengers, viz. the old tramway bridge at Avenham Park.¹⁵

Fairs are held annually in the first week of each year for horses, on 27 March, 25 August and 7 November for cattle and earthenware, and on the last Friday of March, June and November for cheese.

Though the town has a pleasant aspect and a long history, its buildings are all modern. The ancient crosses and wells have gone.¹⁶ In addition to public buildings there are banks,¹⁷ clubs¹⁸ and theatres.

¹ The building was designed by Sir G. G. Scott. The spire is 150 ft. high.

² Here it is called Fishergate Hill.

³ Here called Broadgate.

⁴ Anciently Kirkgate.

⁵ Formerly Finkale Street.

⁶ It has a tower 179 ft. high. The county records are preserved in this building, having been collected from different repositories. The borough sessions house is near.

⁷ For the development of the local post office see Hewitson, *Preston*, 336-41.

⁸ The area of the county borough, according to the *Census Report* of 1901, is 3,973 acres. It is that of the old township, together with the whole of Fishwick, large parts of Ashton and Ribbleton, and bits of Grimsargh and Penwortham; these were all united into one township or civil parish in 1894; *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 31607. The 3,973 acres include 79 of inland water; there are besides 84 acres of tidal water and 144 of foreshore.

⁹ The population of the larger area of the county borough was 112,989.

¹⁰ The station was on the site of the existing one. These details are derived chiefly from A. Hewitson, *op. cit.* 199, &c.

¹¹ The station was on the north side of Fishergate, but was soon afterwards connected with the station on the south side, the line being thus made continuous.

¹² The Blackburn terminus occupies its original position.

¹³ The Southport (West Lancashire) line had its terminus in Fishergate Hill.

¹⁴ The terminus was in Maudlands.

¹⁵ Foot passengers can also cross the Ribble by the East Lancashire railway bridge, that to Blackburn, by a side walk. This bridge had fifty-seven arches in all, mostly south of the river, but nearly all have now been covered by an embankment.

¹⁶ St. Stephen's cross is named in undated deeds; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 1486, 1543, fol. 308, &c. Fishwick cross, probably on the boundary, is named in 1339 (*ibid.* no. 1614) and the Butter cross in 1562; *ibid.* no. 847. See also

Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. xx, 156-62. The crosses known were the high cross in the market-place, afterwards replaced by an obelisk; a butter cross in Cheap-side; a cross near New Street and another in Friargate, and one on the Moor. Our Lady's Well was near the Friary. The butter cross was taken down in 1739 by order of the corporation, and the materials used to repair the market-place, as appears by the records.

¹⁷ The Old Bank was opened in 1776; for a long time the Pedder family were chief proprietors. It failed in 1861. See Hewitson, *op. cit.* 238, where is given a view of the house (c. 1690) in which business was done.

The Preston Bank Company, founded in 1844, had its head office in Fishergate. It has been absorbed by the London City and Midland Bank. Four other banks have branch offices.

The Savings Bank was opened in 1816. These include the Conservative Club, the Reform Club and the Winckley Club. In 1824 there were two news-rooms, one in the coffee-house in Church Street and

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The earliest theatre of which there is any record was near Fishergate, and described as 'old' in 1762. The present Theatre Royal in Fishergate was built in 1802 and the Gaiety or Prince's Theatre in Fithelbarn Street in 1882.¹⁹ The old sports of cock-fighting, bull-baiting, &c., have been suppressed.²⁰ The old-time punishments of cuckstool, pillory and stocks have likewise ceased.²¹ Archery used to be practised on the Spital Moss.²²

For more than a century the cotton manufacture has been the staple industry of Preston. There are, however, a number of minor ones: breweries, iron and brass foundries and engineering works, soap manufactories, and others, including one of the few in England of gold and silver laces and embroideries.

The total abstinence movement found zealous propagation in Preston, which is popularly known as 'the birthplace of Teetotalism'—of the word at least.²³

The history of the manor of **PRESTON MANOR** is bound up with that of the hundred, of which it was the head.²⁴ Its ancient assessment was six plough-lands. The lords of Amounderness and subsequently the lords of the honour of Lancaster were lords of Preston also,²⁵ and though the manor seems once or twice to have been granted out,²⁶ the gift had no permanent result. The king, therefore, as Duke of Lancaster, became lord of

the manor of Preston, but the corporation, by obtaining a grant of the feudal dues at a fixed rent, became immediate lords of the manor, which lordship was finally secured by their purchase of the rent in 1676.

An extent of the manor made in 1244 showed that if the town had remained in the king's hands it would have yielded over £20 a year²⁷; while another extent a century later showed that in addition to the fee-farm rent of £15 paid by the community, the Earl of Lancaster received only 51s. 2d. a year, derived, it would appear, from tenements which had escheated to him and been granted out again.²⁸

The borough may have been created **BOROUGH** by Roger of Poitou,²⁹ and there is an allegation that Henry I granted a charter in 1100,³⁰ but this is probably an error. The first extant charter is one granted in or about 1179 by Henry II conceding to 'his burgesses of Preston'—the borough therefore already existing—all the liberties and free customs of Newcastle-under-Lyme, saving the king's right of administering justice.³¹ John in 1199 confirmed both his father's charter and one he had himself granted while Count of Mortain, adding the whole toll of the wapentake, and a free fair on 15 August lasting for a week; also the right of pasture in Fulwood and liberty to take wood for building on view of the forester.³² Henry III

the other adjoining the Town Hall; and the two, it was then said, connoted 'ancient and modern Preston'; the coffee room is the resort of the gentry and men of leisure, and the Guildhall room affords its more amble accommodation to commercial gentlemen and tradesmen'; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 499.

¹⁹ Hewitson, *op. cit.* 354.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 118. A view of the cock-pit is given; it was near the south-west corner of the parish church.

Horse-races were run on Preston Moor from 1726 to 1791.

For a Corpus Christi play about 1620 see *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 27. The Easter-egg rolling in 1882 is spoken of in *Pal. Notes*, bk. ii, 108.

²¹ The pillory was last used at Preston in 1814; Hewitson, *Preston*, 126. The stocks, in the churchyard, were in use till 1825; *ibid.* *Gr. Lect. Rec.* 68.

²² Hewitson, *Preston*, 126.

²³ *Ibid.* 226-30; a facsimile of the first pledge, 1 Sept. 1832, is given, with the signatures of the 'seven men of Preston,' including that of Joseph Livesey, the best known of them.

²⁴ See the account of Amounderness.

²⁵ Thus in 1292 Edmund, brother of the king, proved that he was lord of the manor; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 388. In 1261 Preston was among the manors of Blanche daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster; *Fine R.* 162, m. 17.

²⁶ Soon after the Conquest the manor was granted to Warine Bussel, who held it for a time; *Lancs. Ing. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 35.

²⁷ Again in 1254-5 the manor of Preston, then in Amounderness, was given by Prince Edward to Master Richard the Physician; *Pat.* 49 Hen. III, m. 82.

²⁸ In 1400 the king granted 10 marks a year for life out of the profits of the mill of Preston; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xv, fol. 21.

²⁹ *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, i, 158-9;

the lands to the ploughing of four ploughs would yield £6, the fisheries the same, the markets £3 and the mills £2, toll and stallages the same, perquisites of pleas 13s. 4d., meadows and pastures the same; escheats in the king's hands produced 6s. 8d.

To various tallages Preston paid as follows: 1176-7, aid, £16 10s.; 1205, tallage, £10 4s.; 1213-15, pleas of the forest, £2 6s. 8d.; 1226, £10 0s. 6d.; 1248-9, £12; 1261, £20 13s. 4d.; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 35, 202, 251; *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, i, 135, &c.

As implied above, escheated lands were the king's. From a house escheated 2s. was accounted for in 1184-5; Farrer, *op. cit.* 54. In 1201-2 Alexander de Preston recovered a toft of which Roger de Leicester had dispossessed him; *ibid.* 132. Again in 1226 the farm of a house which had been Harvey's (hanged) amounted to 3s. 8d.; *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, i, 138. In 1256-8 escheats in Preston produced 21s. 9d. during eighteen months; *ibid.* i, 222. These were in part held by Richard le Boteler, who paid 7s. 6d. a year in 1258-62; *ibid.* 230.

²⁸ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 147; of 1346. For escheats William Chapman paid 5s. 6d. (an increase of 1s. 6d.) and John de Ashton 10s., in addition to 12d. to the earl (part of the £15 fee-farm rent) and 9d. to the Prior of Lytham. This latter tenement had belonged to Adam Bukmonger, for whom see *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 15.

The free tenants were: Nicholas de Preston, holding 1 acre for which he paid 12d.; John Marshal and John Bennet, in right of their wives—Ellen and Christiana, daughters of Richard Marshal—each paying 2s. 6d. for half a burgrave; Robert son of Henry Maggeson, a burgrave (once burnt by the Scots), 4s.; Nicholas son of Henry Williamson, four plots of land, by Court Roll, 4s. 8d.; Thomas de Yomb(er)gh, a messuage lately belonging to Roger son of John de

Wich, 5s.; Henry Chapman, a messuage, 10s.; Alured son of Robert and Alice his wife, a toft for life, 2s.; an acre in the hands of the friars (held in alms) had formerly paid 4s.; it was used for the channel conveying the water to their house.

²⁹ This was the opinion of Miss Bateson, who discussed the Customal of the town in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xv, 496-512.

³⁰ Sir Thomas Walmesley about 1600 certified that he had seen a charter to the burgesses so dated; Abram, *Memorials of Preston Guilds*, 1. The charter of Henry II may have been dated by him conjecturally 10 Hen., for if there was an earlier one extant it seems unaccountable that it was not named or included in the confirmations of the charter of Henry II by successive kings.

³¹ *Ibid.* 2, 3. The charter was given at Winchester, where the king spent the Christmas of 1179. The year is not named in the deed itself, but gathered from the place and from the names of the witnesses.

In the Pipe Rolls of 1179-82 it is recorded that the men of Preston gave 10 marks for the charter; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 43, 46. The customs of Newcastle at that date are not known.

³² Abram, *op. cit.* 3; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 26. From the wording of the confirmation it may be gathered that the additions of the fair, pasturage, &c., had been made by John when Count of Mortain, 1189-94. The charter is dated at Le Mans, 18 Oct. 1199.

The burgesses paid 60 marks and four chascours for the grant; Farrer, *op. cit.* 116. There was a dispute in 1201 as to the right of gaoil; *ibid.* 130, 136.

The fairs are mentioned in a charter of a few years later by which William de Millon and Avise his wife (see *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, i, 40) gave to Henry son of William son of Swain the fourth part of two burgages (in Preston), formerly tenanted by Norasius and Aldwin, with

confirmed all in 1227.³³ Edward III in 1328 confirmed the foregoing acts of his progenitors, adding liberty of a weekly market on Wednesday and an annual fair of five days, 27 to 31 October.³⁴ This charter was granted five months after the holding of the first recorded guild merchant, at which it was expressly stated that 'the king gives the freedom to the burgesses which are in the guild and to none other.'³⁵ The guild is not named in any of the charters, but may be implied in the 'customs of Newcastle,' which town certainly had a guild in the time of Henry III.³⁶ The charters here described are known by their recital in later confirmations; only one, that of 1199, is preserved at Preston.

In 1292 the borough was called upon to show its authority for the rights of lordship exercised, and the bailiffs and community replied that their liberties and fair were granted by charter, except gallows and infangenthef, which were derived from ancient custom, this latter being also the origin of their

weekly market.³⁷ The town had a moiety of the Ribble fishery.³⁸

The Custumal of Preston in its present form may date from the charter of 1328,³⁹ but had probably originated long before and been augmented from different sources.⁴⁰ The need of such a document had been shown by the proceedings of 1292. The first clauses, beginning 'Ita quod,' without an introductory phrase, establish the guild merchant with exclusive rights of trading, except at the burgesses' will. It appears that anyone⁴¹ could become a burgess if he liked; all that was necessary was for him to pay 12d. to the 'prefect' and then the 'pretors' would assign him a burgage plot, which must have a frontage of 12 ft. at least, and on which, should there be no dwelling, he must build one within forty days.⁴² Various clauses regulate the procedure in market⁴³ and court⁴⁴; a burgess was expected to attend three port-motes in the year, and must attend each great port-mote.⁴⁵ The fines, except in one or two cases, were not to exceed 12d.⁴⁶; trial

all appurtenances, white gloves being payable at Preston fairs; Lytham D. at Durham, 3 a, 2 a6, 4 a6, Ebor. no. 3. The grantee was rector of Whittington, and his son Henry gave the tennement to Lytham Priory; *ibid.* no. 2.

³³ Abram, *op. cit.*; dated Westminster, 16 Mar. 1226-7.

The same king at Windsor, 20 Oct. 1252, allowed that an appropriation of 324 acres which the burgesses had made under Fulwood belonged to the borough and not to the king's wood. The boundary reached to Eves Brook from Ribblesdale to the point where the brook fell into the Savock, and then along the Savock to the old dyke which formed the boundary between Preston and Tulketh. Thus the land seems to have been what was later known as Preston Moor. The burgesses had liberty to cultivate the land as they pleased, up to within 40 perches of the cover of Fulwood, and their old rights of turbary outside and of fencing wood within Fulwood were admitted; *Cal. Charr.* R. 1226-57, p. 406.

In 1227 a five years' grant of dead wood from Fulwood for burning had been made to the men of Preston; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 112.

³⁴ Abram, *op. cit.* 4; dated Westminster, 27 Nov. 1328. Four charters were produced—those of Henry II, John, and Henry III (2). The *inspectum* is recorded in Chart. R. 2 Edw. III. m. 1, no. 6.

³⁵ Abram, *op. cit.* 8. The first clause of the Custumal seems to be referred to—'That they [the burgesses] may have a guild merchant with hanse and other customs and liberties appertaining to that guild.'

³⁶ The charter, dated 18 Sept. 1235, is printed in Farrer, *op. cit.* 414. It may have been merely a confirmation of the liberties referred to in the charter granted by Henry II to Preston. It allowed a guild merchant with all its liberties; the burgesses might pass through the king's dominions, trading freely, and quit of toll, passage, pontage, ulnages, &c., and themselves have in their borough soc and sac, toll, infangenthef, and other jurisdictions. Similar liberties for Preston are recorded in clause 4 of the Custumal.

In 1551 two inhabitants of Preston complained that they had been compelled

to pay tolls at sundry places in Yorkshire. For Pontefract it was alleged that the right to charge dues was earlier than the exemption claimed; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Edw. VI, xxviii, B. 2.

³⁷ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 385. The charter they alleged was that of King John (1199), still extant. They paid £15 a year to the king for their liberties. The weekly market, nominally held on Wednesday, was actually on Saturday. As the charter did not specify the liberties, and as the burgesses were not able to prove the customs of Newcastle, the town lost its cause for the moment. The 'gallows' does not reappear.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 387. The lord of Penwortham had the other moiety.

³⁹ The Custumal is printed in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xv, 496-500, with a commentary by Miss Mary Bateson, who divided the document into forty-eight paragraphs. She considers that the phrase at the end, *de lege Bretonica*, refers to the laws of Breteuil, on which the statutes of a number of early English boroughs were founded; *ibid.* 73, 302—see especially p. 318, where the phrase *lex Britannie* occurs. A reduced facsimile of the Custumal is given in Fishwick's *Preston*, 16.

The date is inferred from the heading which Randle Holme prefixes to his transcript—'Liberates Gilde Mercatorie confirmate per Edwardum Regem.'

⁴⁰ Miss Bateson considers that the first four paragraphs have come from a royal charter, and that clause 36 was at one time the ending. Clause 47 is a sentence from 32, and 35 seems to be included in 4.

⁴¹ Even a 'native' who obtained admission to the guild and remained a year and a day undisturbed became absolutely free; clause 3.

In the phrases 'burgensis de curia' (no. 18, 20, 22) and 'burgensis de villa' (no. 12) Miss Bateson sees an opposition, as if the distinction between out- and in-burgesses had already been fixed. The 'burgensis de curia' of no. 20 may be an error for 'pretor de curia.'

⁴² Clauses 5, 6, 16. A curious provision was that 1d. was to be paid to the pretor's servant for his testimony to the fact of entry. A disputed title was settled by the oath of the tenant's 'prepositus' and two neighbours at least,

affirming that he had held it a year and a day; no. 7.

A burgess might sell his burgage, but the next of kin had a right of pre-emption. If he had only one burgage he must on selling pay 4d. for liberty to go; no. 30.

Nothing is said of an annual rent to be paid for the burgage, but this was probably 12d. In an undated charter William de Euxton granted a burgage in Preston to Richard the Smith, a rent of 12d. being payable to the lord of the fee; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1099.

No plot of land is named in the Custumal as appurtenant to a burgage, but from charters and inquiries it may be inferred that some land was normally held with a burgage.

In later times it was customary for a burgess to pay 7d. on 'renewing his freedom' at each guild celebration; Abram, *op. cit.* 65 (quoting Kuerden).

⁴³ Among other by-laws it was ordained that if a burgess bought anything and gave an earnest or instalment the seller might rescind the bargain on repaying double the earnest; but should the purchaser have retained his purchase he might either retain it or accept 5d. from the seller instead; Custumal, no. 12. A stranger might not share in any bargain with one of the burgesses; no. 29.

⁴⁴ One rule was that if anyone were taken and convicted for robbery or breach of trust (*infidelitas*) the prosecutor should 'do justice' on him; no. 19.

⁴⁵ Clause 10. A burgess was not to be compelled to go with his lord on a military expedition unless he could return home the same day; no. 43.

⁴⁶ Clause 9. If one burgess wounded another and they desired to agree their friends might impose a penalty of 4d. for each thumb-length of wound in a covered part of the body and 8d. for each in an open place. The assailant must also make good any money loss due to the wound and pay the doctor; no. 21. The final clause of the by-law seems to mean that the wounded man should swear upon his arms that he had been wounded and was willing to accept the composition agreed upon. If a burgess should be fined 12d. three times for breach of the assize of bread and ale, the fourth time he should pay a heavier fine, or else go to the cuck-

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by battle, fire or water was allowed.⁴⁷ The burgesses could marry their daughters as they chose,⁴⁸ and were free in the matter of milling and malting⁴⁹; they had right to common of pasture⁵⁰ and to expenses when travelling on the town's business.⁵¹

The titles of *prefectus* (or *prepositus*) and *pretor* for the chief officers are noteworthy, for the terms 'mayor' and 'bailiff' were already in use in the time of Edward II.⁵² The community held the town of the king in fee farm,⁵³ and one clause of the Custumal ordains that the 'pretor' of the court should collect the king's farm at the four terms, and if a burgess did not pay at the second demand the door of his house was to be taken off and might not be replaced till due payment had been made.⁵⁴ The reeve had to account in the farm rent for the goods of a man

who had been found carrying bad money.⁵⁵ The town court was the king's court,⁵⁶ and the common fund seems to have been called the king's purse.⁵⁷

In 1314 began a series of grants of pavage to the mayor and town of Preston for the improvement of the ways.⁵⁸ The charter was confirmed from time to time,⁵⁹ but no change of importance was made till 1566, when Elizabeth, confirming the previous charters, decreed that the mayor and bailiffs should be assisted in the government of the town by 'twenty-four men of the more discreet and worthy men' of the borough, who should be called the capital burgesses and form the Common Council, meeting in the Tollbooth or Moot Hall. The mayor for the time being was to be the justiciary, coroner and clerk of the market.⁶⁰

stool (*ad cubitulum*); no. 31. Should anyone carrying false money be captured the 'prepositus' must account for the money and send the criminal to the king for punishment; those who caught him should have the clothes; no. 41.

⁴⁸ Clause 18, 22. Should there be wager of battle between a burgess and a knight the latter must fight in person; no. 45.

In 1184-5 a fine of 5 marks was levied by the king because a man had been put 'at the water' without warrant; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 55.

⁴⁹ Clause 23. Succession to property is regulated by no. 32.

⁵⁰ Clause 24, 25.

⁵¹ Clause 16.

⁵² Clause 27.

⁵³ 'Pretors' occur at Clitheroe also. Ralph the reeve of Preston occurs about 1200, together with Roger his son; *Lancs. Pipe R.* 335. Roger, 'pretor' of Preston, apparently the reeve, attested a local charter about 1220; Kuerden MSS. iv, C 26b.

Ricard reeve of Preston, Ralph his son and Robert the Clerk of Preston occur about the same time; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 178. Baldwin de Preston was reeve in 1246, and chose the jury of twelve (including himself) who came from the borough; *Assize R.* 404, n. 108.

There seems to have still been no 'mayor' in 1292, when the bailiffs appearing for the town were Adam son of Robert and Robert son of Roger.

To a charter already quoted Roger Pade, 'then chief bailiff of Preston,' was a witness; *OO*, no. 1099. Local charters to about 1320 are usually attested by the two bailiffs of the town; but in one early deed Adam brother of Filhard, mayor, and William and Roger brother of Roger (?), reeves, were principal witnesses; *ibid.* no. 1101. In 1311-12 William son of Robert the Tailor granted to John del Withland in the new field under Fulwood, and the witnesses were the mayor, Robert son of Roger, six bailiffs—Adam de Bury, William son of Nicholas, William son of Paulin, Henry Banastre, Roger Salley, Albert son of Adam—and the clerk of Preston, William de Wigan; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 2198. In the guild of 1328 the mayor and two bailiffs are named, and the government at that time was conducted in the name of the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses.

The community had a common seal as early as 1250; *Cockersand Charul.* 'Chet. Sec.', i, 220-1. A seal of 1276 is in the British Museum (Birch, Catalogue, no. 5315); it shows the Agnus Dei,

stantant regardant, with banner flag, and on the lamb's shoulder a shield bearing the duchy arms. It is surrounded with the legend *† SIGILL' COMYNE BVRGENCIUM DE PRESTON*. The seal of 1415 is the same, with the addition of three P's round the lamb, thus: *P Lamb P*. About

the end of the 17th century the stantant posture was altered to couchant. The seals of 1415 and the present time are shown in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 36, 37. In 1349 the king granted a seal for recognizances of debts; the greater piece was to remain in charge of the mayor and the smaller piece with a clerk deputed by the king; *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 266. William Clifton was appointed to be keeper of the smaller piece in 1423; *ibid.* 1422-9, p. 101.

The Moot Hall is named in a deed of 1377, by which Thomas de Molyneux of Cuerdale and Joan his wife gave the mayor, bailiffs and community of Preston a small piece of land (12 ft. by 12 ft.) adjoining the said hall, at a rent of 6s.; *OO*, no. 1506.

⁵⁴ This does not seem to be mentioned in any of the early charters.

The original farm of the town was £9, but in or before 1179 was increased by £6; Farrer, *op. cit.* 42, 131. In 1212 the burgesses held three plough-lands in Preston by a rent of £15; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 45, 138, 289. The diminution from the six plough-lands of Domesday Book is probably accounted for by the separation of Fulwood and Ribblesden.

⁵⁵ Clause 11. ⁵⁶ Clause 41.

⁵⁷ *Curia nostra* 'no. 9.

⁵⁸ If a stranger claimed a debt before the reeve and the debtor would not pay the 'pretor' paid it out of the king's purse, and then seized the debtor's chattels or took possession of his house; no. 33.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 186. The tolls which might be levied are printed in Fishwick, *Preston*, 25. Other grants were made in 1328 (for two years) and in 1333 (for five years); *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 270; 1330-4, p. 408. At a trial in 1334 it was alleged that the men of Preston had obtained pavage charters for five and then for three years, and then, the town being sufficiently paved, purchased another charter to last for five years, 'to the great oppression of the people of those parts.' Nicholas de Preston and three others appeared for the community to aver that the additional paving was required, but the decision was against them, and they had to pay a fine.

The pavage dues were stated to amount to 10 marks a year; *Coram Rege R.* 297, Rex m. 21.

In 1337 an inquiry was made as to the right of pasture in Fulwood; *Lansdowne MS.* 559, fol. 663b6.

The taxation of the ninth of the borough of Preston in 1340 has been preserved and supplies forty-four names of persons taxed; *Subs. R. bdle.* 130, no. 15.

In 1341 a commission was appointed to inquire into a suspected misappropriation of the pavage money raised; *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 313. Another grant of pavage was made by Duke Henry in 1356; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 344.

In 1582 Richard Stirrop was admitted burgess in consideration of his making the post-holes in the market stead at the yearly fairs and repairing the causeway between Barkhouse Hill and the windmill at the east end of the town; *Abram, Mem. of the Guilds*, 33.

⁶⁰ By Richard II in 1379, preserved at Preston; see *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 340. By Henry IV in 1401, also at Preston; a new clause was inserted, allowing the burgesses to use any of the liberties, &c., granted by former charters, even if they or their predecessors had not hitherto fully availed themselves of the same. By Henry V in 1414. By Henry VI in 1425, now at Preston. By Philip and Mary in 1557, at Preston.

For the charters of 1401 and 1414 see also Charter R. 2 Hen. IV, pt. i, no. 8; 1 Hen. V, pt. iii, no. 3.

⁶¹ The charter probably ratified customs in the government of the town which had grown up in the course of time. At the guild of 1500 it was ordained that the mayor should nominate two 'ancient, discreet and honest burgesses,' called elisors, who in turn were to nominate twenty-four burgesses, not bearing office in the town, to choose fit persons to be mayor, bailiff and sub-bailiff; the mayor, after his election, chose a second bailiff and a sergeant for the mace; *Abram, Mem. of the Guilds*, 23.

In a writ *de quo ware*, issued in 1487 the corporation were called upon to show by what title they claimed to elect a mayor. The £15 a year rent to the Crown is named; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs* Proton, 13 Hen. VII. For part of the reply see Kuerden MSS. iv, P 10 (the markets).

In 1527 Sir Richard Houghton made a lawless attempt to impose on the town his own nominees as mayor, bailiff and sergeant. It was then the custom to nominate priests as elisors; Fishwick, *Preston*, 38-42, quoting Duchy of Lanc.

A dispute as to the right of the aulnager for the county to seal cloths and levy dues in Preston occurred in 1571, it being contended that the charter exempted the town and that the goods made there, viz. 'narrow white kerseys,' were not included in the statute.⁶¹ The guild of 1622 endeavoured to protect the burgesses in another way by keeping 'foreigners' out of the town, it being found that their living and trading therein was 'to the great prejudice, loss and hindrance of the free burgesses.'⁶²

The records of the court leet have been preserved from 1653.⁶³ The ancient fee-farm rent of £15⁶⁴ was redeemed by the corporation in 1650 and again after the Restoration in 1676.⁶⁵ The guild of 1662 distinguished itself by drawing up a code of by-laws from the records of former guilds and thus providing for the orderly government of the town.⁶⁶ Immediately afterwards a new charter was procured from Charles II, substantially the same as that of 1566, but making some further provisions.⁶⁷ This was followed in 1685 by an extended charter, which for the first time recognized the aldermen, who were to be seven in number. The mayor was to be assisted in his office as a justice of the peace by the ex-mayor, the senior alderman and the recorder. Two

markets were now allowed, on Wednesday and Saturday, and three fairs, beginning 15 August, 27 October and 16 March.⁶⁸ No other charter was obtained till 1828, when, as, owing to the growth of the town, further justices were needed, it was provided that all the aldermen should act, also that the mayor, ex-mayor and senior aldermen should be coroners.⁶⁹

Only seven years afterwards, in 1835, the Municipal Corporations Act abolished the old constitution and the first council election of the reformed corporation was held on 26 December; the aldermen were chosen on 31 December and the mayor on New Year's Day, 1836. The borough, which included the townships of Preston and Fishwick, was at first divided into six wards, and the council consisted of the mayor, twelve aldermen and thirty-six councillors.⁷⁰ In consequence of the growth of the town parts of Ribbleson and Brockholes on the east and of Ashton on the west were taken into the municipal borough in 1880⁷¹ and a further part of Ashton in 1888,⁷² but the number of wards, though the areas were readjusted, remained unchanged until 1900, when the enlarged borough was divided into twelve wards—St. John's, Trinity, Christ Church and Avenham in the centre or ancient

Pleadings, Hen. VIII, xii, F 1; viii, W 9; vi, W 11. Sir Thomas More was then Chancellor of the duchy; he rejected the Hoghton claims and made certain 'ordinances' for the peace of the town and the election of mayor; *ibid.* 43-4, quoting Pleadings, vi, W 11. Sir Richard again interfered with the election in Oct. 1534; *ibid.* 45.

Disputes arose as to the nomination of both elisors by the mayor, and the charter of 1566, while confirming the mode of election of the twenty-four, gave them the choice of one of the elisors. A three weeks court for trying causes of debts, &c.; and the view of frankpledge on the days 'accustomed from ancient times,' the markets and fairs (with court of piepowder), were all expressly ratified by the charter, to be held by 'the ancient rent and farm due to the Crown.'

The charter did not allow all the internal disputes which had been going on respecting the choice of the mayor, who, it will be seen, had large powers. It gave the elisors the right to choose an entirely new body of capital burgesses each year, but in practice no doubt the same persons were re-elected, if willing, and in 1598 there is mention of a permanent body of aldermen, who were eight in number. It was ordered that 'the whole number of benchers, commonly called aldermen,' should stand and remain as they then were until the next guild merchant, and that the mayor should be chosen annually from this body, beginning with the senior member, and descending yearly according to seniority; *ibid.* 34. This rule was confirmed by the guild of 1602, which also decreed that out-burgesses who came to reside within the town should not be eligible as mayor or bailiff till they had resided for seven years; *ibid.* 36. In 1642 it was ordered that on an alderman dying a successor should be appointed from the members of the common council; *ibid.* 47.

An attempt to disfranchise two burgesses was defeated by their appeal to the Exchequer Court in or before 1582; Abram, *op. cit.* 33.

⁶¹ Abram, *op. cit.* 26-8. The decision seems to have been adverse to the town; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 236, 256. An earlier claim to this immunity was investigated in 1521, when the mayor and burgesses also claimed all the goods of felons, fugitives, &c., and view of frankpledge; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 36.

⁶² Abram, *op. cit.* 40. The making of bricks for sale was likewise forbidden, so that the 'wastes' of the town might not be impaired.

There are other evidences that at that time the established guilds or trade companies were jealous of the growth of independent traders. The rules of the Preston Company of Drapers, Mercers, Grocers, Salters, Ironmongers and Haberdashers of 1628 prohibited the sale by any 'stranger' of goods belonging to these trades; *ibid.* 41-2. In 1633 the Society of Skinners, Whittawers and Glovers in Preston and other places made a petition against unlicensed traders; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1633-4, p. 330.

⁶³ The records from 1653 to 1813 are preserved in three folio volumes at the Town Hall. An account of them, with copious extracts, was published in 1905, Mr. Anthony Hewitson being editor. The court leet was held twice a year. The Inquest, sometimes called the court baron, sat frequently. The Mayor's Court was held on the Friday before St. Wilfrid's Day for the election of mayor, bailiff and sergeant; their inauguration was on the feast itself. The old procedure is related in Whittle's *Preston* (1821), 194-206. The principal matters in the records relate to the right to carry on a trade and to pasture cattle on the marsh. The court leet became extinct in 1835, having long ceased to be of any utility in the changed conditions of the town.

⁶⁴ In 1504-5 the sheriff was directed to call for £45, the rent due to the king for three years from the mayor and bailiffs of Preston; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, p. 118.

⁶⁵ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 448. The intermediate surrender of the pur-

chase in 1660, as evidence to the loyalty of the corporation, is printed in *Manch. Guard. N. and Q.* no. 375.

⁶⁶ Abram, *op. cit.* 51-5. The guild meeting was continued for six weeks to allow of the codification. The orders were classified under the following titles: The Sabbath; the oaths; the town lands, rents, and other revenues; the marsh, mere and town field; geese on the marsh; swine; brick and digging of sods; preservation of the common, &c.; buying and selling between foreigners and others, and the tolls, stallages, pickages, lantages and other customs due for the same; householders and their duties; officers; manner of holding a council; weights and measures; foreign burgesses; restraining of foreign burgesses; duties of foreign burgesses; alehouse-keeping, tipping and victualling; bailiffs and other inferior officers; office of a sergeant; streets and scavengers.

⁶⁷ About 2,200 burgesses were enrolled at the guild of 1662, of whom something less than 900 were foreign burgesses.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 56-7.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 68; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xiv, 222.

⁷⁰ Abram, *op. cit.* 135. A description of the old-fashioned way of 'beating the bounds' at Preston is given in Hewitson's *Preston*, 121. It is included among the former sports of the place.

⁷¹ Abram, *loc. cit.*; Act 2 & 3 Will. IV, cap. 64. The six wards were: St. John's, south-east from Church Street to the Ribble, including part of Fishwick; Christ Church, to the west; St. George's, to the north-west; St. Peter's, north of Maudland; Trinity, the east central part of the town (including the Town Hall) to the northern border; Fishwick, the eastern suburb of Preston, and the greater part of Fishwick township. Changes of area were made in 1881, and St. George's and Trinity were re-named Maudland and Park respectively.

⁷² Under an Improvement Act of 1880, 43 & 44 Vict. cap. 118.

⁷³ Under the Ribble Navigation Act of 1883, 46 & 47 Vict. cap. 115. The enlargement came into force in 1889.

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urban area; Ashton on the west; Maudland, St. Peter's, Moor Brook, Park and Deepdale on the north; Ribblesdale and Fishwick to the east. Each ward has now an alderman and three councillors, so that the total membership is unchanged. The township boundaries were altered in 1894, so that those of the township or civil parish of Preston coincide with those of the municipal borough.⁷³ Preston became a county borough under the Act of 1888. As a parliamentary borough it has been known since 1295.⁷⁴ By the Reform Act of 1832 the town continued to return two members, but Fishwick was added to the borough. No change was made in the boundary till 1888, when the enlarged municipal borough, together with the township of Fulwood, became the parliamentary borough, there being still two members.

The borough court, a survival of the old manor courts, is held every third Friday by the recorder, for the recovery of small debts. The town has also its police force and court⁷⁵ and a quarter sessions court.⁷⁶ A county court is held there, as also county quarter sessions. The county council has its offices and meetings in Preston, as the most central point for Lancashire.⁷⁷ The Preston Rural District Council also meets in the town.

An artificial water supply, in addition to the wells, was begun as early as 1729⁷⁸; but an efficient modern supply was not opened until 1832,⁷⁹ when a private company made a reservoir at Grimsargh.

In 1853 the works were acquired by the town and fresh reservoirs have continued to be formed according to the needs of the district supplied.⁸⁰

Lamps for lighting the streets on dark nights were first supplied in 1699, the corporation providing them.⁸¹ Fr. Dunn, a Jesuit stationed at Preston, having seen gas used at Stonyhurst, advocated its introduction in Preston, which was thus the first provincial town in England to be lighted with gas, in 1816.⁸² A private company, formed in 1815 and incorporated in 1839, supplies it.⁸³ The Electric Supply Company supplies electric light, with which the principal streets are lighted.

The first tramways were opened in 1879⁸⁴ and have been greatly extended. They are now owned by the town and worked by electricity. The corporation also supplies electric power.

The grammar school seems always to have been governed by the corporation; various other educational institutions and libraries have now been added. The Free Library was opened in the Town Hall in 1879,⁸⁵ but transferred to the Harris Free Public Library and Museum in 1903.⁸⁶ A science and art school are held in the Harris Institute.⁸⁷ The Victoria Jubilee technical school was opened in 1897.⁸⁸

The corporation has carried out the usual works for sanitary purposes.⁸⁹ It has erected a large town hall,⁹⁰ a public hall or corn market⁹¹ and a covered market.⁹² It owns several parks and recreation

⁷³ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31607.

⁷⁴ See above—introduction.

⁷⁵ About 1800 the watchmen were provided by private subscriptions and a corporation grant. In 1832 a police station was opened in Avenham Street, the force numbering six men. A new station, with magistrates' court, still used, was opened in Lancaster Road in 1858. The bench of magistrates was anciently regulated by the charters, as already described; since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835 the justices have been appointed by the Council of the duchy.

⁷⁶ There is also a fire brigade, with station in Tithebarn Street. In 1271 Thurstan de Holland complained that one Henry son of Mirre had destroyed houses at Preston; but it was shown that there was a fire in the town, and Thurstan's house and some others had been destroyed to check the flames; *Curia Regis R.* 201, m. 7 d.

⁷⁷ The Bench, later the recorder, is named in the charters of 1566 and 1663. He presides at the three weeks court and the quarter sessions of the borough.

⁷⁸ The offices, at the west end of Fishergate, were opened in 1882. The chief county officials have their offices in the building.

⁷⁹ The prison, at the east end of Church Street, was erected in 1789 to replace the old house of correction in the Friary. A court-house was built in 1829 adjoining. The new county sessions house, already mentioned, has replaced it. The county police offices are part of the new building, in which is also the County Hall, used for the meetings of the county council.

⁸⁰ The town records mention five principal wells: Mincepitt, near the gas company's land; Market-place, near Fishergate, 1666; Lady Well,

west of Friargate; Goose Well, outside Church Street bars. The old 'cistern' was built in Avenham in 1729, R. Abbot, a Quaker, was the maker. See Hewitson, *Ct. Lett. Rec.*; Hardwick, *Preston*, 445. In 1743 a new cistern was made at Syke Hill, from which water was distributed through wooden pipes; see Hewitson, *Preston*, 378–80.

⁷⁹ Priv. Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV, cap. 27.

⁸⁰ 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 48. See Hewitson, op. cit. 381–3. Further large reservoirs have lately been constructed at Longridge. The works supply not only the borough but several adjacent townships, north and south of the Ribble.

⁸¹ Ibid. 267.

⁸² Hardwick, op. cit. 444; Gerard, *Stonyhurst*, 125. The first works were in Avenham Lane (Glover Street).

⁸³ Act 55 Geo. III, cap. 22; 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 3. Additional gasometers have been erected in North Street and at Ribblesdale and Walton-le-Dale.

⁸⁴ Hewitson, *Preston*, 208–9. An omnibus service to Fulwood began in 1859, superseded by the tramway in 1879. Other tramway lines, from Ribblesdale through the town to Fishergate Hill and to Ashton, were opened in 1882.

⁸⁵ Ibid. 287–98. The new Harris Library, built for it between 1882 and 1893, was opened in 1894. Dr. Shepherd's library (1759) is housed with it. The Law Library, founded in 1831, is a private subscription one; the building is in Chapel Walks, Fishergate.

⁸⁶ Ibid. 312–14. The museum was at first (1841) in Cross Street. An observatory, privately founded, was acquired by the corporation in 1879 and a new building erected in 1881 in Deepdale Road.

⁸⁷ The building was erected in 1849 in Avenham Lane as an Institute for the

Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, originally organized in 1828. Declining in usefulness it was re-endowed by the trustees of E. R. Harris as a Technological and Science and Art School in 1882; Hewitson, op. cit. 235, 276.

⁸⁸ This building, in Corporation Street, is managed by the council of the Institute, who have acquired the old buildings of the School for the Blind (1871), which has been removed to Fulwood.

⁸⁹ For example, baths and wash-houses were opened in 1850 and refuse destructors in 1887 and 1892.

Formerly there was a public cold water bath at the western end of the town, called the Spa Bath. It was closed about 1860; Hewitson, *Preston*, 242. There was a spa well there; *ibid.* 385.

⁹⁰ This building was opened in 1867. See Hewitson, op. cit. 359–66.

⁹¹ It was first erected by the corporation in 1822–4, and after enlargement was re-opened in 1882. There is accommodation for 3,600 auditors. It has a large organ. The corn market is held there on Saturdays; at the front are sold eggs and poultry. The pork market was formerly held at the rear, but was discontinued in 1881; Hewitson, op. cit. 254.

⁹² It is in Lancaster Road, on the site of the old 'Orchard,' and was built in 1870–5. Fruit and vegetables are sold there; Hewitson, op. cit. 308.

In Whittle's *Preston* (1821), 116–20, is a description of the former markets. The Old Shambles, a street leading from the Market Place to Church Street, were on the east side of the Town Hall. The Strait Shambles, erected in 1715 by Thomas Molyneux, went north from Church Street opposite Avenham Street. They were pulled down in 1882 to make room for the Free Library. Separate



PRESTON : FISHERGATE WITH TOWN HALL IN DISTANCE



PRESTON : HARRIS FREE LIBRARY, MARKET PLACE

grounds.⁹³ The cemetery in Ribblesdale was opened in 1855.⁹⁴ The corporation has also done much to improve the navigation of the Ribble and make the town a useful port.⁹⁵

Preston possesses valuable regalia and plate, including the great mace presented by the Duke of Hamilton in 1703, a civic sword and the hanap, or cup and cover, dated 1615.⁹⁶

The corporation built a workhouse in Avenham about 1675 for the unemployed poor, and this was superseded in 1788 by a new house on the moor. Under the Poor Law of 1834 Preston became the head of a union. A new workhouse at Fulwood was opened in

1868.⁹⁷ The infirmary is in Deepdale Road.⁹⁸ In addition the town has various societies and clubs. There are two daily and four weekly newspapers.⁹⁹

In addition to the church and the chantries, the leper hospital¹⁰⁰ and the Friary,¹⁰¹ the Knights Hospitallers,¹⁰² Lytham¹⁰³ and Burscough Priors,¹⁰⁴ Whalley,¹⁰⁵ Sawley,¹⁰⁶ and Cockersand Abbeys¹⁰⁷ had lands in the town. In resisting a claim to certain burgages and land Robert Abbot of Cockersand averred that the tenements were of the manor of Preston, which was of the ancient demesne of the Crown of England; the claimant denied this, saying that the manor was of the honour of

slaughter-houses were erected in 1818 near Syke Hill. The fish stones were on the northern side of the market-place; they were removed in 1853.

Whittle further states that then the market days were Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. A bell was rung at 9 a.m. when the sale of provisions and fish began; it was rung again at 10 a.m. when 'forestallers, hucksters and badgers' might purchase to sell again; and at 11 a.m. when the corn trade began. 'The various markets shall now have their place as to where they are held according to ancient usage. The cattle market in Church Street. The goose and pork market immediately under the church wall. The country butchers and others hold their market on the south side of Church Street.' The market-place was apportioned to various kinds of produce. On the south side butter and poultry; at the east corn and peas; in the centre earthenware, glass and toys; to the north, clothers; west of the obelisk, confectionery, hats, boots, cutlery, small wares. The cheese market and fruit stalls on the west side of the square, with vegetables on both sides of Cheapside, which leads down to Fishergate.

Still earlier arrangements as described by Dr. Kuerten about 1680 are printed in Hardwick's *Preston*, 209. The cattle market was in Church Street, swine were sold opposite the church, and sheep on the west side of the market-place; the horse market was in Fishergate.

⁹³ While the town was still quite small the corporation in 1696-7 obtained from Alderman Lemon a piece of ground on Avenham, used as a walk, and thus secured it for public use. It was planted with trees, and forms a conspicuous object in Buck's 'Prospect' of 1728; Hewitson, op. cit. 320, 236. Thoresby, the antiquary, who visited the town at the 1702 guild, described it as 'a very curious walk and delicate prospect'; Thoresby, *Diaries*, i, 389-91.

Avenham Park, to the south-west of it, occupies 27 acres by the Ribble side. Between 1823 and 1852 the corporation purchased the land, and formed it into an attractive pleasure ground in 1861-7; work being thus provided for the factory workers made idle by the American Civil War; *ibid.* 319-22. Miller Park, 11 acres, lies further to the west; the land was given by Alderman Thomas Miller, and, after being laid out, was opened in 1867; *ibid.* 323. Fine views of the Ribble Valley can be obtained from these parks.

The moor to the north of the town was inclosed by the corporation in 1834. From 1786 to 1833 horse-races had been

run there, in opposition to those favoured by the Earl of Derby on the adjacent Fulwood Moor. Racing had taken place much earlier, an 'intended horse course' being marked in 1695. A park of 110 acres has gradually been formed of the land inclosed. The Marsh, another part of the old common land, is used as a recreation ground; it measures 22 acres. Haslam Park was presented to the town in 1908 by Miss Haslam.

⁹⁴ Hewitson, op. cit. 249.

⁹⁵ See the introduction.

⁹⁶ A full description is given in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiii, 1-47.

⁹⁷ For the history see Hewitson, *Preston*, 394-410.

⁹⁸ A dispensary was established in Fishergate in 1809 and a house of recovery in Great Shaw Street in 1813. The latter was removed to 'the Moor' in 1833. The two institutions are combined in the present infirmary, on the last-named site, opened in 1870; Hewitson, op. cit. 284.

⁹⁹ The earliest newspaper, of no long continuance, was the *Journal*, 1744. Of the existing newspapers the *Guardian* was established in 1844 and the *Herald* in 1855.

The daily papers are the *Lancashire Post* and *Northern Telegraph*; the weekly ones the *Preston Guardian*, *Preston Herald* (Wednesday and Saturday), *Preston Argus*, and *Catholic News*.

For a full account of the newspapers up to 1882 see Hewitson, op. cit. 341-4.

¹⁰⁰ The site does not seem to be known exactly. A charter of 1311-12 describes a piece of land as situated under this hospital and extending to Swagwell Syke; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iv, 580. This name is probably the same as the Sewalle Syke of the *Cockersand Charul.* i, 217. Possibly the well was one known later as Atherton's Well, near the canal bridge on Fyde Road; Hewitson, *Preston*, 385. Spital Moss was close by.

Charters of the hospital are in the Duchy Great Coucher, i, fol. 80, &c.

The history of the hospital is narrated in the account of the religious houses of the county. After its confiscation by Edward VI it was in 1549 granted to John Doddington and William Ward; Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. vi. They sold it to Thomas Fleetwood in 1550, and in 1560 Thomas sold the estate to John Fleetwood of Penwortham; D.in *Preston Chron.* 12 Oct. 1861. Thomas Fleetwood is here called 'of Hesketh'; he was the brother of John, who died in possession in 1590; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 34.

¹⁰¹ See the account of the religious houses. Part of the building was granted

to William Breres of Preston and Oliver Breres of Chorley in 1539-40, and Oliver was in possession in 1545; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 564; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), 4, 178. In 1540 the whole site was granted to Thomas Holcroft; Pat. 22 Hen. VIII, fol. iv. The building was used as a house of correction from about 1640 to 1789; Hewitson, *Preston*, 281.

¹⁰² The Hospitallers' lands in Preston were in 1544-5 given to Richard Crombesholme; Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. xvii.

¹⁰³ Lytham charters at Durham, 3, 2, 26, 4, 3e Ebor. no. 1-5. These are grants of rents by the heirs of Richard son of Roger of Woodplumpton.

¹⁰⁴ The tenement seems to have been known as Tinkler House, and a rent of 2s. was derived from it; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals bble. 4, no. 7, 8; Mins. Accts. bble. 136, no. 2198.

¹⁰⁵ Richard de Derbyshire gave land in Jugeler Ridding and in Woodholm (formerly Robert son of Stephen's) to Stanlaw Abbey; *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 465.

¹⁰⁶ Richard Rufus (? Russel) gave half of a toft in Fishergate to Sawley; Harl. MS. 112, fol. 74. This as a burgage was afterwards demised by the abbey to Hugh le Spogage, at a rent of 12d. to the abbot, 12d. to the king (as chief lord) according to the use and custom of the vill, and 8d. to the heir of Hugh Fitton. By Adam son of Hugh le Spogage it was granted to Roger son of Adam son of Suard, by whom it was surrendered to the abbey; *ibid.*

Russel was an early surname in Preston; De Banco R. 195, m. 331; 248, m. 44.

¹⁰⁷ *Cockersand Charul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 216-25; iv, 1262-3. The lands seem for the most part to have been acquired by Master William de Kirkham and handed over to the canons. The charters contain a number of details as to the people and place-names. The latter include Sicling Moor, Oldfield, Plattfordale, Sewall Syke, Woodholme, Whitacre, Duteshahe Field and Gildhouse.

Roger son of Robert Woodward in 1326 granted Thomas Banastre and Joan his wife land held of the Abbot of Cockersand and having a kiln-house upon it; Towneley MS. DO, no. 1114.

Alice daughter of Adam de Rufford and widow of Simon released to the canons her claim in Thimsacre; Towneley MS. DD, no. 10.

In 1281 Amy widow of Robert son of Cecily claimed dower in two messuages, 4 acres of land and a burgage in Preston against the Abbot of Cockersand, Adam de Bury and William son of Adam Albin; De Banco R. 42, m. 15.

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Lancaster and an escheat of the king, as he was ready to verify by the 'book of Domusley' and in all other ways.¹⁰⁰ Many of the gentry of the county had burgages and lands in the town. In some cases they were stated to hold them of the king, in others

of the corporation; but often no tenure was recorded.¹⁰⁹

Of the local families¹¹⁰ several took a surname from the town itself, and Prestons occur constantly in the annals.¹¹¹ One of these families recorded a

¹⁰⁰ Assize R. 408, m. 8. The plaintiff was Walter son of Jordan de Kirkham, brother of Master William de Kirkham, son of Richard. The abbot alleged bastardy, but an agreement was come to, and Walter released all his claim in the testament.

¹⁰¹ Of the *Crozes*, mostly in free burgage.

Isabel widow of John Talbot, 1432; and John Talbot of Salebury, 1449; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 41, 55.

Alexander Houghton of Houghton, 1489; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 66. A similar statement is made in the later inquisitions in the case of this and other families.

John Singleton of Broughton, 1522; *ibid.*, no. 45.

Sir Thomas Boteler of Warrington, 1522; *ibid.*, v, no. 13.

Lawrence Starkie, 1532; *ibid.*, ix, 21. One of his daughters married Humphry Newton; see note 134.

James Anderton of Euxton, 1552, in *escheat*; *ibid.*, ix, no. 14.

James Forshaw of Penwortham, 1563; *ibid.*, xi, no. 41.

Sir Richard Molyneux of Selson, 1569; *ibid.*, no. 16.

George Hesketh of Poulton, 1571; *ibid.*, no. 15.

Richard Greenacres of Worston, 1578; *ibid.*, xiv, no. 19.

Richard Chinnall [see Chinnall], 1587, *ibid.*, xiv, no. 19.

John Grimshaw of Clayton, 1587; *ibid.*, xiv, no. 51.

Thomas Stanish of Duxbury, 1599; *ibid.*, xiv, no. 54.

Of the *Corporation*, i.e. the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses:

John Skillicorne, 1478, four burgages, by a rent of 2s; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 105.

William Farrington of Leyland, 1501; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 67.

Richard Taylor (see Bretherton and Longton), 1596; *ibid.*, xvii, no. 25. Another of the name died in 1631, leaving a son Henry, aged sixteen; *ibid.*, xxvii, no. 61.

Robert Hankinson (see Newton with Scasley, 1604; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 135; ii, 123).

John Stopford of Unnes Walton; *ibid.*, 169, ii, 72.

George Rogerson, 1620, the Water Works; *ibid.*, ii, 189.

Thomas Shireburne of Heysham, 1621; *ibid.*, 169, ii, 72. *Jewney MS.* C 8 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1681.

William Critchlow of Lea, 1637-8; *ibid.*, 252.

Edward Lussell of Obaldeston, 1637; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 78.

Other tenures:

Robert Singleton of Broughton, 1501; of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 3d; *ibid.*, 169, ii, 72.

the heir of Adam de Brockholes, by three grains of pepper; *ibid.*, vi, no. 64.

William Moore of Bank Hall, 1602; Sir Richard Hoghton; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 13.

The unrecorded tenures include those

of Balderston of Balderston, Clifton of Westby, Harrington of Westleigh, Hesketh of Rufford, Langton of Walton, Leyland of Morleys, and Travers of Nateby.

Of the above it may be noticed that the Moores retained their Preston estate till 1691; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 226, m. 22.

The Feet of Fines give some particulars of other families. For instance, in the 16th cent., Park, *bde.* 12, m. 63, 144, 290; Newsham, *bde.* 20, m. 63; Arkwright, *bde.* 43, m. 200; Forshaw, *bde.* 49, m. 77; 57; m. 160; Haighton, *bde.* 58, m. 173.

The following persons were recorded as freeholders in Preston in 1600: Henry Ascroft, Thomas Banastre, Richard Blundell, Richard Cuerdall, Henry, James, Richard and Anthony Hodgkinson; Edmund Lemon, — Preston, George Sollom, Anthony and Thomas Wall, James and — Walton; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233.

¹¹¹ Kuerden's collections, especially iv (P) and the folio volume (C, D), contain much relating to the local families.

Numerous Hoghton deeds are in Add. MS. 32106.

The Guild Rolls also are valuable for their pedigrees. For the earlier generations some assistance may be derived from the witnesses to charters; e.g. about 1260 there appear Adam brother of Suard de Preston, Roger and William his sons; Add. MS. 32106, no. 451.

The following references to the Plea Rolls, &c., will show that different families used this surname.

A Gamel son of Gamel was admitted to the freedom of Preston by a charter of King John in 1199, confirming one granted when John was Count of Mortain; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 26.

In 1246 it was recorded that two burgages and 4 acres of land had escheated to the king. Adam son of Suard held them at half a mark rent; *Assize R.* 404, m. 19 d. Robert son of Stephen de Preston unsuccessfully claimed a messuage and 2 acres against various persons; *ibid.*, m. 4.

A Henry son of Baldwin de Preston did fealty on succeeding in 1254; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 187. See also *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 430; *Cal. Claus.* 1279-88, p. 265.

Robert son of Adam de Preston in 1262 acquired a toft, at i.d. rent, from John de Balderston and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* i, 135.

In 1277 Maud widow of Roger son of Roger de Preston claimed dower in Preston against Robert son of Adam, Roger son of Belota, Paulin de Preston, and others; *De Banco R.* 19, m. 14 d. Two years later Alice widow of Master William de Preston claimed a messuage, &c., against William son of Master William, and land against Nicholas son of Roger de Preston and Alice his wife; *ibid.*, 29, m. 17; 31, m. 9.

Agnes widow of Adam de Hoghton in 1290 claimed dower in houses, bakehouse, &c., in Preston against Alice widow of Roger son of Adam de Preston; *ibid.*, 83, m. 127 d.

In 1291 Geoffrey son of Roger son of Adam de Preston and Ellen his wife unsuccessfully claimed a messuage and 3 acres of land in Preston against Maud de Brockholes, William de Slynne and Eva his wife. It appeared that Ellen was daughter of Adam de Brockholes and Eva daughter of Adam de Preston (who had entailed her fourteen years before). Geoffrey's father Roger is also called 'son of Avic'; *Assize R.* 1294, m. 8 d.; 1299, m. 16. The same Geoffrey and Ellen sued William the Carpenter of Preston and Eva his wife; *Assize R.* 407, m. 4; 1294, m. 9. In this claim Eva daughter of Adam the Clerk of Brockholes was found to have been born out of wedlock; she had an elder brother William; *Assize R.* 408, m. 7, 9, 38 d.

The following belong to the year 1292: Robert de Ribbleton and Cecily his wife claimed the fourth part of a messuage and toft against Roger son of Anot de Preston and Ellen his wife; it was proved that Ellen was in seisin before she married Roger; *Assize R.* 408, m. 3, 44 d. Roger son of Avic de Preston was defendant in another plea; *ibid.*, m. 36 d.

Robert son of Adam de Preston complained of a trespass by William the Tailor of Preston; *ibid.*, m. 3, 17 d. William the Tailor was non-suited in a claim for debt against Hugh and Robert sons of Adam son of Philip de Preston; *ibid.*, m. 32. Robert son of Adam son of Sward held the moiety of a messuage claimed by Agnes wife of William de la Launde, on the ground that her mother Maud (sister of Alice daughter of Ivette) had held it; *ibid.*, m. 34. Robert son of Adam defended his title to land in Preston against Henry le Pestur and Christiana his wife; *ibid.*, m. 32. Robert son of Adam son of Philip also defended his title against Richard son of Henry de Wre; *ibid.*, m. 44 d. Robert son of Adam de Preston was charged with trespass by Alan son of Master Thomas de Lancaster and others; *ibid.*, m. 103. Robert de Preston was defendant to a claim by Cecily widow of Jordan de Cloughton; *ibid.*, m. 54 d. Robert son of Adam de Preston defended his claim to certain land (claimed by Nicholas de Burnhull) by saying that he had received it from Alan de Catherton; *ibid.*, m. 49.

Christiana widow of Henry Mirreson de Preston claimed dower in various tenements against Robert son of Adam de Preston and Alice widow of Adam, against Adam son of Richard de Preston and against Paulin de Preston; *ibid.*, m. 49 d. She also claimed against William son of Roger, when Robert son of Roger de Preston warranted William and by leave rendered dower to the claimant; *ibid.*, m. 61. William son of Roger de Preston claimed a debt from William son of William; *ibid.*, m. 102. William son of Roger son of Adam de Preston demised land to Richard the Teinturer, who refused to pay the balance of the amount he promised and was ejected; *ibid.*, m. 54. Robert son of Roger son of Adam de Preston was, together with Alice the widow of Roger, defendant as to a claim by William the Lister; *ibid.*, m. 58.

pedigree in 1664,¹¹³ another acquired lands in Ireland, and Sir Robert Preston was in 1478 created Viscount Gormanston,¹¹³ a peerage still in existence,

though the title was not recognized from the Revolution until 1800.¹¹⁴ Among other more ancient families may be named by way of example those of Banastre

Hugh son of Wimark de Preston and Margery his wife claimed small plots of land against William son of Roger Fitz Award de Preston and Robert son of Adam son of Ralph the Barker of Preston; *ibid.* m. 7. Albred another son of Adam son of Ralph was defendant; *ibid.* m. 43. Hugh son of Hugh de Preston defended his title against William son of Pain de Preston; *ibid.* m. 44 d. William son of Hugh de Preston had demised a messuage and lands to Roger son of Adam de Preston in consideration of maintenance, but on this failing he claimed damages against Alice the widow of Roger and others, and was allowed 72s.; *ibid.* m. 99.

The same Alice was defendant to a claim for money owing put forward by Paulin de Preston, and Amota widow of Richard son of Richard son of Malbe de Preston; *ibid.* m. 103. Adam and William sons of Paulin de Preston had a dispute about a charter; *ibid.* m. 37 d.

Alice daughter of William son of Ralph de Preston claimed a tenement against Alice daughter of Alexander de Preston; *ibid.* m. 24. Another Alice daughter of Ketel de Preston and wife of Simon son of Amabil de Ribbleton claimed land; *ibid.*

Roger son of Richard le Pestur of Preston (*alias* Richard de Preston) claimed parcels of land against Robert the Tailor, Richard son of Uctred de Preston and Avic his wife, Richard de Aldware and Robert son of Roger de Preston; *ibid.* m. 41. In another claim the same plaintiff showed the following pedigree: Award de Preston —s. Roger —s. Richard —s. Roger (plaintiff). Award had given a messuage to Henry de Penwortham and Christiana his wife and they had died without issue; *ibid.* m. 65 d.

Adam son of Agnes de Preston, Amery his wife, Robert son of Beatrice and Alice his wife claimed a strip of land (100 ft. by 1 ft.) against William son of Roger de Preston; *ibid.* m. 52 d. Ellen widow of Adam son of Philip de Preston claimed against Roger son of Adam Russel of Preston and Maud his wife, but was non-suited; *ibid.* m. 54 d. Maud daughter of Fulk de Preston was a plaintiff; *ibid.* m. 91 d. Cecily daughter of Hugh Asellison claimed a tenement against Geoffrey son of Roger de Preston; *ibid.* m. 58.

In 1301 Robert son of Adam son of Philip de Preston was sued for dower by Amery widow of William Aldware; *De Banco R.* 136, m. 46. William son of Roger Mirreson had a dispute in 1305 with Henry son of Robert Attonwend of Preston; *Assize R.* 420, m. 8.

Pleadings of 1308–14 show us Albric and Avic children of Adam son of Ralph de Preston contending with Ralph son of Henry son of Ralph; *Assize R.* 423, m. 5 d.; 424, m. 5. Adam son of Robert de Preston gave a release to John son of Robert son of Adam de Preston respecting six messuages and various lands; Albric the brother of John and Nicholas son of William de Preston are named; *ibid.* m. 2 d. Robert son of William son of Roger de Preston and William son of Nicholas de Preston were defendants in other pleas; *ibid.* m. 1 d., 9. Christiana

widow of William son of Roger de Preston and Robert son of Roger son of Adam de Preston were concerned in suits of 1324–5; *Assize R.* 426, m. 9.

Other references might be added, but the above will show how generally the surname was used. In the following cases somewhat fuller details than usual were alleged: In 1323–4 William de Wigan claimed against Albric son of Ralph de Preston and Henry son of Robert Adcockson certain land which had been given by Benedict the Clerk to William son of Adam de Preston in free marriage with Cecily his daughter, and which should descend to plaintiff as son and heir of William son and heir of Cecily; *De Banco R.* 252, m. 114 d. The Prior of Burscough claimed against Robert son of John de Preston a tenement granted by Nicholas the Prior (temp. Henry III) to Robert son of Adam de Preston by a rent of 18d.; *ibid.* 340, m. 430 d. Richard son of Adam son of Margery de Preston claimed an acre against Albric son of Robert son of Adam de Preston in 1346; *ibid.* 345, m. 152 d.

In 1352 Alice daughter of John (who married Margery) son of Albric son of Adam son of Ralph de Preston claimed two messuages, 24 acres, &c., against Adam Skillington and Alice his wife (in her right), Geoffrey de Haconsall and John son of John son of Albric son of Adam son of Ralph de Preston (who was to inherit after the death of Alice Skillington); *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. 3 d. (Pent.). Margery daughter and heir of Adam son of William Mirreson claimed against Thomas son of William Mirreson; *ibid.* m. 1 d. (July). John son of Geoffrey son of Robert son of Cecily de Preston did not prosecute a claim put forward in 1355 against Roger son of Adam son of Margery de Preston; *ibid.* 4, m. 5 d.

John Preston of Preston had a pardon in 1391; *Cal. Pat.* 1388–92, p. 369.

George Preston, drover, died in 1602 holding of the corporation in free burgage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 1, 103 (will recited).

¹¹³ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 237; there is a somewhat fuller one in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 222–3. This is perhaps the family referred to by Kuerden about 1690 in his notice of the former Molyneux Square to the north-east of the market-place: 'Most of which belongs to that worthy person and purchaser of the Townend, the ancient estate formerly belonging to the family of Prestons, but now in possession of Mr. Rigby, Pater-noster Row in London'; *Hardwick, Preston*, 210. Townend stood near the present St. Peter's Church; *ibid.* 211. Henry son of Robert Attonwend has been already named in 1305.

Henry Preston, who died in 1549, married Isabel Argham, widow, and had for heir a son apparently posthumous. His principal house was held of the Hospitaliers by a rent of 10d., but he held other lands of the heir of Nicholas Skillicorn (by 18d. rent), William Stanley (14d.) and the borough of the vill of Preston (4d.); *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 19; x, no. 10. Henry the son, whose will is recited, died in 1599 hold-

ing his father's lands, with the addition of Arom's house and lands lately acquired of William Arom, deceased, held of the mayor and burgesses. William, his son and heir, was seventeen years old; *ibid.* xviii, no. 45. William died in 1640 holding the same estate and leaving as heir a son Henry, aged thirty-five; *ibid.* xxix, no. 8. The pedigree states that Henry died about 1654, leaving a son William, aged eighteen in 1664. Henry was a Royalist, and his estate was sequestered by the Parliament; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 282. The arms of Preston of Preston have the chief gules in Dugdale's visitation, but its tincture is sable in the visitation of 1613.

¹¹⁴ An earlier barony of Preston is said to have been conferred upon the family, 1360–90. See G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 55. The arms of Preston Viscount Gormanston are Or on a chief sable three crescents of the field.

¹¹⁵ An outline of the family deeds, as extant about 1480, is printed in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iv, 574, &c. It is not possible to compile a clear descent therefrom. The Preston deeds mostly range from about 1290 to 1350, and refer, it appears, to two families chiefly, one derived from an Award de Preston —s. Roger (the Tailor) —s. Robert (the Tailor) —s. Henry —bro. Roger; and the other from an Adam de Preston —s. William —s. Robert. Thus Roger son of Robert the Tailor of Preston made a grant of land to William de Preston, burgess of Drogheda. This family are often erroneously described as 'lords of Preston'; they were merely burgesses, as appears from their charters and the Guild Rolls. In 1397 Christopher son of Robert de Preston—perhaps there were two of the name—was admitted as a burgess, and Christopher and Robert his son in 1415; *Preston Guild R.* 2, 5, 7.

The following local names occur in the deeds: Fishwickgate, Fishergate, Avenhamends, Broadlache, Broughton Bridge (1312), Gerelinding, Ingolriding, Quint-acre, Pepperfield, Newfield under Fulwood, Platfordale, Moorplatt, the Friars' Garden, Swagwell Syke near the Magdalene's Hospital.

In 1458 Thomas Nelson acquired lands in Longton and Preston from Robert Preston of Drogheda, and four years later Matthew Bolton and Margaret his wife purchased all or part from Thomas Nelson and Agnes his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 121, 131.

Isabel widow of James Harrington of Wollage in 1518 held lands of the heir of William de Preston in burgage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 2.

Ewan Browne of Ribbleton in 1544 held two burgages in Preston of Lord Gormanston by a rent of 12d., and George Browne likewise in 1567; but James Browne in 1586 held of the mayor, &c., in socage and by suit of court; *ibid.* vii, no. 24; xi, no. 4; xiv, no. 42.

Thomas Skinner in 1577 purchased Christopher Lord Gormanston's estate in Preston and district; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. btle.* 39, m. 97. Later deeds regarding Skinner's estate were enrolled in the Common Pleas, Trin. 1599, rot. 15; Mich. 1599, rot. 27; Trin. 1600, rot. 9.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

of Peel Hall, &c.,¹¹³ Blundell,¹¹⁴ Burnhull,¹¹⁷ Erghum or Arrom,¹¹⁸ Fishwick,¹¹⁹ Haconsall,¹²⁰ Marshall,¹²¹

¹¹³ Thomas son of Thomas Banastre claimed ½ acres in Preston in 1302 against Simon the Clerk and Margery his wife, and it was found that one Richard Banastre had disceined Thomas Banastre the father; Assize R. 408, m. 56. Richard Banastre then was defendant in another plea; *ibid.* m. 101. Also later, in 1300; De Banco R. 148, m. 115 d. For others of the family, *ibid.* 152, m. 215 d. Nicholas and Hugh sons of Paulin de Preston claimed land by inheritance in 1305 against Richard Banastre of Preston, Henry de Kirkstall and others; Assize R. 430, m. 8. Henry son of Richard Banastre of Preston is named in 1111; *Cal. Pat.* 1113-17, p. 53.

Ellen widow of William de Southworth in 1313-4 claimed 20 acres against Henry Banastre of Preston; De Banco R. 251, m. 117 d. Amery widow of Roger at Kirkstall claimed dower against Henry Banastre of Walton and others in 1334; *ibid.* 300, m. 109 d.

The Banastres of Bretherton had land, &c., in Preston; it descended like Balferton, but the tenure is nowhere stated; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 16, &c.

In 1465 Richard Banastre of Preston the younger received from the mayor, &c., land on Sieling Moor between the new intake of John Breton and Bromelwell Bank (that had been Henry Banastre's); Kuerden MSS. iv, p. 12.

William Banastre and Grace his wife were defendants in 1494-5; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 79, m. 9 d. Lawrence Banastre of Walton died in 1558 holding a capital messuage in Preston of the mayor and burgesses in fee burgo; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 58. Richard Banastre appears as vendor in 1548 and later; he and his wife Isabel in 1570 and 1572 made settlements of messuages and lands in Preston and Walton; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 13, m. 124; 27, m. 148 (water-mill); 32, m. 73; 34, m. 161.

Among several Banastres at the guilds of 1562 and 1582 were Richard Banastre of Peel Hall, with sons Thomas, Lawrence and George; *Preston Guild R.* 20, 32. See also the Maudlands deeds in Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 330-4. Peel Hall seems to have been near Deepdale Road station.

¹¹⁴ Collections of the deeds of this family are in Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 96b/137b; 2042, fol. 171. They show that the estates in Preston and neighbouring townships had been acquired from various sources.

William son of Adam the White gave lands to Cockerand Abbey about 1240; *Cockerand Chartul.* i, 216. 'White' may be Blundell. Richard Blundell and Joan his wife had two burgages in Preston in 1367; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 101b/142b. Two years later William son of Richard Blundell had lands in Cuerden; *ibid.* 100b/141b. William del Ashes in 1371 complained that Richard Blundell had been depaupering his land at Preston; De Banco R. 451, m. 161.

William Rose of Ingol in 1377-8 rented Richard Blundell of Preston land in Ingol in Ashton formerly belonging to Robert son of John de Blackburn, and Richard occurs again the following year; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 99b/140b, 101b/142b. In 1387-8 Richard Blundell and John his son appear; *ibid.* fol. 98/139. John

married Agnes daughter of John de Middleton about that time; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171. Agnes was a widow in 1420; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 98/139. Richard son of John Blundell made a feoffment in 1435-6; *ibid.* In 1454-5 various lands in Preston, Broughton, Ingol, Brockholes and Lancaster were granted by the feecees to John Blundell (son of Richard son of John) and to Agnes widow of John Blundell the grandfather; *ibid.* fol. 100b/141b. In the following year John Blundell and Alice his wife made a settlement; *ibid.* An assignment of dower was made to Alice widow of John Blundell in 1493-4; *ibid.*

The succession is not quite clear. John seems to have been succeeded by brothers William and Richard; *ibid.* In 1511 Alice wife of John Blundell was bound to stand an award in matters disputed between her and Richard the brother of John Blundell; *ibid.* fol. 98/139. John Hogson and Elizabeth his wife (daughter and heir of Richard Blundell) in 1524 gave lands in Preston, Broughton, Haigh-ton, &c., to Agnes Blundell sister of Elizabeth; *ibid.* fol. 101b/142b. The heir male seems to have been Richard son of Robert Blundell, described as cousin and heir of William Blundell, who in 1534 gave lands in Preston to Ellen Blundell widow; *ibid.* fol. 99/140. This Richard seems to have had a son John, living in 1546; *ibid.* fol. 100/141. Richard had also a brother Henry, to whom he became bound in 1543; *ibid.* fol. 99b/140b. Richard and Henry his brother were both burgesses of Preston Guild in 1542, and the latter seems to have been ancestor of the later Blundells; Fishwick, *Preston*, 356. From a fine of 1558 it appears that Joan daughter of Richard Blundell, deceased, had married Henry Nicholson; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 20, m. 73. The estate was in Preston, Broughton, Ingol, Brockholes and Lancaster. Henry Blundell was in possession in 1560; *ibid.* bde. 22, m. 93.

Robert Blundell of Ince died in 1615 holding a messuage in Preston of the king in socage; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), ii, 28.

¹¹⁷ Sir Thurstan de Holland, perhaps about 1270, granted a burgo in Preston to Nicholas de Burnhull; Dods. MS. liii, fol. 88 b. Roger son of Adam and Henry son of Mirro, then bailiffs, attested, and the appended seal is curious, showing three bulls' heads with a chief vair, and the legend $\text{+} \text{S} \text{+} \text{R} \text{+} \text{V} \text{+} \text{S} \text{+} \text{T} \text{+} \text{A} \text{+} \text{N} \text{+} \text{I} \text{+} \text{S} \text{+} \text{D} \text{+} \text{E} \text{+} \text{H} \text{+} \text{O} \text{+} \text{L} \text{+} \text{L} \text{+} \text{A} \text{+} \text{N} \text{+} \text{D} \text{+} \text{E}$. Robert de Burnhull and Beatrice his wife purchased a messuage in 1352; *Final Conc.* ii, 134.

¹¹⁸ The name appears at the end of the 14th century among the mayors and clergy of the parish church. William de Erghum (Arkholme) was guild mayor in 1397, and the name, degenerating to Arrom, appears down to the 17th century. It has been shown above that Arrom House was sold to the Preston family; it is said to have been acquired later by the Pattens, who on the site erected their great mansion, afterwards the town residence of the Earls of Derby; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 75.

William Arram and Anne his wife had a messuage, &c., in Preston in 1583; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 45, m. 28.

¹¹⁹ Gilbert de Fishwick held a messuage and ½ acres claimed by Roger son of Haldwin the Kirkman in 1292; Assize

R. 408, m. 39 d. Maud widow of Hugh de Preston in 1323-4 claimed dower against John the Marshal and Hugh de Fishwick; De Banco R. 248, m. 120 d. Hugh son of Richard Mabbeson of Fishwick was defendant in 1333; *ibid.* 294, m. 186 d. William son of Roger de Fishwick of Preston was defendant in 1346-7; *ibid.* 347, m. 158 d.; 352, m. 338 d. There was a dispute in 1360 concerning seven messuages, &c., between William son of William son of Richard de Ribbles-ton and others plaintiffs, and John de Fishwick and Christiana his wife defendants; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 8, m. 11.

In 1420 Thomas son of Nicholas Fishwick acquired a messuage from John Tyrell; *Final Conc.* iii, 78.

¹²⁰ Geoffrey de Haconsall and Margery his wife were among the defendants to a claim for dower brought in 1339 by Margery widow of Henry son of Robert de Preston; De Banco R. 279, m. 192 d. Geoffrey in 1340 obtained land in Woodholme from Alured son of Adam son of Ralph de Preston; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. iii d. William the son and Margery the widow of Geoffrey were defendants in 1356, when Simon de Preston claimed certain land; *ibid.* 5, m. 26. This Simon was son of John son of Robert son of Adam de Preston, and brother and heir of Robert son and heir of John; Assize R. 435, m. 9. A claim made by Thomas son of Nicholas Deusias son of Agnes daughter of William the Smith shows that this William and Alice his wife had made a grant to William son of Geoffrey de Haconsall. Nicholas Deusias had died at Calais, leaving Thomas his son under age in 1353; *ibid.* m. 22. William the Smith was living in 1338; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 396.

John the grandson of Geoffrey was outlawed and hanged for felony at Berwick, and in 1406 his heir was found to be his brother Roger. A pedigree is given, but the tenure of the burgages, &c., is not recorded; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 81-3. In 1411 a charter was enrolled by which Robert Haconsall gave William Dutton a house in Fishergate and a rood of land annexed to the same and 3 acres in the moor near the highway to Ribbles-ton; *Dup. Keeper's Rep.* xxiii, App. 10.

¹²¹ Richard the Marshal of Preston complained in 1302 that William son of Paulin de Preston had detained his wife Milla in prison for a week; Assize R. 408, m. 20. William the Marshal was a defendant in 1302; De Banco R. 144, m. 319. Alan the Marshal occurs in 1329; *ibid.* 270, m. 192 d. John the Marshal in 1330 received a messuage from William son of Adam de Tyrel of Preston; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 224. Alexander the Marshal in 1347 obtained a messuage, &c., from William son of John de Ashton and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 124. In 1352 Cecily widow of Alexander son of William the Marshal acquired the fourth part of certain messuages owned by Roger Starkie and Maud his wife; *ibid.* 134.

John the Marshal and Alice his wife in 1376 obtained 2 acres from John Hunt and Agnes his wife; *ibid.* 191. It is possible that Alice was the widow of Roger de Birwath, among whose lands inquiry was made in 1394-5, when it was found that Roger had died without heir and that his widow had married John

Leyland,¹²² Molyneux of Cuerdale,¹²³ Pelle,¹²⁴ Wall,¹²⁵ descending by an heiress to French, Werden,¹²⁷ and



PRESTON. Of Preston.
Or on a chief gules three
crescents of the field.



BRERES. Ermine on
a canton azure a falcon
volant or.



KUERDEN. Per bend
sinister or and azure a
griffin segreant counter-
changed.



WINKLEY. Per pale
argent and gules an eagle
displayed counterchanged.

Walton, with lands also in Fishwick and Ashton,¹²⁶ Wich¹²⁸; of these the Walls recorded pedigrees in

le Marshal; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 56; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xi, App. 527. Roger was living in 1372; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 224.

James Marshall was a burgess in 1459; *Preston Guild R.* 11. In 1483 he held lands in Preston in conjunction with Grace his wife; the tenure is not stated; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 119-20.

From a fine of 1526 it appears that George Henryson married Grace daughter of Lawrence Marshall; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 11, m. 168.

¹²² Roger de Leyland and Maud his wife in 1307 claimed an acre against Richard son of Adam Russel; *De Banco R.* 162, m. 198. John son of Thomas de Leyland was plaintiff in 1344 against John de Leyland of Preston and others; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 43 d. Margaret widow of John de Leyland and Cecily his daughter and heir, who had married Henry son of John de Coppull, appear in 1358; *Assize R.* 438, m. 13 d. Another John Leyland and Cecily his wife occur in 1387 and 1422; *Final Conc.* iii, 30, 81.

¹²³ *Ibid.* ii, 135, 148. This estate seems to have been afterwards held by Lord Mountaigne; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 64. In 1560, however, his Preston lands were held as part of the lordship of Hornby; *ibid.* xi, no. 1.

¹²⁴ William Pelle son of Adam in 1303 claimed a message and 12 acres against Imania Pelle, who had entry by Richard Pelle, to whom Adam had demised when (so it was alleged) he was of unsound mind; *De Banco R.* 148, m. 43; *Assize R.* 420, m. 5.

¹²⁵ A Thomas Wall occurs in the guild of 1415; *Preston Guild R.* 7. The family did not attain any prominence till the first half of the 16th century, when two brothers Lawrence and Evan Wall acquired estates; *Adl. MS.* 32109, fol. 119. Fines of 1556 and later refer to their possessions; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 17, m. 126; 25, m. 183, &c. At the guild of 1562 Thomas Wall was mayor, Evan his brother was a seneschal and Lawrence clerk of the guild, while Anthony son of William (apparently deceased) and heir of Evan Wall was enrolled; *Preston Guild R.* 20. See a subsequent note.

¹²⁶ In 1319-20 Roger son of Henry son of Wasce de Cuerdale granted half a burgo to John son of Geoffrey de Walton; *Towneley MS. OO*, no. 1096. William de Walton and Alice his wife made a settlement in 1386; *Final Conc.* iii, 27.

John de Walton, a mercer, was living in the time of Richard II, and acquired

messages, &c., in Preston and Ashton; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 226. He made a feoffment of his lands in the townships just named and in Fishwick in 1407; *Harl. MS.* 2042, fol. 167b. He occurs again in the time of Henry V and his widow Agnes in 1419; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 224. Henry Walton of Marsden in 1437-8 released his right in the family estates to Richard son of John Walton of Preston; *ibid.* A little later, in 1444-5, the feoffees gave lands to John Breton and Agnes his wife—apparently the widow above named—with remainders to Richard Walton of Preston, &c.; *ibid.* fol. 226.

Various members of the family or families occur in the pleadings about this time; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 8, m. 13, 31b; 9, m. 10b, 16, 19b. A William Walton, spicer, and Joan his wife were living in 1465; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, P 120, no. 41.

John Highfield (temp. Edw. IV) made claims against John the son and Isabel the widow of Richard Preston and against John the son and Joan the widow of William Walton; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 23, m. 6.

James son of Richard Walton was a burgess in 1459; *Preston Guild R.* 11. In 1485-6 the feoffees gave to James son of Richard Walton certain burgages, &c.; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 227.

James the son of Richard occurs from 1462 onwards, but was dead in 1499, when his widow Ellen and son James are named; *Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), L 1059 (the collection contains other Walton family deeds).

From pleadings of 1528-32 the latter James appears to have had two sons Richard and Thomas, the latter settling at Bermondsey, while Richard was succeeded by his son James, called 'the younger', and his lands were in part the rectory lands, held on lease from the Dean and Chapter of the New College of Leicester by a rent of 13s. 4d.; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 5-8.

The elder and the younger James Walton were aldermen of the guild of 1542; *Preston Guild R.* 15. In 1544 James Walton the elder purchased two messages or burgages, &c., from John Stodagh; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 12, m. 132.

In 1558 Richard son and heir of James Walton—the younger—according to the Guild Roll—gave lands in Preston and Fishwick to George Walton his brother; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 227. Grace widow

of James Walton and Richard their son and heir appear in 1564; *ibid.*

Richard Walton died in 1569 holding certain burgages and a horse-mill of the queen in socage as of her manor of East Greenwich; other burgages and lands, &c., in Preston, Fishwick and Ashton of the queen by a rent of 7s. James, the son and heir, was only four months old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, no. 26. James Walton died in 1598 holding the same estate, and leaving a son Richard ten years old; *ibid.* xvii, no. 66. Richard Walton was an alderman of the guild of 1622, and his sons James and William were then enrolled; *Preston Guild R.* 65-6.

James Walton died in 1635 holding the estate described; his son and heir Richard was only two years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 34. Richard died the same year, leaving an infant sister Anne as heir; *ibid.* xxviii, no. 63. Anne afterwards married Edward French.

Besides this main line there were other branches of the family well known in Preston.

¹²⁷ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 274-6.

James Werden, mercer, died in 1607 holding burgages, &c., in Fishergate, Hepgrave, Cawsey Meadow and Great Avenham of the king in free burgo by 2d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 97. He left a son and heir Edmund, aged twelve. His will is recited in the inquisition.

¹²⁸ In 1325-6 William son of Paulin de Preston claimed land against John son of Roger del Wich and against John son of Adam del Wich; *De Banco R.* 260, m. 50. John (perhaps the second of these) in 1328 purchased a message in Preston from Adam Agnesson and Amery his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 70. Adam son of Adam del Wich appears in 1335 and 1348; *Towneley MS. OO*, no. 1117; *Kuerden MSS.* iii, P 7. A Roger son of John de Wich was in 1339 pardoned for the death of William son of Nicholas de Preston. He had broken out of prison at Lancaster and had abjured the realm; *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 337. John del Wich was a bailiff of Preston in 1347, and Roger del Wich was mayor in 1366; *OO*, no. 1105, 1116.

Alice widow of John del Wich recovered a message, mill, &c., in July 1351 against Roger son of Roger de Birewath; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. 4. At the same time Roger del Wich and Ellen daughter of Adam del Wich were defendants in a Mirreson suit; *ibid.* The message of Roger del Wich escheated

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1567¹²⁰ and 1664,¹²¹ and Banastre¹²¹ and Blundell¹²² in the latter year. In 1613 pedigrees were recorded by two families named Breres,¹²³ one of them holding the old Friary.¹²⁴ In 1664-5, in addition to those named, the families of Ashton,¹²⁵ Chorley,¹²⁶ French,¹²⁷ Hesketh,¹²⁸ Hodgkinson,¹²⁹ Johnson,¹³⁰ Kuerden,¹³¹ Law,¹³² Legh,¹³³ Lemon,¹³⁴ Shaw,¹³⁵ and Winckley¹³⁶ recorded

their pedigrees as 'of Preston.' Other well-known names appear in the 17th century—as Addison,¹³⁷ Patten,¹³⁸ ancestors of the Earls of Derby,¹³⁹ Pedder,¹⁴⁰ Sudell¹⁴¹ and Walmesley.¹⁴² Many of these were lawyers. In later times others become prominent, as manufacturers brought wealth to the town and increased its population.¹⁴³

Under the Commonwealth the estates of several of

to the duke for felony, and in 1569 was sequestered to Roger and his heirs at a rent of 2s.; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 349.

¹²⁰ Dugdale, *Viii.* (Chet. Soc.), 49. Anthony Wall, the grandson and heir of Evan (already named), terminates the descent. He acquired Chingle Hall in Whittingham by his mother, Ann Singleton. He died in 1601 holding nine messuages, a windmill and lands in Whittingham and Haighton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 6. William his son and heir, then aged eight, died at Whittingham in 1626, leaving a son William, eight years of age; *ibid.* xvi.

¹²¹ Dugdale, *Viii.* (Chet. Soc.), 323. Their arms are Argent a bend gules between three boars' heads couped sable armed argent. For the later descents see Fishwick, *Preston*, 241.

In 1664 the Walls of Moor Hall also recorded a pedigree; Dugdale, *op. cit.* 324. They were descended from the above-mentioned Lawrence, brother of Evan Wall. Further descents may be seen in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 243-4.

¹²² Dugdale, *Viii.* 25. Their arms were entered as Argent a pair of water-crests sable, on a chief of the field three fleurs-de-lis of the second. One of the later members of the family is supposed to be the 'brave Banastre,' innkeeper, who entertained 'Drunkan Barnaby'; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 150.

¹²³ Dugdale, *op. cit.* 40. Blundell of Preston differenced the arms of Blundell of Ince by changing their canton into argent with a squirrel sejant gules.

¹²⁴ *Viii.* (Chet. Soc.), 93, 95. See also Fishwick, *op. cit.* 323-7.

¹²⁵ Oliver Breres purchased a messuage and land in Preston in 1544 from Humphrey Newton and Etheldreda his wife, and made a further purchase in 1564 in conjunction with Elizabeth his wife, from Richard Greenacres; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12, m. 135; 26, m. 58. Oliver Breres and John his son and heir were at the guild of 1562; *Preston Guild R.* 20.

Oliver died in 1572, leaving as heir his above-named son John, then twenty-seven years of age, and husband of Elizabeth daughter of William Lister. The site of the Grey Friars, the church, belfry, cemetery, &c., was held of the queen by knight's service; a kiln house, horse-mill, windmill, &c., were held of the mayor and burgesses by free burgage; there were also lands in Bowland; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 13. Oliver's widow Cecily was living in 1592; *Examiner Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 7.

In 1608-9 Oliver Breres of Hamerton, near his wife, Thomas his brother and his wife conveyed to Roger Langton of Preston a messuage in the market-place with 14 acres appertaining, the house of the Friars Minors or Grey Friars and lands there, with right of turbary in Penwortham Moss, and a windmill in

Preston; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xiv, 73. From other deeds (p. 74) it appears that the burgage referred to was the Castle Inn. For the Langton family see the account of Broughton.

¹²⁶ Dugdale, *Viii.* 12; they were a branch of the Ashtons of Croston, whose arms, Argent a chevron between three chaplets gules, they differenced with a crescent.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.* 82; see also Fishwick, *op. cit.* 329. They bore the arms of Chorley of Chorley.

¹²⁸ Dugdale, *Viii.* 112. The family was descended from Matthew French, rector of North Meols, whose son Edward, as already stated, married Anne daughter and heir of James Walton of Preston. No arms were exemplified.

¹²⁹ Dugdale, *Viii.* 137; a branch of the family of Whitehill in Goosnargh. They differenced the arms of Hesketh of Rufford with a canton argent.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.* 142. They bore arms Or a cross quarter-pierced and five cinquefoils vert. An account of the family, with pedigree and abstracts of deeds, appeared in the *Pal. Note Bk.* iv, 163, 188, 221. Among other local names appear the Rushy heys, the Knoll heys (between a sunella called Ribbleton Lane on the south and a road called Daykergate on the west), Rawmoors and Farthing Hill.

Luke Hodgkinson, who had adhered 'to the forces raised against the Parliament in the first war,' compounded for his 'delinquency' in 1649. He had a horse-mill and some land in Preston; *Royalist Comp. P.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 231.

Two of the name, Luke and Henry Hodgkinson, were attainted for taking part in the rebellion of 1715; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 66; *Preston Guild R.* 169. For a Lancashire Jesuit named Charles Hodgkinson, 1700-70, see Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vii, 363.

¹⁴⁰ Dugdale, *Viii.* 164; they came from Welch Whittle and bore arms Argent a lion passant gules, on a chief or three acorns vert.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.* 167; see the account of Cuerden.

¹⁴² *Ibid.* 178. Their arms were Argent an eagle double-headed displayed vert.

¹⁴³ A branch of the family of Legh of Lyme, whose arms, Gules a cross engrailed argent, they differenced with a canton br; *ibid.* 182.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 184; a Walton-le-Dale family. A continuation of the pedigree may be seen in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 234. There is also printed the inventory of the goods of Edmund Lemon, 1609, showing the shop fixtures and household stuff of a prosperous townsman; *ibid.* 226-30. By William Lemon's will the estates went in 1724 to his kinsman John Winckley, *ibid.* 232. No arms were exemplified in 1664.

¹⁴⁵ Dugdale, *Viii.* 212, where no arms are given. Adam Mort, mayor, killed when Preston was captured by the Parliamentarians in 1643, has been mentioned. The family occurs also in

Leigh and Hulton. What became of the Preston branch is not clear; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 323.

From the *Royalist Comp. P.* (iv, 196-8) it appears that Adam Mort of Preston was the third son of Adam Mort of Tyldesley and in 1622 married Elizabeth daughter of Seth Bushell of Preston. The younger Adam had two children (Seth and Janet), who petitioned the Sequestration Commissioners in 1651, Seth's estate having been 'secured for acts of delinquency supposed to have been done by him.'

¹⁴⁶ Dugdale, *Viii.* 233. Their arms are Ermine three lozenges conjoined in fesse sable, quartering Kay and Parkinson.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 259; they traced their ancestry to 'William Shaw of Shaw Hall in Leyland,' and bore arms Argent a chevron ermine and a canton gules. The pedigree is continued to the present date by Fishwick, *op. cit.* 341. A junior branch acquired the manor of Fishwick (q.v.).

¹⁴⁸ Dugdale, *Viii.* 334. See further in the account of Brockholes.

¹⁴⁹ Thomas Addison, haberdasher, and his three sons were burgesses in 1582; *Preston Guild R.* 44. Thomas Batty Addison was recorder of the borough till his death in 1874.

¹⁵⁰ William Patten and his two sons were members of the guild in 1642; *ibid.* 101.

^{150a} The inheritance passed by an heiress to the Stanleys of Bickerstaffe and so to the Earls of Derby; see the account of Thornley in Chipping.

¹⁵¹ Richard and Thomas, sons of Thomas Pedder, deceased, were burgesses in 1682; *ibid.* 173. The Pedders were bankers and acquired great wealth and many estates in the neighbourhood, remaining till the bank stopped payment in 1861.

Abram (*Blackburn*, 728) gives the descent thus: Thomas Pedder, d. 1680—s. Richard, d. 1726—s. Richard, d. 1762—s. Edward, d. 1818—s. Edward of Walton-le-Dale, d. 1835. The last-named had brothers Thomas and James. James Pedder of Ashton Lodge died in 1846.

Colonel Charles Denison Pedder served in the Crimean War; Hewitson, *Preston*, 376. ¹⁵² Fishwick, *op. cit.* 350-3.

¹⁵³ The Walmesleys seem to have inherited the estate of the Walls of Moor Hall above-mentioned. A fine was made in 1739-40 concerning thirty-four messuages, lands, &c., in Preston, Fulwood, Haighton and other places, the deforcians being Lawrence Wall and Elizabeth his wife, Nicholas Walmesley, Elizabeth his wife and Margaret Wall; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 322, m. 118. Four years later the same estate appears to have been divided between Nicholas Walmesley and Elizabeth his wife on one side and John Hardman and Margaret his wife on the other; *ibid.* bde. 330, m. 63. From the pedigree in Fishwick (*op. cit.* 244) it would seem that Elizabeth and Margaret were daughters and co-heirs of James Wall, elder brother of the Lawrence named.

¹⁵⁴ John Cross made a purchase of lands in 1773; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 400, m. 150.

the townsmen were sequestered for political or religious reasons,¹⁵⁵ and in 1717 two 'Papists' registered estates in the township.¹⁵⁶

The parish church has been described above. The population remaining comparatively stationary no other church was needed in the town till 1724, when St. George's¹⁵⁷ was built as a chapel of ease at what was then the western edge of the town. A parish was attached to it in 1844.¹⁵⁸ The building was encased in stone in 1845, and almost entirely rebuilt in 1885. After the lapse of nearly a century a great effort was made to provide additional accommodation, and the following churches have been built:—Holy Trinity 1814–15,¹⁵⁹ St. Peter's 1822,¹⁶⁰ St. Paul's 1823–5,¹⁶¹ Christ Church 1836–7,¹⁶² St. James's, built by a newly-formed denomination, acquired in 1838, rebuilt 1870–81,¹⁶³ St. Mary's 1836–8,¹⁶⁴ St. Thomas's 1837–9,¹⁶⁵ All Saints' 1846–8.¹⁶⁶ Somewhat later are:—St. Luke's¹⁶⁷ and St. Saviour's 1859,¹⁶⁸ St. Mark's 1863,¹⁶⁹ Emmanuel 1870,¹⁷⁰ St. Stephen's, first opened as a chapel of ease to Christ Church in 1869, the present church being erected in 1888,¹⁷¹ St. Matthew's 1880–3,¹⁷² and St. Jude's 1893.¹⁷³ There are mission rooms connected with several of the churches. St. Philip's Protestant Church was opened in 1894–6.¹⁷⁴

Notices of the families of Prichard and Grimshaw are given in Fishwick, op. cit. 335, 353.

¹⁵⁵ Some cases have been already named. The lands of Thomas Shepherd of Preston were declared forfeit in 1652 and sold; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 44; *Cal. Com. for Comp. iv*, 3134. In 1649 Thomas Vavasour compounded for his 'delinquency' in taking arms against the Parliament 'in both wars'; *ibid.* iii, 2012. This surname does not occur in the Guild Rolls. Two-thirds of the estate of Grace Wilkinson, deceased, had been sequestered for her recusancy, and a discharge was granted in 1655; *ibid.* v, 3220. She was perhaps the Grace Wilkinson named in connexion with land in Whittingham in 1598; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 197.

¹⁵⁶ Richard Jackson and Anne Hodgkinson; *Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 97, 155.

¹⁵⁷ Hewitson, *Preston*, 471–5, where the monuments are described. One of the incumbents, Robert Harris, B.D., formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., held it for the long period of sixty-four years, from 1797 to 1862. The vicar of Preston is patron.

Descriptions of this and other modern churches with lists of incumbents will be found in Fishwick, op. cit. 153, &c.

¹⁵⁸ *Lond. Gas.*, 20 Feb.

¹⁵⁹ The site was formerly known as Patten Field. The money for it was raised by subscriptions and the sale of pews. It had at one time the most influential congregation in the town; Hewitson, op. cit. 475–6.

A parish was assigned to it in 1844; *Lond. Gas.*, 20 Feb. The vicar of Preston presents.

¹⁶⁰ The original cost was defrayed from 'the million grant.' The spire was added in 1852. A tombstone in the graveyard commemorates Richard Turner (1846) as 'author of the word Teetotal, as applied to abstinence from intoxicating liquors'; Hewitson, op. cit. 478. The parish was formed in 1844; *Lond. Gas.*, 20 Feb. The vicar of Preston is patron.

¹⁶¹ This church also was built from the parliamentary grant; Hewitson, op. cit. 478. The parish was formed in 1844; *Lond. Gas.*, 20 Feb. The vicar of Preston is patron.

¹⁶² Hewitson, op. cit. 481. The mission room in Savoy Street originally belonged to the Methodists, but was sold by them in 1880; *ibid.* The patronage is vested in trustees.

¹⁶³ The builders styled themselves the 'Primitive Episcopal Church'; they were unable to pay for it. It was first a chapel of ease to the parish church, but consecrated in 1841 for an independent parish; Hewitson, op. cit. 485–92. The vicar of Preston presents. The district was created in 1844; *Lond. Gas.*, 20 Feb.

¹⁶⁴ Hewitson, op. cit. 485. The patronage is vested in trustees.

¹⁶⁵ The cost was defrayed by the Hyndman fund, and Miss Hyndman's trustees are patrons; *ibid.* 484.

¹⁶⁶ The origin of the church is interesting. A number of poor working men began subscribing for a new church for a clergyman who, as curate, had endeared himself to them; it was therefore called the 'poor man's church'; *ibid.* 492. The patronage is vested in trustees.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 493. The parish was formed in 1860; *Lond. Gas.*, 3 Aug. Simeon's Trustees are patrons.

¹⁶⁸ Hewitson, op. cit. 495–7. The church occupies the site of the old Baptist chapel, 1783. After being purchased in 1859 it was used for service till 1866 and then pulled down for the erection of the present church, opened in 1868. The parish was formed in 1869; *Lond. Gas.*, 16 Apr. The vicar of St. James's presents.

¹⁶⁹ Hewitson, op. cit. 495. The parish was formed in 1866; *Lond. Gas.*, 2 Jan. The patronage is exercised alternately by the vicar of Preston and the trustees of Christ Church.

¹⁷⁰ Hewitson, op. cit. 497. The parish was formed in 1871; *Lond. Gas.*, 4 July. The vicar of Preston presents alternately with the incumbent of St. Peter's.

¹⁷¹ Hewitson, op. cit. 483. The Bishop of Manchester collates.

Wesleyan Methodism obtained a standing in the town about 1781,¹⁷⁵ when it is stated that a room in St. John's Street was used¹⁷⁶; in 1787 a small chapel in Back Lane was erected.¹⁷⁷ The church in Lune Street succeeded it about 1817,¹⁷⁸ and was practically rebuilt in 1862; Wesley Church, North Road, originated in 1839,¹⁷⁹ that at Moor Park in 1862,¹⁸⁰ Marsh Lane in 1873,¹⁸¹ and two others.¹⁸² The Primitive Methodists appeared in 1810,¹⁸³ their first meeting-place being in a yard off Friargate; then they built a chapel in Lawson Street, which was in 1836–7 abandoned for that in Saul Street. A mission in Deepdale, begun about 1876, resulted in the present church there. The United Methodist Free Church¹⁸⁴ has Orchard Chapel, built in 1831 and rebuilt 1862, and Moor Lane, 1873, which has absorbed the congregation of Parker Street Chapel, built in 1852.

The Congregationalists date from about 1772,¹⁸⁵ when, probably on account of the Unitarianism of the old Nonconformist chapel, a place of worship for the more Evangelical members was opened in Back Lane. Lady Huntingdon helped the cause, which struggled on until in 1790 an Independent chapel was built in Chapel Street¹⁸⁶; it was in 1826 removed to Cannon Street. This church was

¹⁷² *Ibid.* 498. The parish was formed in 1885. The Bishop of Manchester collates.

¹⁷³ Trustees have the patronage at present, but it will go to the Bishop of Manchester eventually.

St. Philip's, 1871, and St. Barnabas's, 1872, were school chapels of ease to St. Thomas's and St. Paul's, but have been disused for service since St. Jude's was opened.

¹⁷⁴ It was built by those connected with St. Philip's chapel of ease, who were dissatisfied with St. Jude's Church.

¹⁷⁵ The Methodist preachers first visited Preston about 1777; Hewitson, op. cit. 519.

¹⁷⁶ Preston was included in Colne circuit in 1776, in Blackburn in 1787, and became head of a circuit in 1799. Wesley visited the town in 1780, 1781, 1784, and 1790; Fishwick, *Preston*, 170–1.

¹⁷⁷ This was afterwards sold and used as a warehouse; Hewitson, op. cit. 520.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 521; lists of ministers are given.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 526. In 1868 this church became the head of a second circuit in Preston.

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 526.

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.* 525.

¹⁸² In St. Mary Street (1865) and Acragate Lane. There are also some mission rooms.

¹⁸³ *Ibid.* 536. In addition to those named in the text there was an iron chapel in Fyde Road from 1879 onwards.

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 534–5. The congregation which first built Orchard Chapel were known as Protestant Wesleyan Methodists; Hardwick, *Preston*, 483.

¹⁸⁵ B. Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.*, i, 21–47. The author, of whose work great use has been made in the present history, has since 1888 been minister of Cannon Street Church.

¹⁸⁶ This building was turned into offices and shops; it was at the western corner of Chapel Street and Fishergate.

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enlarged in 1853 and greatly altered in 1887. A second church was opened in Grimshaw Street in 1808,¹⁸⁷ and this was rebuilt in 1859. A third, the result of a secession from Cannon Street, was built in Lancaster Road in 1863, a beginning having been made two years before.¹⁸⁸

The Baptist church in Fishergate has sprung from a small meeting which can be traced back to 1782.¹⁸⁹ A church was formed in the following year, with the concurrence of the Particular or Calvinistic Baptist Church in Prescott Street near the Tower of London.¹⁹⁰ A building was erected in Leeming Street, now Manchester Road, in 1784-5,¹⁹¹ and services went on there until about 1856; the old building was sold¹⁹² and the present one in Fishergate was opened in 1858.¹⁹³ A division in the congregation had in 1854 led to the foundation of a church in Pole Street,¹⁹⁴ which had a continuous history until 1901, about which time the congregation dissolved. The trustees afterwards reopened the building, known as Carey, the new church being formed in 1905 or 1906.¹⁹⁵ The General Baptists had a mission in the town from 1825 till about 1840; they are thought to have used Vauxhall Chapel. This building, which had had various uses,¹⁹⁶ was acquired about 1845 by a body of Baptists who clung to Calvinistic tenets when the denomination in general was relinquishing them¹⁹⁷; in 1853 a division led to the building of a small chapel, called Zoar, in Regent Street,¹⁹⁸ from which the congregation has migrated to Great Avenham Street. The Tabernacle, St. George's Road, is another small Baptist church which has existed for about thirty years.

The Presbyterian Church of England has a place of worship in St. Paul's Square, opened in 1878.¹⁹⁹

The Unitarian church in Preston, as in many other places, represents the old Nonconforming congregation, which had a more or less secret existence from the Act of Uniformity of 1662 till toleration was granted at the Revolution.²⁰⁰ The chapel, near the east end of Church Street, was built about 1717 by Sir Henry Hoghton of Hoghton. The doctrine is said to have been Arian or Unitarian from an early period of its history.²⁰¹

The Society of Friends can be traced back to 1680.²⁰² Their meeting-house between Friargate and Back Lane was acquired in 1784 and rebuilt in 1797 and 1847. The district and county meetings of the Society are held in it.²⁰³ There is a Free Gospel church dating from 1858,²⁰⁴ and the Salvation Army has stations. The New Jerusalem Church in Avenham Road began in 1844.²⁰⁵ The Catholic Apostolic Church, or Irvingites, after meeting in various rooms acquired in 1882 a small church in Regent Street²⁰⁶ originally built by the Particular Baptists.²⁰⁷ Some minor religious efforts failed to secure a permanent standing.²⁰⁸ The Mormons also failed to establish themselves.²⁰⁹

In spite of the large number of faithful adherents of Roman Catholicism known to have lived in Preston during the times of persecution there is here, as elsewhere, the greatest obscurity in the story of their worship,²¹⁰ though rooms may have been secretly used for mass even in the town itself, particularly in the Friargate district.²¹¹ It was here that the first St. Mary's Chapel was built in 1761. It was demolished by the mob during the election contest

¹⁸⁷ Nightingale, op. cit. i, 48-60. The first minister, William Manning Walker, was then the minister of the Unitarian congregation. Another notable pastor was Richard Slate, 1826-61, author of a *Life of Oliver Heywood*, &c.

¹⁸⁸ Nightingale, op. cit. i, 60-66.

¹⁸⁹ W. Shaw, *Fishergate Baptist Ch.* (Preston, 1883). It is an error to regard these Baptists as belonging to the Arminian or General denomination.

¹⁹⁰ Some of the Preston Baptists were members of this congregation, which dates back to about 1635.

¹⁹¹ The cause appears to have been a struggling one; it was 'in a low condition' in 1794; Rippon, *Reg.* 7.

¹⁹² St. Saviour's Church stands on the site of it; see above. The (Harris) Institution was used for service pending the erection of Fishergate Church.

¹⁹³ The Fishergate congregation was augmented by a small Scotch Baptist church formed about 1820. Hardwick (quoting Baines) calls them Sandemanians; they had a room in Church Street and from 1845 occupied a small chapel in Meadow Street.

¹⁹⁴ This section acquired a chapel, St. Mark's, built in 1826 for the Unitarian Methodist of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, who had previously met in Cannon Street; Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* 1825, ii, 488.

¹⁹⁵ This and other information as to the Baptists is due to the Rev. Dr. Whitley, minister of the Fishergate Church.

¹⁹⁶ It was built originally for the New Connexion—Methodists about 1814, but was in 1819 sold to a 'body of semi-Episcopalians,' and called St. Paul's; the

service followed the form of the Established Church, but the minister was not ordained; Baines, op. cit. Afterwards the Wesleyans had it, then the Baptists and others.

¹⁹⁷ Hardwick (quoting Baines) states that this congregation sprang up in 1833 and met in Cannon Street.

¹⁹⁸ Hardwick, *Preston*, 482.

¹⁹⁹ Hewitson, op. cit. 537.

²⁰⁰ The celebrated Nonconformist, Isaac Ambrose, formerly vicar, resided in the town from 1662 till his death in 1664. There is evidence of other Nonconformists living and preaching there; Nightingale, op. cit. i, 9, 68. In 1689 licences for two Nonconformist meeting-places were granted; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232.

²⁰¹ John Turner, the minister in 1775, who was 'a Calvinist of the most strict and rigid form,' actively assisted the government forces during the Jacobite occupation of the town, and his congregation being employed by General Wills as scouts; Nightingale, op. cit. i, 11.

²⁰² Hewitson, op. cit. 515-17. Mr. Nightingale, however, brings evidence to show that Unitarianism did not prevail till about 1770; op. cit. i, 22-3.

²⁰³ A meeting-place was registered in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231. The registers begin in 1660 and the minutes of the Fylde (now Preston) monthly meeting in 1700; Fishwick, op. cit. 172. George Fox visited Preston several times, but it is not recorded that he preached there.

²⁰⁴ Hewitson, op. cit. 517-19.

²⁰⁵ Ibid. 536.

²⁰⁶ Ibid. 535.

²⁰⁷ Zoar Chapel, named above.

²⁰⁸ The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion and the Methodist New Connexion have been mentioned. Hardwick (op. cit. 483) states that a Primitive Episcopalian Chapel was built in Gorst Street in 1837 for Mr. Aitkin's New Christian Society. Nothing is known of this now, and there may have been some confusion with the original of St. James's Church.

²⁰⁹ Ibid. 538.

²¹⁰ Mass appears to have been said at Cottam, Tulketh, Broughton and Fishwick.

²¹¹ The story that a chapel existed there as early as 1605 is not supported by any definite evidence. It could not have remained in use during the Commonwealth period.

In 1689, however, we learn that 'the soldiers unslated the Popish chapel,' so that one had been opened, perhaps in the time of James II; Hewitson, *Bellingham Diary*, 73.

The Jesuits served the Preston mission. 'Mr. Gray,' i.e. Gilbert Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, was in charge in 1701, with a salary of £10; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* v, 320. A house at the lower end of Friargate was used about that time and is supposed to have been that purchased by Fr. Alexander Leigh in 1733; it was called Greystocks and St. Mary's is on the site of it. The first chapel of the name was built in 1761. 'The greatest caution was used; the chapel was built behind the front houses in Friargate so as to be quite shut out from view. The mysterious building was carried on in the name of Mr. Clifton of Lytham, and

of 1768, and though the priest in charge managed to escape across the Ribble he died soon afterwards from alarm and horror.²¹² Shortly afterwards another was built on the site, but was closed when St. Wilfrid's was opened in 1793 and it became a warehouse. However, in 1815 it was restored to divine worship as a chapel of ease, its present status, and served till 1856, when the present St. Mary's was built on its site.²¹³ It stands back from the street, being approached from Friargate through an archway. St. Wilfrid's, built, as stated, in 1793, was rebuilt in 1879.²¹⁴ St. Ignatius' followed in 1836,²¹⁵ and St. Walbuge's, with its tall spire, one of the landmarks of Preston, in 1852.²¹⁶ These churches, with St. Mary's, are served by Jesuit Fathers. The secular clergy have St. Augustine's 1838-40,²¹⁷ St. Joseph's 1862-74,²¹⁸ and the English Martyrs' 1863-88.²¹⁹ The Sisters of Charity manage St. Joseph's Institutions, founded in 1872 by Mrs. Holland. The teaching orders of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus and the Faithful Companions of Jesus have convents.²²⁰ A society formed in 1731, but of earlier origin, exists for the relief of the poor and charity towards the dead; it is called the 'First Catholic Charitable Society.'

RIBBLETON

Ribleton, 1200; Ribbleton, 1202; Ribbelton, 1226; Ribilton, 1251; Rybelton, 1292.

This township has an area of 757 acres, including the 108 acres of Ribbleton Moor. As the hamlet of Brockholes in the adjoining township had rights in the moor, this was formerly regarded as a semi-independent district, and its L-shaped form divided Ribbleton proper into three distinct parts—north-east (in which is Ribbleton Hall), north-west (Scales), and south (in which is Farington Hall). A large part was taken into the borough of Preston in 1880 and has been incorporated with that township since 1894,¹ so that the present township of Ribbleton,

the eastern part of the historical township, has an area of only 305 acres. The population of the reduced township in 1901 numbered 66.²

The surface is elevated but comparatively level; on the south it descends very sharply to a plot of low-lying ground in a bend of the Ribble. The principal roads are those from Preston to Blackburn on the south side and from Preston to Longridge on the north. The railway between the last-named places crosses the north-west corner. Preston cemetery, formed in 1855, lies on the west side of the township on the Blackburn road. There are also some pleasure-grounds opened in 1885; they are now called Farington Park. This side is becoming residential, being served by the electric tramways.

The Royal Cross Training School for Deaf and Dumb Children, opened in 1894, stands on the Blackburn road.³

There was formerly a cross on the moor and another in Ribbleton Lane on the Preston boundary.⁴

The story of the manor of *RIBBLEMANOR TON* is obscure. Before the Conquest it seems to have been part of the great lordship of Preston held by Earl Tostig, and is not separately named in Domesday Book.⁵ In later times its assessment was one plough-land, and it was held in thegnage, by a rent of 8s. Henry de Ribbleton died possessed of it in or before 1201, leaving a son, who was a leper, and a daughter. Henry son of Alan de Holland of Downholland purchased the wardship and marriage of the daughter,⁶ and by 1212 Ribbleton had become incorporated with the Holland manors and had been granted out to Roger de Leicester for an annual service of 8s. and four arrows.⁷ Roger in turn in 1202 gave it to Henry de Fishwick and Maud his wife, a rent of 10s. being payable, but the agreement was varied in 1224.⁸ The mesne lordship of the Hollands was not long recognized.⁹

In 1324 Roger de Elston held the vill by the rent of 8s. and doing suit to the county and wapentake.¹⁰

passed by the name of the "New Building"¹¹; *ibid.* v, 395. In 1750 the priest in charge had a stipend of £40 and 520 'customers'; the numbers of those confirmed and Easter communicants were 274 and 940 in 1784 and 488 and 1,302 in 1793; *ibid.* v, 32-5.

²¹² Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath. ii*, 146; Foley, *op. cit.* viii, 719.

²¹³ Hewitson, *op. cit.* 501-2. The chapel, a small plain building, has been liaced with marble.

²¹⁴ *Ibid.* 503-6. Joseph Dunn, S.J. (*vere Earpe*), was priest in charge from 1776 till his death in 1827, and won a high position in the town. The House of Recovery and the gasworks were due to him; Gillow, *op. cit.* ii, 143-7.

²¹⁵ Hewitson, *op. cit.* 507. It was the first church in Preston which had a spire. The school for boys was opened in a building erected as a 'hall of science' by local Secularists.

²¹⁶ *Ibid.* 508. The dedication was due to a remarkable cure attributed to the use of St. Walbuge's oil; *N. and Q.* (Ser. 1), x, 186. The church stands, it is believed, on or near the site of the old Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene.

²¹⁷ Hewitson, *op. cit.* 508. St. Augustine of Canterbury was the patron; see Gillow, *op. cit.* ii, 481-3.

²¹⁸ Hewitson, *op. cit.* 515. A school-chapel served from 1862 till 1874.

²¹⁹ *Ibid.* 513. The 'Martyrs' named are St. Thomas of Canterbury and St. Alban. A school-chapel was opened in 1865 and the church in 1867, but this was not completed till 1888.

²²⁰ The last-named community occupy Lark Hill, formerly the residence of Samuel Horrocks, cotton spinner, M.P. for Preston 1804-26. The English Benedictine nuns of Ghent, driven from their house by the Revolution in 1792, resided in Chapel Street till 1812, when they moved to Staffordshire.

¹ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31607.

² The *Census Report* gives as part of Preston an area of 645 acres (including 9 of inland water), with a population of 936 in 1901. This refers principally to the part of Ribbleton now in the borough.

³ The founder was Mary Cross, the late Archdeacon Rawstone contributing. It depends partly on voluntary contributions.

⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. xx*, 172.

⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁶ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 132. Henry (de Holland) gave 10 marks for the wardship, undertaking to provide all necessities for the brother and reasonable dower for the mother. The daughter's name is not known.

Robert de Preston and Richard his brother had offered 100s. for the grant, and promised 16s. instead of the old 8s. service for the plough-land in Ribbleton; *Rot. de Oblatis* (Rec. Com.), 115, 123.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extent* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 49. Roger de Leicester was scenschal of Amounderness under Theobald Walters; *Farrer, op. cit.* 143, 169.

⁸ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 21; an assize of mort d'ancestor had been summoned between them, but the descent of the parties is not recorded. Roger de Leicester had a wife Alice; *ibid.* i, 43. In 1224 Maud, described as 'daughter of Henry', complained that Roger son of Roger de Leicester had not kept the agreement made by his father, and she received 3 oxgangs of land for a rent of 2s., Roger to warrant her; on the other hand she renounced all claim to the rest of the plough-land; *ibid.* i, 45.

⁹ Henry de Holland paid the thegnage rent of 8s. in 1226; *Lancs. Inq. and Extent*, i, 140. In 1297 the vill paid 8s. to the earl, the tenants not being named; *ibid.* i, 289.

¹⁰ Dods, MSS. cxxxi, fol. 19. Some grants to Roger de Elston are recited in a later note; his estate seems to have been acquired by a number of separate purchases.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Again in 1346 William de Elston and Roger his brother were said to hold four plough-lands in Ribbles-ton, Preston and Elston of Henry Earl of Lancaster by knight's service and 18*s.* for castle ward¹¹; but in the same year Thomas Travers and William Lawrence held between them one plough-land in Ribbles-ton in socage, rendering 8*s.* a year at the four terms.¹² The latter record is confirmed by later testimonies,¹³ but nothing is known as to the source of their right.¹⁴

The estate was not usually called a manor. The Travers moiety descended like Nateby¹⁵ until 1579, when it was sold to John Shireburne.¹⁶ The other moiety¹⁷ was in 1524 held by Robert Lawrence, who died on 27 March holding his part of Ribbles-ton of the king in socage by the rent of 4*s.* His heirs were two daughters, Margaret and Agnes, aged seventeen and fourteen respectively.¹⁸ The elder daughter

married Hugh Farington of Hutton,¹⁹ and their descendants were seated in Ribbles-ton for some time, recording pedigrees at the visitations of 1567, 1613 and 1665.²⁰ The younger daughter's share²¹ seems to have gone to Evan Browne, who died in 1545 holding a capital messuage called Ribbles-ton and messuages, lands and windmill there in socage, by a free rent of 2*s.*²² His son and heir Richard²³ dying without issue, the six sisters made a partition in 1559 by which Ribbles-ton Hall became the property of Robert Shuttleworth and Jane his



FARINGTON. *Argent a chevron gules between three leopard's faces sable.*

¹¹ Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 62. In 1342 the feeffer granted to William son of Roger de Elston and Roger his brother various lands in Ribbles-ton and Brockholes; Harl. MS. 2032, fol. 169.

¹² Savoy, of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 48. The same partners also held a moiety of Ashton at the other side of Preston. In both cases the right seems to have descended through Haydock, as below. In 1311 Thomas son of Lawrence Travers had lands in Ribbles-ton; Kuerden MSS. iv, G 28.

¹³ Thomas Travers and Robert Lawrence in 1415 granted Roger Elston the younger for his life right of way through a field called Riddings to Roger's field called Newhey in Ribbles-ton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2986. In 1445-6 Thomas Travers and Robert Lawrence held the plough-land in Ribbles-ton, rendering 8*s.* yearly; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, vol. 2, no. 20.

¹⁴ A large number of Ribbles-ton deeds (Farington family) are in Piccote MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 17-29. None are so early as 1346, and the first relating to Lawrence is of 1412, as will be seen below.

¹⁵ John Travers was in 1362 found to have held 36 acres in Ribbles-ton in socage by a rent of 4*s.*; Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 52.

¹⁶ William Travers died in 1524 holding lands in Ribbles-ton of the king as duke by the annual service of 4*s.*; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 62. A similar record was made in 1559; *ibid.* xi, no. 68.

¹⁷ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 36, m. 262. The vendors were Richard Travers and Grace his wife: the estate is described as four messuages, &c., in Ribbles-ton and Fulwood.

¹⁸ In 1354 William Lawrence and Alice his wife made a settlement of their estate in Thornton, Great and Little Layton, a moiety of the manor of Ribbles-ton and a fourth part of the manor of Ashton. The remainder, after their children (John and others), were, so far as Ashton was concerned, to the right heirs of Alice; and as to Ribbles-ton to Joan daughter of Geoffrey de Cuerdale for life, and then the same as Ashton; *Final Conc.* ii, 141-2. The fine proves that Lawrence held in right of his wife. Joan de Cuerdale was then wife of Thomas de Moynieux, and much of her estate went to the Osbaldeston family.

¹⁹ John Lawrence died in 1398, having made a settlement of his estate on his

wife Margaret in 1368. He left a son William, aged eighteen; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 72.

²⁰ Roger de Elston of Ribbles-ton in 1412 devised to Robert son of John Lawrence a messuage in Ribbles-ton for life, and in 1438 John Elston and William his son and heir granted land in Ribbles-ton fields to Robert Lawrence; Piccote MSS. iii, 27. Robert Lawrence, as above recorded, was a partner in the manor in 1445-6 and Edmund, the son and heir of Robert, in 1448; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 11, m. 1*b*.

²¹ Robert seems to have been still living in 1459, when John son of Henry Compay granted land in Ribbles-ton to him, while to Edmund son of Robert Lawrence a quitclaim was given by William son of John Compay in 1475; Piccote MSS. loc. cit.

²² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 57. Robert Lawrence is described as 'of Claughton in Amounderness'; his lands were in Layton, Ribbles-ton and Thornton. A feoffment made in 1513 is recited, giving the following details: A messuage in Ribbles-ton called the Maiden's House, with closes named the Town Field and Fishwick Banks, with other closes called Blackearth, Over and Nether Crooked Riddings, Oxhey, Wall Banks, Moor Furlong, Little Furlong, with the orchard, and the orchard about the hall.

²³ By an award of the same time Isabel widow of Robert Lawrence and their two daughters were to pay 26*s.* 8*d.* a year to James Walton of Preston and provide a man horsed and harnessed for the king's service; Piccote MSS. iii, 17.

²⁴ Richard Walton in 1579 released to Richard Farington all his interest in lands in Ribbles-ton; *ibid.* 21.

²⁵ *Vinit.* of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 45. Some notes on this family will be found in the account of Longton in Penwortham.

²⁶ An inquisition after the death of Richard Farington was made in 1596. He held land in Ribbles-ton of the queen in socage by a rent of 10*d.*, and his heir was his son Hugh, aged thirty-six; Piccote MSS. iii, 29.

²⁷ Hugh Farington died in 1637 holding a messuage and land in Ribbles-ton of the king. His heir was his son Charles, aged thirty-seven; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 423-4. A settlement was made by Hugh Farington and Charles his son in 1620; Piccote MSS. iii, 23.

²⁸ Deeds by Richard Farington, the son of Charles, may be seen in the same collection; he appears to have sold or mortgaged the estate in 1672; *ibid.* 23, 25

See also p. 206 for a sale to John Winkley.

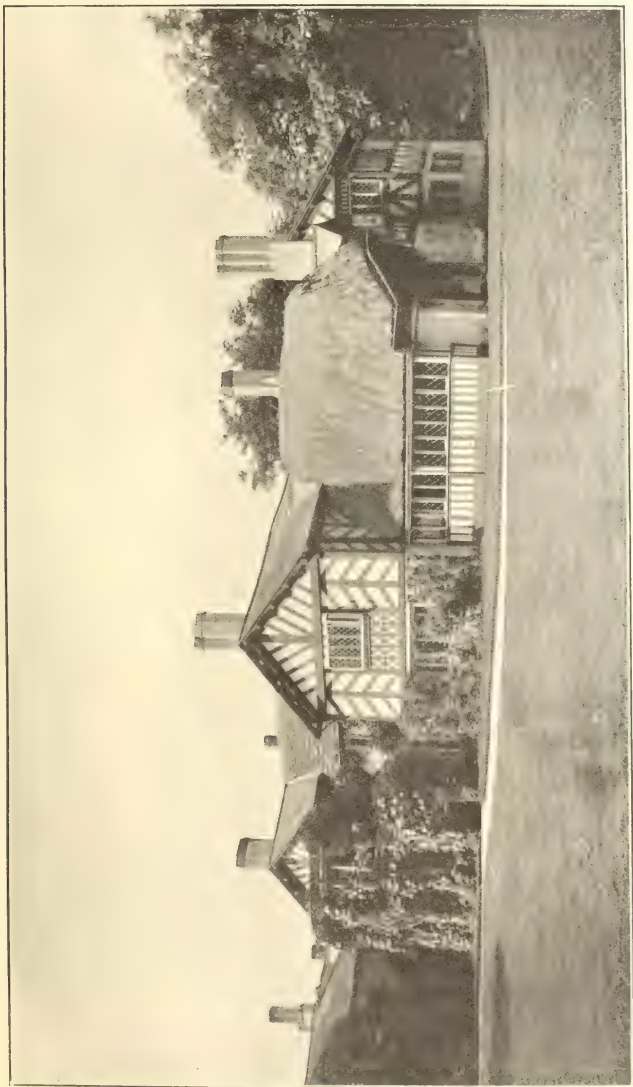
²⁹ Printed by the Chetham Soc.: 1567, p. 45; 1613, p. 103; 1664-5, p. 106. The descent from Hugh and Margaret is thus given:—a. Richard—b. Hugh—c. Charles (d. c. 1650)—d. Richard—da. Jane. Jane married a Southworth and was living in 1605; Piccote MSS. iii, 25.

³⁰ John Farington founded a charity in 1670 for the poor of Elston and Farington, at the discretion of Richard Farington of Ribbles-ton or those who might be owners of Richard's estate. In 1824 James Pedder and Thomas Walmesley were trustees for the charity, their fathers and grandfathers having acted before them; *End. Char. Rep.*

³¹ About 1550 a division of the Lawrence estates was arranged. By this Margaret, widow of Hugh Farington, and Richard their son and heir were to have a moiety of Ribbles-ton and all the land in Gooanagh, while Henry Smith, Agnes his wife and William their son and heir-apparent were to have lands in Ribbles-ton and all the estate in Layton and Stainall; Piccote MSS. iii, 19. William Smith and Mary Smith, widow, had this estate in 1593; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 55, m. 139.

³² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24. Evan Browne probably acquired Agnes's share by purchase, though the date in the preceding note causes a difficulty, but he had an estate in Elston by inheritance. Thus James Browne in 1479 gave land in Ribbles-ton to the younger John Elston and his wife on their daughter's marriage with his son William Browne; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 288. (There was a remainder to William Elston and Catherine his wife, so that the land may have been part of the Elston estate.) Then in 1503-4 Evan or Evan son and heir of William son and heir of James Browne (living) was contracted to marry Elizabeth daughter of John Singleton of Shingle Hall; *ibid.* Evan's widow Elizabeth is named in the inquisition, and seven daughters Anne, Alice, Jane, Katherine, Laura, Ellen and Bridget. Laura does not occur again. Evan Browne had a number of scattered properties, including two burgages in Preston and a messuage in French Lea.

³³ Evan Browne, Richard and James his sons were out-burgesses of the guild of 1542; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 18. Richard was six years old at his father's death.



GRIMSARCH AND BROCKHOLES : RED SCAR : NORTH-WEST WING

wife.²⁴ The Farington estate is said to have been sold to the Heskeths of Rufford about the end of the 17th century.²⁵

John Shireburne, already named, married one of the daughters and seems to have acquired the shares of two others.²⁶ His grandson of the same name recorded a pedigree in 1613,²⁷ and being a recusant and Royalist his estates were sequestered under the rule of the Parliament.²⁸ His son Henry seems to have removed to Lincolnshire.²⁹ The Shireburne estate is said to have been sold to Richard King in 1656; his descendants sold to Thomas Birchall, whose son, also Thomas, built the present Ribbleson Hall not far from the old house.³⁰ The estate is

reported to be owned at present by Mr. R. R. Rothwell of Sharples, by bequest of the late Mrs. Birchall.

The freeholders recorded in 1600 were Hugh Farington, John Shireburne and Richard Whalley.³¹ The 'manor' appears no more in the records.

The Elston family, at one time described as holding the vill,³² continued to be considerable landowners there,³³ and in 1454 their estate was described as a manor.³⁴

A Ribbleson family appears at times,³⁵ and the Haydocks once held a large part³⁶; names of other landowners are recorded.³⁷ In the 18th century a family named Brewer had Ribbleson Lodge, the

²⁴ Towneley MS. C.8, 13, S.125. Of the other daughters, Anne married Richard Shireburne of Bailey; Alice (dead in 1559), Hugh Jones; Katherine, John Shireburne; Ellen, Richard Shireburne the younger; and Bridget, Thomas Whittingham.

In 1559 a settlement of a sixth part of the manor of Ribbleson, with dovecot, windmill, &c., was made by John Shireburne and Katherine his wife, the remainder in default of issue being to her son (by her first husband) Richard Elston; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 21, m. 3.

Hugh Shireburne in 1594 sold messuages and lands in Ribbleson and Haughton to George Talbot; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 56, m. 48. This was another part of the Browne estate, George Talbot being the son of Anne Shireburne by a first husband; C. D. Sherborn, *Sherborn Fam.* 71. ²⁵ Hewitson, *Preston*, 388.

John Shireburne in 1566 purchased two messuages, &c., in Ribbleson and Preston from Thomas Whittingham and Bridget his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 28, m. 63. Next year he bought a messuage and land from William Woodward and Elizabeth his wife; *ibid.* bde. 29, m. 99. In 1579 he purchased two messuages, &c., in Ribbleson and Fulwood from Thomas Jones and Jane his wife (presumably the heirs of Hugh and Alice Jones), and followed this in 1585 by purchasing further lands from them and the sixth part of the manor of Ribbleson; *ibid.* bde. 41, m. 99; 47, m. 38.

The estate of Richard Shireburne and Anne his wife (another co-heir) occurs in 1572; *ibid.* bde. 34, m. 23.

²⁶ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 109. The descent is given thus: John (s. of Thomas) married Katherine Browne —s. Thomas —s. John (1613) —s. Henry (aged twelve).

²⁷ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3233; John Shireburne died in 1655, and a claim to land in Ribbleson put in by Thomas Parker of Browsholme was allowed.

²⁸ C. D. Sherborn, *Sherborn Fam.* 87–90. ²⁹ Hewitson, *loc. cit.*

³⁰ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233.

Richard Whalley in 1574 purchased a messuage, &c., from John and Katherine Shireburne; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 36, m. 155. Similar estates were sold to Edward Belshaugh, John Ridley and Richard Tomlinson; *ibid.* m. 178, 184, 259.

³¹ In 1346 as above. Various Elston families occur in Brockholes, Ribbleson and the neighbouring townships. Thus John de Haughton gave 3 acres in Haughton to Roger son of William de Elston and Paulin his brother; Kuerden MSS. iii, H. 2. Adam son of Roger del Scales

gave to the same brothers land in the Scales in Ribbleson; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2959. Roger de Elston granted Paulin de Elston land in Haughton and 1 acre in Ribbleson Scales; Kuerden, *loc. cit.* John son of William de Haughton in 1327 gave land in Haughton to William son of Paulin de Elston; *ibid.* Richard son of Henry de Brockholes gave land in Ribbleson Scales, descending from his mother Maud, to Roger de Elston; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 50 B.

Richard son of William Drury gave Roger de Elston a release of his claim to lands in Ribbleson, attested by William and Paulin de Elston, Henry and Simon de Ribbleson; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2961. In 1316–17 Henry de Ribbleson and Agnes widow of Richard de Brockholes released to Roger de Elston their rights in Ribbleson; *ibid.* no. 2965, 2967. The date of the former deed may be fixed approximately by a claim for dower in 1269 by Amery widow of William Drury v. Robert son of Richard Drury; Cur. Regis R. 195, m. 35 d.

William son of Roger de Elston obtained from William de Methop (son of Robert the Harper) in 1333 a release of a rent of 21. 9d. from Ribbleson, and in the same and later years he obtained further grants and releases from Adam son of Henry de Ribbleson (1333), Gilbert de Knaresborough and Alice his daughter (1336), Adam de Compys, Alice his wife, and Robert de Claughton of Ribbleson (1342); Add. MS. 32107, no. 2968, 2970, 2971–2.

³² John de Elston the younger in 1369 made a grant to William the Tailor; *ibid.* no. 2975. In 1379–80 he obtained a quitclaim from Robert le Sagher of Ribbleson; *ibid.* no. 2977.

³³ Kuerden MSS. vi, fol. 80; John Elston gave his manor of Ribbleson to feoffees. In 1461 William Elston gave lands in the same place, &c., to feoffees; *ibid.* fol. 74. John Elston of Ribbleson obtained an exemption from jury service in 1504–5; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 544.

³⁴ Ralph son of William de Ribbleson released to Henry son of Robert de Ribbleson his right in all land in the Musfield in Ribbleson; Add. MS. 32106, no. 666. Henry, the grantee, gave all his land in the same field to John de Grimsargh and his heirs for the rent of an arrow; *ibid.* no. 678.

Robert de Ribbleson granted land in Ribbleson and Brockholes in 1325–6 to Henry de Ribbleson and Agnes his wife; Kuerden MSS. iii, B. 14. Thomas Kendal, cousin and heir of William Ribbleson, had in 1407 lands in Preston and Ribbleson; *ibid.* ii, fol. 224.

Tunnoch daughter of Robert son of Vivian de Ribbleson Scales and Adam her son granted all her land to the west of a certain hedge to Master William de Preston, clerk; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1095, 1164. In 1303 Robert de Ribbleson Scales gave land there, received by the gift of his brother Roger, to Roger his younger son; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 224.

Robert de Ribbleson son of Adam de Ribblescales in 1313–14 granted his son Robert the moiety of a messuage in Preston; *ibid.* iii, P. 7.

³⁵ From the fine of 1224 above cited it appears that Maud de Ribbleson had 3 oxgangs of land. The other 5 oxgangs seem to have been held about 1280 by the Haydock family, for in 1285 Joan widow of John son of Henry de Haydock claimed dower in messuages and lands in Ribbleson, &c., afterwards described as eleven messuages and 5 oxgangs of land; De Banco R. 59, m. 3; 64, m. 122. The defendant was Henry de Haydock, whose widow Alice in 1290 claimed against the said Joan and her daughters Alice and Aline; *ibid.* 86, m. 174. It seems most probable that the Travers and Lawrence inheritance descended from these daughters.

³⁷ Forfeited lands of the Yorkist, Sir James Harrington, probably inherited with Balderston, were granted to the Earl of Derby in 1489, but the tenure is not stated in 1521; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 68. Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh, also through Balderston, held lands in Ribbleson in 1521, but the tenure is not separately stated; they descended to Sir Gilbert Gerard; *ibid.* v, no. 3; xvi, no. 2. Edmund Dudley had another part of the Balderston inheritance; *ibid.* iv, no. 13. Sir Alexander Osbaldeston had another part; *ibid.* viii, no. 1.

Sir Thomas Boteler of Bewsey in 1522 held lands in Ribbleson in socage; *ibid.* v, no. 13.

John de Elston in 1370 granted 2 acres in Ribbleson to John de Walton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2976. In 1559 William Walton of Preston died holding a messuage, &c., in Ribbleson of Richard Browne in socage by *td.* rent, and his son Richard Walton apparently held the same in 1593; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 27; xvi, no. 42. But Richard Walton seems to have mortgaged or sold it to Richard Farington in 1579 and to Hugh Farington in 1589, so that it probably became incorporated with the Farington estate; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes. 41, m. 35; 51, m. 67.

A purchase by John Ridley has been recorded. He died in 1599 holding a

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

domestic chapel there serving the Roman Catholics of the district.⁴⁰ Several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁴¹

The Knights Hospitallers had some land in Ribbles-ton, afterwards owned by the Shireburnes of *Stonyhurst*.⁴²

A dispute in 1564 as to the lordship and moor of Ribbles-ton gives the bounds on the Fulwood side as follows: From Jackson Hey and Clough north-east to the mere hills, five in all, on the south-west side of a close called the Park Falls in Fulwood.⁴³ The moor was inclosed in 1870.⁴⁴

In connexion with the Church of England St. Mary Magdalene was consecrated in 1889; a district had been formed for it in 1883,⁴⁵ and services began about that time. The patronage is in the hands of trustees.

GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLES

Grimesarge, Dom. Bk.; Grimisharg, 1242; Grimsarche, Grimsharg, 1244; Grimesherg, 1253; Gremesargh, Gremeshargh, Grymesharth, Grymes-haruth, 1292; Grymesargh, 1293; Greymesargh, 1301; Grymsar, xv cent. This last shows the pronunciation (*i* short).

Brochole, 1212; Brocholes, Brochols, 1290. Locally pronounced Brockus.

This township consists of two distinct parts connected by a narrow strip of ground beside the Ribble. A small part was included in the borough of Preston in 1880 and in the township of Preston in 1894.¹ Grimsargh, the northern half, has an area of 1,184 acres, stretching from the Ribble to Savock Brook. It is divided from Elston on the east by a wooded lough. In the southern corner the land rises steeply from the river, and here is Red Scar, a mansion commanding fine views over the valley. The surface of Grimsargh is comparatively level, but mostly above 200 ft. over sea level.

The principal road is that from Preston to Longridge, going north and then east. The railway between those towns crosses this part of the township in a north-easterly direction, and has a station named Grimsargh, from which a branch line runs north-west to the asylum at Whittingham.

There are reservoirs of the Preston Waterworks in the north of the township. Near Red Scar there was formerly a well reputed to be medicinal; 'it went by the name of Boilton Spa, and it is said that its water cured consumption. This well was in the

form of a double trough, 2 yds. long and 2 ft. broad, and was approached by about half a dozen descending steps. The water came out of the breast of Boilton Wood, and in front of the drain or pipe by which it entered the well there was a piece of carved work in the shape of a human head, through the mouth of which the water ran into the receiving trough. . . . The well was done away with and the water drained off, about thirty years ago [i.e. about 1850], by the late Colonel Cross.²

Brockholes lies in a bend of the Ribble, its boundary on the east and south, being closed in by Ribbles-ton on the other sides. The greater part of it is low-lying level ground, but on the border of Ribbles-ton the surface rapidly rises for nearly 100 ft. Lower Brockholes and Higher Brockholes are in the south-west and north-east respectively. Near the former house the Preston and Blackburn road crosses the Ribble by a bridge, first erected in 1824, and then in stone in 1861. It was known as the Half-penny Bridge, from the toll formerly charged. There are very few houses in this part of the township, which has an area of 753½ acres.

The area of the original township is 1,937½ acres,³ and in 1901 there was a population of 453 for the present reduced township.⁴

The soil is clay and alluvial, with subsoil various. The land is chiefly in pasture.

The township is governed by a parish council.

A wayside cross, known as Three Mile Cross, formerly stood in Grimsargh.⁵ The line of a Roman road, called Watling Street, has been traced in Grimsargh and Elston.

In 1066 GRIMSARGH, then assessed MANORS as two plough-lands, was a member of Earl Tostig's Preston lordship.⁶ Some time after the Conquest the manor was divided; Grimsargh, as half a plough-land, was held in thegnage; Brockholes, also half a plough-land, was given to the baron of Manchester; and Elston, the remaining plough-land, to the baron of Penwortham.

Roger son of Augustin de Heaton of Heaton in Lonsdale had a confirmation of his half plough-land in Grimsargh in 1189 from John Count of Mortain; Roger had obtained the manor from Roger son of Orm (son of Magnus),⁷ who held Hutton near Penwortham and Medlar near Kirkham.⁸ Roger de Heaton demised it to Gilbert de Grimsargh.⁹ His son Roger de Heaton held it in 1262, the tenant then being William de Grimsargh, who paid the 3s.

¹ *message, &c.*, in Ribbles-ton the queen in 1066, and leaving a son Richard over fifty years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 162. This son died four years afterwards, his son and heir John being twenty-two; *ibid.* ii, 163. John Ridley died in 1637 holding the same estate; his son and heir Richard was twenty-four years old; *ibid.* ii, 165. He was perhaps the in-burgess of Preston appearing in 1662 and 1682; *Preston Guild R.* 135, 174.

² Sir Thomas Walsley of Dunkensalgh had land in Ribbles-ton in 1612; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 250.

³ *Gillows, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 191, giving notices of two Benedictines, members of the family.

⁴ John Gregson, Richard Bolton (also

at Catterall), John Ridley, Adam Helme, Thomas Kellet, Richard Kendal, Edward Parkinson; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 91, 138-40.

⁵ It is named among the Hospitallers' lands in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

⁶ *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 132; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xxvi, no. 4.

⁷ Another part of the Hospitallers' land was held in 1603 by Thomas Barton of Barton by 6d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 10.

⁸ The depositions are printed in *Fishwick, Preston*, 345-6.

⁹ Stat. 24 & 25 Vict., cap. 1. In the award a parcel of 5½ acres was granted to the overcrops as a recreation ground; *End. Char. Rep.* (Preston 1905), 102.

¹⁰ *Land. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 1883.

¹ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31607. About 192 acres were transferred to Preston.

² Hewitson, *Preston*, 388. Boilton is on the north-west boundary of Brockholes, adjoining Ribbles-ton.

³ 1748, including 53 acres of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

⁴ In addition the part included in Preston contained 108 persons.

⁵ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 173.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁷ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 437. ⁸ *Ibid.* 409.

⁹ So stated in the charter of his grandson William de Heaton cited below.

In 1212 Grimsargh is not separately named among the Heaton lands; *Lancs. Inq. and Exerts* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 48. Roger had died in 1204, leaving a son of the same name, who was under age.



GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLES : RED SCAR : SOUTH-EAST FRONT

the gage rent due from Roger to the king.¹⁰ William the son and heir of Roger afterwards confirmed the title of William de Grimsargh, the rent being unchanged.¹¹ The Earl of Lancaster received 3s. from Grimsargh in 1297.¹²

About this time the Hoghtons of Hoghton appear to have acquired lands in the township,¹³ and eventually purchased the lordship from the Grimsargh family.¹⁴ In 1324 the mesne lord, William de Heaton, was said to hold it by the old rent of 3s.,¹⁵ but in 1346 the immediate tenant only was recognized, viz. Adam de Hoghton.¹⁶ The manor descended in this family without noteworthy incident¹⁷ until 1772, when it was sold by Sir Henry Hoghton and Frances his wife to William Shawe the younger,¹⁸ from whom it seems to have passed to the Cross family, seated at Red Scar in this town-



HOGHTON of Hoghton. Sable three bars argent.

ship.¹⁹ Mr. William Cross is the present lord of the manor,²⁰ but lives in Surrey, Red Scar being let.

RED SCAR^{20a} stands in a commanding situation facing south-east above a bend of the River Ribble on its north bank about three miles north-east of Preston, and is a picturesque two story gabled building of timber and plaster, partly dating probably from Elizabethan times, but so much restored and added to that few of its original architectural features remain. It was enlarged and altered in 1798 and again in 1840 when the library was added. The exterior timber and plaster work is almost wholly imitative and modern, but a thatched one-story wing at the north-east end, now used as a dining-room, preserves to some extent an interesting ancient feature. The interior contains some oak furniture and carvings formerly in the old church at Grimsargh.

BROCKHOLES, as already stated, was a member of the fee of Manchester. It was granted to the Lathom family,²¹ and of them held by a tenant assuming the local surname. The first of them known by name was one Award de Brockholes,²² whose son Roger appears in pleadings of 1246 and otherwise.²³

¹⁰ Ibid. 231; thus Roger had nothing from Grimsargh except relief and wardship. Roger's heir was his son William.

¹¹ Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 113.

¹² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 289. The tenant is not named.

¹³ In 1292 Adam de Hoghton held a messuage and 12 acres in Grimsargh, as heir of his father, who had purchased from Richard son of John de Fitcherthaw. The plaintiff, Richard son of Robert son of John de Goosargh, said that these Johns were the same person, but he was non-suited; *Assize R.* 408, m. 22.

At the same time William son of Robert de Elston claimed the sixth part of a water-mill in Grimsargh against Richard de Hoghton and Alexander de Hyde. The plaintiff, who recovered, stated that his father had purchased the mill from Thomas de Grimsargh (? Grimsargh), but Agnes widow of Thomas had a third part in dower, which she had granted to plaintiff till he had received the cost of repairing the mill; *ibid.* m. 3d. Again, Roger de Eccleston (? Elston) complained that Thomas de Grimsargh and Richard de Hoghton had obstructed his right of way; *ibid.* m. 32d.

¹⁴ The time of purchase does not appear, but in 1301 Richard de Hoghton seems to have had a fair estate in Grimsargh; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 192. Richard son of Sir Adam de Hoghton granted 9 acres in Grimsargh to Henry de Eccleshill; *Dods. MSS.* lxx, fol. 160b.

In 1325-6 William son of Roger de Caton granted William de Heaton and Anilla his wife the service of Sir Richard de Hoghton for lands in Grimsargh; quoted in *Memo. R. (L.T.R.)* 128, m. xv (37 Edw. III).

An agreement as to arbitration on various matters in dispute was made in 1334 between William de Grimsargh and Sir Richard de Hoghton, two neighbours and a man of the law being chosen by each to view and decide; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 318.

The transfer of the manor does not seem to have been complete until 1362, when William de Grimsargh granted to Sir Adam de Hoghton all his messuages,

lands, rents, services, &c., in the vill of Grimsargh; *ibid.* no. 520.

Of the Grimsargh family little is known. A William de Grimsargh appears between 1242 and 1262, followed by a John de Grimsargh in 1293; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 151, 231, 280. Gilbert son of Thomas de Grimsargh in 1292 claimed common of pasture against John de Grimsargh and William de Brockholes, but was non-suited; *Assize R.* 4-8, m. 58. To charters of 1284 John de Grimsargh and Gilbert his brother were witnesses; *Kuerden fol.* MS. fol. 74, 50 (B 5). John de Grimsargh attested a deed in 1312-13; *ibid.* fol. 74. William de Grimsargh contributed to the subsidy in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 58.

¹⁵ *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 39.

¹⁶ *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 59. This shows that the deed of 1362 above cited was only the completion of a sale that had taken place long before.

¹⁷ The manor of Grimsargh, as held by the service of 3s., occurs among Hoghton properties in inquisitions, fines, &c., but the family do not seem to have resided there. See *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 145 (1422); *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bde. 2, no. 20 (1446); *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 89, no. 141 (1616), &c.

Grimsargh was held by Elizabeth Kighley at her death in 1524 by 3s. rent, the reversion being to Sir Richard Hoghton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 61.

¹⁸ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 387, m. 114.

¹⁹ It is stated that the manor was sold by Sir Henry Philip Hoghton (d. 1835) to William Cross of Red Scar (Fishwick, *Preston*, 93), in which case the apparent sale to Shawe must have been a mortgage only.

²⁰ For pedigree see Burke, *Landed Gentry*. This gives John Cross, d. 1799 - a. William (of Red Scar), d. 1827 - a. William Assheton, d. 1853 - a. William, b. 1850.

^{20a} There is an illustration in Twycross, *Lancs. Manors*, ii, 48.

²¹ In 1212 Richard son of Robert (de Lathom) held half a plough-land in

Brockholes, part of the Grelley fee, by the thirteenth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 54.

The dependence upon Manchester, though merely nominal, continued to be recorded down to the 17th century. In 1322 Robert de Lathom held the thirteenth part of a fee in Brockholes by John de Brockholes; *Manchester* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 379. For sake fee 8d. was paid, also 9d. for castle ward, and pature of the serjeants was due; *ibid.* ii, 288. In 1473 the wife of Nicholas Singleton held the lordship of Brockholes by the Ribble by the same tenure; *ibid.* iii, 480.

²² Award de Brockholes attested a charter by Henry de Lea; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 69.

In the account of Sanlisbury has been mentioned an Edward son of Edward son of Orm de Brockholes; the first Edward (living 1227) may be identical with the Award of the text.

One Ellis de Brockholes appears in Yorkshire in 1284; *Cal. Clous.* 1279-88, p. 271. There may have been other places of the name; *Gen. (new ser.)*, xi, 196.

²³ In 1246 Roger de Brockholes recovered common of pasture in 4 acres in Brockholes against Maud de Ribbleton, Robert and William her sons and Richard de Ellesley; *Assize R.* 404, m. 4. The first of these defendants was perhaps the Maud daughter of Henry who unsuccessfully claimed 20 acres at the same time against Roger de Brockholes, Richard de Lathom and others; *ibid.* m. 13. Roger and his wife Christina acquired land in Byreth in Garstang; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 1105.

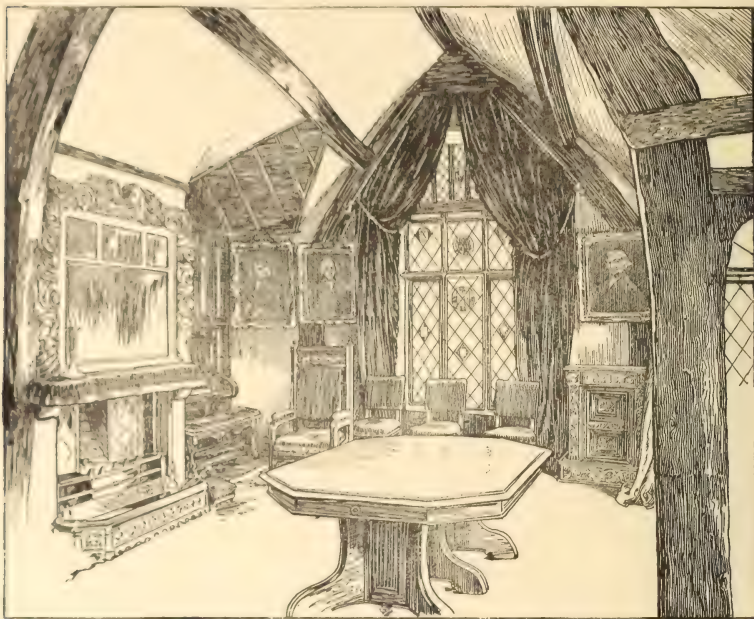
In Dec. 1253 an agreement was made between Roger de Brockholes and Huard de Bradshaw as to certain quarrels respecting land in Bradshaw given in free marriage with Huard's sister Mabel; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 65/107. It appears that Mabel had married Roger, for William son of Roger de Brockholes released his claim (derived from Mabel his mother) to 4 acres in Bradshaw to Robert son of Henry son of Huetred de Bradshaw; *Kuerden fol.* MS. fol. 50 li.

Roger had also a son Richard, who gave William his brother land in Brock-

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Roger's son Adam de Brockholes²¹ died in 1290 holding the manor of Brockholes of Sir Robert de Lathom by the eighth part of a knight's fee; also land in Byrewith in Garstang and in Paythorne in

Gisburn.²⁵ His son Roger succeeded, but was still under age in 1292.²⁶ He married Nichola daughter and heir of Isolda de Rigmaiden,²⁷ and was succeeded in or before 1311 by their son John.²⁸ He was



RED SCAR: THE DINING-ROOM

les and Old Brockholes; *ibid.* William son of William de Brockholes in 1284 gave his uncle Richard (son of Roger) his right in an oxgang of land in Ribbleson of Hynekcroft; *ibid.* Another son of the charter places Hynekcroft Brockholes; *Add. MS.* 32108, fol. 58. In 1341 William son of William son of Roger de Brockholes claimed 9 acres in Grimsargh against Richard son of William son of Roger de Brockholes; *Banco R.* 328, m. 524 d.

In 1280 Adam de Brockholes, as grandson and heir of Award de Brockholes, claimed a messuage and half an oxgang of land in Brockholes against Robert Noel, Agnes his wife, and Cecily (after her) the sister of Agnes, who held one-third, and Henry de Walton and Agnes his wife, who had one-third; *De Banco R.* 36, m. 70. The claim was still being prosecuted in 1287 against Robert son of Adam Nowell of Mayrley, Agnes and Cecily, it being alleged that Award de Brockholes had demised the land for a term (then expired) to Uctred de Brockholes; *ibid.* 69, m. 75 d. About 1284, an exchange seems to have been made, Robert Nowell and the sisters taking land in Paythorne; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 273. Robert Nowell and Agnes his wife claimed common of pasture in Brockholes in 1288 against Adam de Brockholes and William his brother;

Assize R. 1277, m. 31. It may be added that an Alice daughter of Roger son of Uctred de Brockholes released (c. 1285) to her sister Agnes all her inheritance in Brockholes; *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 1188. Roger son of Agnes de Brockholes in 1314-15 gave land in the township to Thomas son of Roger Hyde; *Towneley MS. HH.* no. 1875.

Henry son of Robert de Ribbleson released to Adam son of Roger de Brockholes half an oxgang of land in Brockholes held of Adam; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 996. The same Adam and Henry made an exchange of land called Elondes, the bounds naming the brook which formed the division between Brockholes and Ribbleson; *Towneley MS. HH.* no. 1877. Adam gave his brother William a part of the waste of Brockholes, within certain bounds; a field called the Hyles is named; *ibid.* no. 1888.

²⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 274. Henry de Haydock and William le Blund were the executors of the will of Adam de Brockholes in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 100. In the same year John de Rigmaiden claimed a debt—but was non-suited—against the executors of Cecily widow of Adam de Brockholes; *ibid.* m. 54 d.

²⁶ Maud widow of William de Clifton claimed a messuage and half an oxgang of land in Brockholes against Roger son of

Adam de Brockholes, but the trial was adjourned till Roger should be of age; *Assize R.* 408, m. 5 d.

William de Clifton and Maud his wife gave all their land in Brockholes with a messuage there to Robert their son, and this Robert made an exchange with Adam de Brockholes about 1284; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 75, 74.

²⁷ About 1290 Adam son of Richard de Disteshaw granted all his land in Brockholes to John de Rigmaiden and Isolda his wife; *Towneley MS. HH.* no. 1867. In 1308-9 Isolda de Rigmaiden released to Nichola de Brockholes, her daughter and heir, all right in the same; *ibid.* no. 1868.

In continuation of the last note it may be added that in 1310-11 Maud widow of Robert son of William de Clifton released her dower land to Nichola widow of Roger de Brockholes, and that Roger son of Robert de Clifton soon afterwards granted all his lands in Brockholes to the same Nichola; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 74-5.

²⁸ The last note shows that Nichola was a widow in 1310-11. In 1316-17 John son of Roger de Brockholes released to Nichola his mother a third part of the manor of Brockholes, &c., as dower; *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 1188. Nichola afterwards gave to her son John the rent from the third part of the manor; *HH.* no. 1869.

followed at Brockholes about ten years later by his brother Adam²⁹; by what title is not quite clear, but probably by a family partition, John's descendants having the manor of Cloughton in Garstang.

Adam de Brockholes, who was living in 1341, had several children, including Nicholas his heir³⁰ and Roger.³¹ Nicholas had at least two sons,³² but the manor appears to have descended to two daughters or granddaughters: Margaret, who married Roger

Elston, and another who married — Singleton.³³ A partition was afterwards agreed upon, by which the former had Old or Higher Brockholes and the latter New or Lower Brockholes.³⁴

The Elston moiety descended regularly³⁵ to Robert Elston, who died in 1662.³⁶ After some changes it was purchased in 1694 by Thomas Winkley of Preston,³⁷ and descended to Frances Lady Shelley,³⁸ after whose death in 1873 it was sold to Edward

John was still in possession in 1322; *Mamecestre*, ii, 379.

A dispute in 1223 between William de Ribbleson and Roger son of Richard de Ribbleson concerning 12 acres, &c., in Brockholes shows that the father had held of Nichola de Brockholes by knight's service. John and Adam de Brockholes and Richard Deuyas and Isolda his wife, formerly wife of William (?) de Ribbleson, are named; Assize R. 425, m. 1, 5. John de Brockholes appeared for Nichola and the others.

²⁹ Nichola widow of Roger de Brockholes in 1319 procured a messuage and land to be settled on her with remainder to Adam son of Roger de Brockholes and Margaret his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 35. Roger son of Agnes de Brockholes, already named, in 1324-5 made a release to Adam de Brockholes; HH, no. 1890. In 1329 Adam son of Roger de Brockholes made a feoffment of a third part of the manor, &c.; *ibid.* no. 1874.

³⁰ In 1339 Robert du Marreys, clerk, granted to Adam son of Roger de Brockholes and Margaret his wife two-thirds of the manor of Brockholes, with the homage and service of the free tenant William de Brockholes; with successive remainders to Nicholas, Adam, John, Robert and Henry, sons of Adam, and then to the right heirs of William de Brockholes; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 259. An Adam de Brockholes son of William was living in 1349; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 289.

In 1341 Roger son of Roger de Elston exchanged certain land in Brockholes with Adam son of Roger de Brockholes and Margaret his wife; the remainders were to Adam's sons Nicholas and John; HH, no. 1894.

³¹ In 1349 Roger son of Adam de Brockholes released to his brother Nicholas all right in the manor of Brockholes; *ibid.* no. 1906.

Roger de Singleton of Singleton and Alice his wife in 1348 granted to Nicholas de Brockholes all the lands in Brockholes which had belonged to Adam de Singleton; J. Harland's note.

³² The preceding note shows that Nicholas was in possession in 1349. In 1355 he granted leave to get turves in Brockholes; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 289. In 1358 he received from John de Preston a release of all the right in Brockholes which John had had from Edmund de Brockholes; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 1188. Three years later he made a feoffment of the manor; HH, no. 1884. Another feoffment was made in 1396-7; Kuerden MSS. iii, B.14. The seal shows a chevron between three brocks (?). Nicholas de Brockholes and Margaret his wife occur in 1402; HH, no. 1880.

Roger son of Nicholas de Brockholes in 1377-8 quitclaimed to Nicholas his father and Margaret his wife all right in Brockholes; *ibid.* no. 1558. Tho nas

de Bredkirk was in 1387 pardoned for the death of Geoffrey son of Nicholas de Brockholes, killed at Preston in 1385; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 284.

In 1378 William del Pole and Margery his wife had some interest in the Brockholes estate; *Final Conc.* iii, 5.

³³ The deeds preserved (those of Elston of Brockholes) are not clear on this point. In 1419 (or perhaps 7 Hen. IV) a moiety of the manor of Brockholes, held for life by Margaret widow of Nicholas, was settled on Roger Elston and Margaret his wife, the heir of Nicholas, with remainder to their son John, contracted to marry Agnes daughter of John Fleetwood; Add. MS. 32107, no. 548.

John Elston had a son William, who as early as 1428-9 was contracted to marry Ellen daughter of Thomas Haighton; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 289b.

According to the pedigree the other heiress married Thomas Singleton; Fishwick, *Preston*, 288.

³⁴ John Elston was bound in 1437-8 to Nicholas Singleton for the performance of an agreement as to lands in Brockholes; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 115. From notes by Kuerden (MSS. vi, fol. 74) it seems that a division was made in 1453-4 and an award relating to it in 1478. In 1458-9 William son of John Elston granted a lease of Old Brockholes; *ibid.*

Another note of agreement between Nicholas Singleton and Roger Elston states that the latter was to have Old Brockholes for life; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2987. Again in 1445-6 Roger Elston, whose son John had granted Nicholas Singleton the reversion of a moiety of the manor of Brockholes, released his own life interest in the same; HH, no. 1901. The moiety of the manor was the subject of a settlement in 1453-4, when the elder John, son and heir-apparent of William Elston, was contracted to marry Agnes daughter of Nicholas Singleton of Brockholes; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 289b. The parties being near akin a dispensation was obtained; Kuerden MSS. vi, fol. 74. William Elston had a younger son also named John.

Robert son and heir-apparent of John Elston, senior, was in 1483-4 married to Anne daughter of John Singleton of Withgill; Add. MS. 32108, fol. 289b. In 1515 John Elston agreed with Margaret daughter of Robert Waddington as to her marriage with his cousin and heir Ralph Elston (apparently son of Robert); *ibid.* Again in 1553-4 William Elston, who had married Katherine daughter of Evan Browne, was to have Brockholes; *ibid.* It appears that he was the younger son of Ralph Elston; Richard the elder son had died.

Richard Elston and Richard his son were out-burgesses of the guild of 1542; *Preston Guild R.* 19. In the same year

two messuages, &c., were settled on Ralph Elston and Richard his son and heir-apparent; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12, m. 81. Ralph Elston occurs as vendor (or trustee) in 1553; *ibid.* bde. 14, m. 48.

In 1538-9 Roger Ashshaw and Jane his wife claimed a 'form or kneeling place' in Preston Church in right of his manor of Elston, but Ralph Elston of Old Brockholes asserted his right to it. The churchwardens, seeing that 'man-slaughter, sedition, and great unquietness were like to have ensued,' took away the form till a legal decision could be given; T. C. Smith, *Preston Church*, 250-1.

³⁵ Ralph Elston, named above, died 4 Nov. 1556 holding a capital messuage and lands in Brockholes of the executors of the will of Lord La Warre in socage by a rent of 4d. yearly. The kinsman and heir was Richard Elston, aged five years; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 3. The following field-names, &c., are given: Grey Bank, Margaret Acre, Boat-field, Holme, Eases, Oldhouse, Brew-house, &c.

Richard Elston, a minor, made complaint in 1571 as to invasion of his grandfather's lands by John Shireburne and Katherine his wife; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. lxxii, E. 1.

From the *Preston Guild R.* (p. 27) it would seem that Richard was the son and heir of Richard (? William) Elston, deceased. A settlement of Richard Elston's estate in Brockholes or Over Brockholes was made in 1574; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 36, m. 73. He died in 1592 holding the same estate of John Lacy (as of his manor of Manchester) by the twenty-sixth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 4d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 14. The service was that due for a moiety of Brockholes.

William the son and heir was thirteen years of age. He died in 1636 holding his Brockholes estate of Edward Mosley of Manchester by the fourth part of a knight's fee and 4d. rent; Robert his son and heir was twenty-eight years of age; *ibid.* xxix, no. 1. William Elston, a scholar and a Puritan, was the author of a history of his family (Harl. MS. 1727, fol. 336), under the title of *Mundana Mutabilia: Ethelstophylax*. Extracts from it were printed in the *Preston Guardian* of 1881, Feb. 5, 19, &c.

³⁶ Robert Elston's son William died in 1664 without issue, and Robert's six daughters in the same year sold the estate to Paul Moreau of Knowsley, who settled at Brockholes.

³⁷ The vendor was Paul Moreau, grandson of the purchaser in 1664. Paul Moreau, James his son and Paul his grandson, &c., were out-burgesses of the guild of 1682; *Preston Guild R.* 191.

³⁸ For pedigree see Fishwick, op. cit. 276. Thomas Winkley was son of John Winkley, curate of Garstang

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Petrie in 1875; from him it has come to his son, the present owner, Mr. Oswald Henry Philip Turville-Petrie, of Husbands Bosworth.³⁹

HIGHER BROCKHOLES, now a farm-house, stands on low ground near the Ribble below Red Scar, the river here flowing in a south-easterly direction on the east side of the house, the front of which faces south. It is a long, low, two-storied stuccoed building very much modernized, but retaining for the most part its grey slated roof and some portions of its original timber framing.⁴⁰ The house, however, is architecturally uninteresting except for a portion at the east end now disused, which is a good example of 17th-century black and white work on a low stone base, with overhanging upper floor and gable. The work is simple in detail, consisting mostly of the structural framework filled in with straight and diagonal pieces and quaterfoils. A carved oak panel bears the date 1643 and the initials R E A, probably those of Robert Elston and Ann his wife. The interior has been almost entirely modernized, but contains old oak stairs and thick oak doors.⁴¹

The Singleton moiety⁴² descended to William Singleton, who died in 1556 without legitimate issue.⁴³ A pedigree was recorded in 1613.⁴⁴ The estate was in 1564 sold to Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury,⁴⁵

and afterwards changed hands, being at last in 1696 acquired by the above-named Thomas Winkley.⁴⁶ The two moieties thus reunited have so continued to the present time.

LOWER BROCKHOLES, now a farm-house, stands in a low situation close to the bend of the Ribble near Brockholes Bridge, facing east towards Samlesbury.⁴⁷ It is a small two-story building of no particular interest architecturally, having been very much modernized and the exterior covered with rough-cast. The windows are all modern, but the roof retains its grey stone slates, and the north wing, which has a separate gabled roof at right angles to that of the rest of the house, preserves its old half-timber construction above the ground floor, though much of the timber has been renewed. There is a wide open gabled porch of two stories projecting 9 ft. 6 in. and measuring 8 ft. square inside, over the archway of which is a stone dated 1634 with the initials and arms of Francis Bindloss, the arms with helm, crest and mantling, and a crescent for difference. The interior is structurally uninteresting, but a small oak staircase of good design with turned Jacobean balusters still remains, and in one of the bedrooms is some oak panelling forming a dado, on which is the inscription, 'Quamlibet expectes horam tibi ducere mortem, disce mori mundo Christoque resurgere spera, 1630.'

(1617) and of Broughton (1661); he was registrar of the duchy Chancery. He died in 1710 and was succeeded by his son John, who died in 1753. John's son Thomas left an only daughter Frances, who married Sir John Shelley, sixth baronet (d. 1852).

³⁹ Mr. E. H. Petrie died in 1902.

⁴⁰ The timber construction shows externally at the back.

⁴¹ Fishwick, op. cit. 298.

⁴² Nicholas Singleton, possessor in the time of Henry VI, has been mentioned. There was an arbitration in 1474 between Alice widow of Nicholas Singleton and the sons—James (the heir), John, Lawrence and Roger; HH, 1918. John Singleton of Brockholes in 1485 granted all his lands to Sir Alexander Hoghton, apparently as trustee; ibid. no. 1902. In 1495–6 Robert Singleton, another son of Nicholas, released all his claim to his brother John; ibid. 1895.

In 1487–8 James Singleton and Thomas his son became bound to Richard Singleton of Broughton, engaging to make no alienation of the inheritance of Nicholas, father of James, that it might descend to Richard the son of James, except as to lands of 20 marks yearly, the dower of Agnes wife of James and daughter of Richard Hoghton of the Lawnd in Bowland. Richard was money the Bank in Broughton; K. 12, MS. fol. 389.

Richard Singleton died in 1499, having been married or betrothed as early as 1458, while his grandfather Nicholas was living, to Elizabeth his wife, who survived him. He held the moiety of the manor of Brockholes of Sir Thomas West Lord La Warre in socage and other lands in Bolton-le-Sands, &c. Thomas his son and heir was twenty-seven years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 52. Thomas Singleton about two years later made a feoffment of messuages and lands in Brockholes called Rishmelfield, Gam-

ridding, a water-mill and a fishing, to fulfil the marriage covenants of his sons Robert and Henry with Anne and Aline, daughters of John Singleton of Shingle Hall; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 381.

Robert Singleton died in 1525, his wife Anne having died before him, leaving a son and heir William, only about two years old. He held one moiety of the manor of Brockholes and various lands, &c., in the other moiety of Lord La Warre, as of his manor of Manchester, by knight's service. He also held a burghage and land in Preston of the heir of Adam Brockholes by the rent of three grains of pepper, and other tenements in Broughton, Barton, Ribchester, Whittingham, Bolton-le-Sands, &c.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 64.

⁴³ Ibid. x, no. 1, in which his will is recited as well as various family settlements. To Mary his wife he allowed his dwelling-house, a close called Gamridding, with mill and fishing; to Robert his bastard son he gave certain closes and his interest in the tithe of Brockholes. Brockholes was held of Lord La Warre by the seventeenth part of a knight's fee and the rent of 4d. The heir was his uncle Henry Singleton, chaplain, aged fifty-five. From later depositions it appears that Henry had been a friar. For Robert Brockholes see *Esch. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 2.

⁴⁴ *Vint.* (Chet. Soc.), 81.

⁴⁵ An indenture concerning the manor is enrolled in the Common Pleas, Mich. 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary. An account of the disputes which followed William Singleton's death will be found, with copies of depositions, in Fishwick's *Preston*, 94–6, 289–93. It appears that the above Henry Singleton and his nephew William son of Thomas Singleton of Bank Hall in Broughton sold the estate to John Singleton of Ripley, who in 1565 sold to Sir John Southworth. John son of Henry Singleton in 1557 gave his life interest in the Eyes in

Brockholes to John Singleton of Ripley; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 389, no. 399. Fines relating to the settlements at the same time are Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes. 17, m. 33, 80; 27, m. 171.

After the death of Sir John Southworth in 1595 his estate in Brockholes, not called a manor, was said to have been held of the lord of Manchester by the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee and the rent of 4d. A free fishery in the Ribble was included; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 3.

By Thomas Southworth (son of Sir John) Brockholes was mortgaged and then (1620) sold to Edmund Breres of Preston, and sold again the next year to Sir Robert Bindloss of Bowrick Hall. It descended to a grandson Francis and then to his sister Dorothy wife of Sir Charles Wheler, who in 1668 sold to Paul Moreau, owner of Higher Brockholes, and John Walshman of Preston, who divided the estate; *Preston Chron.*, May 1862. Fishwick (op. cit. 65) states that Lower Brockholes was in 1682 the property of Hugh (John) Walshman, who died in 1694.

⁴⁶ The Walshman share was sold to Winkley in 1696 and the Moreau share in 1698. A full abstract of the title is in Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 292–310.

⁴⁷ Lower Brockholes was formerly reached from Preston by a roadway known as Brockall Lane, which now forms part of the high road from Preston to Blackburn made in 1824. There was a direct way between the two towns previous to that date, but it was a mere lane, and there was either no bridge or a very primitive one across the river at Lower Brockholes. When the road and bridge were projected the landowners and farmers petitioned Parliament to refuse authority for its construction, their contention being that if the new road were made it would give Samlesbury farmers the means of competing with them at Preston; *Preston Guardian*, 28 Dec. 1907.



GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLES : HIGHER BROCKHOLES



GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLES : LOWER BROCKHOLD

Apart from the lords of the manor there are few records of estates in the combined township,⁴⁸ and in most cases the owners of them did not reside there. A branch of the Hoghton family, however, was in the 17th century resident in Grimsargh, and in 1653 William Hoghton, a 'delinquent,' whose estate had been ordered for sale by the Parliament, desired to compound, but was too late.⁴⁹ William Elston and William Hoghton in 1631 paid £10 each, having refused knighthood.⁵⁰ Several estates of Grimsargh 'Papists' were registered in 1717.⁵¹

In connexion with the Church of England a chapel was erected at Grimsargh about 1716 by the efforts of Samuel Peploe, vicar of Preston.⁵² It was dedicated to St. Michael. It was entirely rebuilt in 1868-9 by the Rev. John Cross, brother of the lord of the manor.⁵³ It had a separate parish assigned to it in 1875.⁵⁴ The vicars are presented by the vicar of Preston.

A Congregational mission was begun in 1903.

St. John's College, Grimsargh, is a private adventure school for boys.⁵⁵

ELSTON

Ethelston, 1212; Echelyston, 1284; Echilston, 1285; Ethelston, 1297; Etheleston, 1301; Elston, Elleston xv cent.

This township has an area of 961½ acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 59. The Ribble forms a large part of the boundary, and in a bend of it there is some low-lying level ground, but the surface in general is elevated, rising quickly till over 200 ft. above sea level is attained. There are woods

overlooking the river at the eastern end, and the western boundary is formed by a small wooded clough.

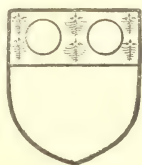
The principal road runs south from the Preston and Longridge road, through the middle of the township, till it reaches the level tract mentioned; here is the hamlet of Elston.

The land is chiefly in pasture. The soil is clay, loam and alluvial, with subsoil various.

The pipe line of the Manchester water supply from Thirlmere passes through the township, and thence through the Ribble into Samlesbury.

The manor of **ELSTON**, assessed as **MANOR** one plough-land, appears to have been separated from Grimsargh after the Conquest and given to the lord of Penwortham. Warine Bussel gave it with Heaton in Lonsdale to Hamon le Boteler in free marriage,² and Hamon appears to have given it to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, a gift ratified by Albert Bussel.³ The knights gave it to William son of Hamon, to be held free of suit to their court of Amounderness, but paying an annual rent of 8s. and an obit of 2 marks.⁴ This free rent, representing the lordship of the Hospitalers, was in 1613 acquired by the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst.⁵

The estate of William son of Hamon in Golborne⁶ descended to the Hoghton family, but Elston went in



WALMSLEY. Gules on a chief ermine two harts.

⁴⁸ Ellis de Knoll and Alice his wife about 1290 granted Edmund Earl of Lancaster a piece of land in Grimsargh lying on the east side of his park of Hyde; Great Coucher, i, fol. 62, no. 13. Matthew de Huyton (Heaton) and Maud his wife in 1323-4 claimed land in Grimsargh against Alice the widow and Adam the son of Ellis de Knoll; Assize R. 425, m. 5 d.

In 1351 Roger de Blackburn acquired a messuage and land in Grimsargh from John son of Ralph de Freckleton and Maud his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 131.

William Pole and Margery his wife in 1378 held two messuages with land and rent in Grimsargh, Brockholes and Preston; *ibid.* iii, 5. Their tenant Richard de Smewes was perhaps the Richard who occurred as defendant in July 1351; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 5.

William Pole was in 1398-9 accused of felling and carrying away certain trees belonging to Nicholas de Brockholes; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1020. Later (1454-5) an agreement was made between John Pole and John son of Roger Elston as to the bounds of their lands in Brockholes; Kuerden MSS. vi, fol. 74.

John Singleton in 1530 held land in Grimsargh of Sir Richard Hoghton in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 32. In 1541 Gabriel Hesketh purchased from another John Singleton lands in Cloughton and Grimsargh; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12, m. 60. Bartholomew Hesketh of Rufford made a purchase in 1536-7; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 162, m. 15. George Hesketh of Poulton died in 1571 holding land in Grimsargh of Thomas Hoghton by a rent of 4d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.

xiii, no. 15. See also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 361.

Evan Browne of Ribbleson in 1545 held land in Grimsargh of Richard Hoghton by a rent of 20d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24. Thomas Brockholes in 1567 also held land there of Thomas Hoghton; *ibid.* xi, no. 6.

The Gerards of Brynn had land in Grimsargh said to be held of the king in teneage by a rent of 2d. in 1537; *ibid.* viii, no. 29, 13. William Pemberton in 1575 purchased a messuage and land there from Sir Thomas Gerard; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 37, m. 154. Richard Pemberton died in 1619 holding of Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 6d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 224.

Thomas Ashaw in 1564 purchased a tenement there from the Earl of Derby; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 26, m. 152. This was perhaps the messuage held in 1627 by Sir John Radcliffe of Ordsall, the tenure not being stated in Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 6.

Thomas Shireburne of Heysham held land in Grimsargh of Hoghton in 1635; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1083.

⁴⁹ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 301; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 42. See also Fishwick, *Preston*, 361.

Two husbandmen of Grimsargh, Thomas and John Cosson, being 'suspected of popery,' were in 1653 summoned before the committee for compounding. They did not appear, and the two-thirds of their estates were sequestered; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* i, 656.

⁵⁰ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

⁵¹ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 95, 136-7. Their names were Paul Charney, John Cosney, Robert Hummer, Richard Fishwick, George Clarkson, James Rogerson, Gilbert Slater and Thomas Slater.

⁵² Gastrell, *Notitia* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 470. It was consecrated in 1726.

⁵³ T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 210-14; notices of curates in charge and vicars are given, with a view of the church. See also Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 85-8.

A 'Capellanus de Brockholes' attested an agreement in 1253, but the place-name may be the surname only; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 65/107.

⁵⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 14 May 1875.

⁵⁵ T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 216. The place was formerly known as The Hermitage, the residence of a family named Chadwick.

¹ 959 acres, according to the *Census Rep.* 1901, including 30 of inland water.

² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 30.

³ *Ibid.* Elston (30 acres) was confirmed to the Hospitalers by Henry II and Richard I (1189); *Cartae Antiquae T 39* and RR 17 (noted by Mr. R. Gladstone, jun.). It is named among their lands in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, loc. cit. from Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 82b.

⁵ Elston is named among Hospitalers' lands granted in 1611 to George Whitmore and others; Pat. 9 Jas. I, pt. xxvii. It was sold to Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst in 1613; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 132. It is named in an inquisition; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 4.

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 74.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

a different way, as the Highton holding there appears to have been acquired by purchase,¹⁵ and was afterwards said to be held of the Crown in socage by a rent of 184.¹⁶ Several families, possibly younger branches, assumed Elston as a surname, one of them of long continuance in the neighbouring township of Brocksholes. The immediate lordship seems to have descended to one John de Elston, living in the time of Edward III.¹⁷ About a century later, in 1446, Sir Thomas Harrington and others purchased it from

' Alexander son of William de Elston released to Adam de Houghton his right in waters, mills, fisheries, &c., within the vill, now being paid, and William son of Alexander de Elston confirmed to Adam de Houghton all his part of the mill, with outstaid, &c., for a rent of a pair of white gloves, Add. MS. 12106, no. 168, 120.

In 1331 Richard son of William son of Watene de Elston gave Master Richard de Hughton all his right in Elston; Dods. MSS. caln. fol. 59. In the same year Elston is named among the Hughton estates; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) 4, 192.

Maunt daughter of Paulin de Westacre, a widow, released to Sir Adam de Houghton in 1130 all right in her father's lands in Elston and her right of turbary in Gressmarch for her life; Add. MS. 32106, no. 84, fol. 244. A Henry de Wedacre was plaintiff respecting land in the township in 1285; Assize R. 1271, m. 12.

⁸ Sir Richard Hoghton in 1422 was found to have held a messuage and 40 acres in Elston; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 146. See also Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 26, where the rent is not stated.

William de Elston and Roger his brother were stated in 1146 to hold four ploughlands in Elston, dec., by knight's service; Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 62. To a charter of 1149 the following were named: William de Elston, William son of Paulin de Elston and Roger de Elston; Towneley MS. HH, no. 1996. John de Elston of Elston, John de Elston of Ribblesden and Roger de Elston attested a charter of the year 1362; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 27.

William son of Roger de Elston, Roger his brother and William son of Paulin de Elston occur together in 1355; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 50, B 8.

A deed of about 1280 names Roger son of William de Elston and Paulin his brother; Kuerden MSS. iii, H2. Henry de Blackburn and Eve his wife (about 1302) granted their son John their right in 20d. rent due from William son of Paulin de Elston; Add. MS. 32106, no. 309. Christiana widow of Paulin de Elston and William her son occur in 1340; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 256b.

The following pleadings show that the partition between several Elston families goes back some distance of time. In 1280 James de Elston claimed half a messuage and organg of land against Robert de Elston and Roger his brother; William de Elston was called to warrant; De Banco R. 36, m. 69; 42, m. 38. In 1284 James de Elston was non-suited in a claim for land against Robert son of William de Elston; Assize R. 1268, m. 124. It seems that James was the son of a Roger de Elston; Kuerden fol. MS. 'Chet. Lib.' 956 D 51.

William de Myr of Elston in 1282 sought a message and oxgang of land against Robert de Elston, and the same against Roger de Elston; while Robert son of William de Elston and Roger his brother sought a small tenement against John son of Agnes de Elston; De Banco R. 47, m. 32, 34d. Robert de Elston and Roger his brother attested a charter c. 1284; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 74.

Again in 1298 Cecily daughter of Robert de Elston and her sisters Margery, Elizabeth and Emma claimed goods to the value of £12 from William son of Ralph, Alice his wife and Roger de Elston; De Banco R. 124, m. 64.

¹⁰ The descent seems to be : William de Elston -s. Robert -s. William -s. John.

To William de Elston, 'his lord,' the Alexander son of William son of Arthur de Elston already mentioned granted land in Elston; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171. He was probably the William called to warrant in 1280.

Robert son of William de Elston has been named as defendant in 1284-5. To his son Richard in 1318 he granted all his lands in Elston; Add. MS. 32106, no. 164, fol. 271. The manor, however, seems to have descended to another son William, who in 1328 was defendant to a claim put forward by Roger and Paulin, sons of William de Elston and Roger son of Roger; Assize R. 1400, m. 222.

John de Elston was lord in 1337; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 150. He (as son of William) was in that year one defendant to a claim by William son of William de Elston; Assize R. 1424, m. 11. In 1346 Margery daughter of William son of Richard de Ashley (of Whittingham) claimed three messuages and a plough-land in Elston in right of her mother Christiana, daughter and heir of Nicholas the Clerk.

ceased in the time of Edward I. The defendants were Maud widow of William de Elston and John the son of William; John said that the teneement was only one messuage and 6 acres of land and that he held jointly with Maud his wife; De Banco R. 342, m. 20; 345, m. 21; 348, m. 304. The suit went on for some years. At Pentecost, 1352, John de Elston further defended his right by saying that plaintiff's mother had released to his grandfather Robert all her right in Elston, but the charter was denied; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. vijb. In the end Margery lost her case; ibid. 6, m. 7 d.

In 1346 John de Elston made a deed of his manor of Elston with all its buildings, homages, services, reliefs, &c.; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 111. He made an exchange of lands in 1358, Roger de Elston and William son of Paulin de Elston being witnesses; Add. MS. 32106, pp. 422.

In 1357 John de Elston purchased 10 acres in Elston from William de Dodhill and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 154.

Isabel and Joan, daughters and heirs of John Shaw.¹¹ On the partition of Sir James Harrington's lands in 1516 Elston fell to the share of his daughter Margaret,¹² who married Christopher Hulton, and so it descended to Ashaw¹³ and Radcliffe of Ordsall.¹⁴ In 1610-11 it was sold to Sir Thomas Walmesley,¹⁵ and after changing hands again was acquired by Thomas Walmesley,¹⁶ in whose family it remained till recently. The present lord of the manor, it is stated, is Mr. William Cross of Frensham, Surrey.

In 1363 it was found that the tenement of Joan wife of Gilbert the Tailor in Elston, taken into the king's hands for felony, was held of John de Elston the elder by the rent of 9s. 5d.; Inq. p.m. 37 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 23.

In 1359 there were two Johns, but the John de Elston who attested a Ribbleson charter granted by John de Elston the younger was probably the lord of Elston; Add. MS. 32107, no. 2975. At the same time a John son of William de Elston complained that Alice widow of William de Elston was causing waste in Elston; De Banco R. 433, m. 425; see also 447, m. 180.

In the following year John de Elston the elder made a settlement of lands in Elston, Preston and Haighton; Kuerden MSS. iv, E 5.

It was perhaps his son who as Roger son of John de Elston obtained land in the township from William son of Robert West of Elston in 1382-3; *ibid.* Roger de Elston in 1395 purchased three messuages, &c., from John de Shorrock the younger and Agnes his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 46. There was, however, a Roger de Elston of Ribbleson and Brockholes.

¹¹ Ibid. 112. The estate was described as the manor of Elston, with messuages, land and wood in Ribchester, Haighton and Preston and the moiety of a mill in Haighton. The purchasers were probably trustees of Harrington of Wolfage.

Sir James Harrington of Brixworth, in a deed dated at Elston, made a feoffment of all his lands in Elston, Haighton, Fishwick, Dinckley and Lancaster; Add. MS. 32106, no. 473. Isabel his widow in 1498 made a release of the same; *ibid.* no. 820. ¹² Norris D. (B.M.).

¹³ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 171-2.

In 1552 Joan widow of Roger Asshaw
and daughter of Margaret, one of the

and daughter of Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir James Harrington, gave her son Anthony an annuity of 4 marks from her lands in Elston, Haighton, Goosnargh, &c.; Add. MS. 32105, fol. 214. At the same time she made a general settlement: *ibid.* fol. 212.

¹⁴ See the accounts of Heath Charnock and Salford.

¹⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 78, no. 22; 77, no. 1, 8.

¹⁶ Fishwick, *Preston*, 93.

In 1625 Robert Randolph leased to Thomas Heneage the manor of Elston

and a message in Preston for five years; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, p. 49. See also *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 247.

In 1652-3 the manor of Elston, with messuages, windmill, tithes, &c., and a free fishery in the Ribble were held by John Box, Anne his wife, Thomas Ince, Robert Charnock, esq., Thomas Harrison, esq., Elizabeth his wife and Hester Charnock; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 151, m. 127.

There are but few other details known regarding estates in this township.¹⁷ Henry Gregson paid £10 in 1631, having declined knighthood.^{17a} Robert Hothersall¹⁸ and Henry Walmesley¹⁹ had their estates sequestered under the Commonwealth. Two or three 'Papists' registered small estates in 1717.²⁰

Apart from Mr. Cross's land the principal holding is that of the Goosnargh Hospital, comprising the tenements called Marsh House (or Elston Hall), Salisbury and Moorfields, in all about 220 acres.²¹

John March's house in Elston was in 1672 licensed for a Presbyterian meeting.²²

FISHWICK

Fiscuic, Dom. Bk.; Fiswich, 1202; Fiskwic, 1203; Fyswic, c. 1220; Fischwick, 1225; Fissewyk, c. 1250; Fiskwike, 1251; Fixwyk, 1297; Fiske-wyke, 1302; Phisick, xviii cent. This last shows the local pronunciation.

This township extends from the south-east border of Preston to the Ribble. A large part of the surface is low-lying level ground in bends of the river, but in the west and north the surface rises steeply and irregularly, a height of about 150 ft. above sea level being attained. The hall is in the eastern part of the township, near the foot of the slope and at the opening of a small clough. The Swillbrook was the boundary between Fishwick and Preston; it has now disappeared. Frenchwood lies between it and the Ribble, to the west of the road to Walton. The area is 692½ acres, and the population in 1901 was 4,844.

The ancient highway from Preston to the south,

by way of Walton-le-Dale, passes through Fishwick, and the bridge across the river there has long been pre-eminently 'Ribble Bridge.' From the bridge a minor road leads north-east towards the hall and thence to Preston, while another road and footpath lead west towards Avenham Park.

Dwelling-houses have spread over the border from Preston, with which town Fishwick has been joined for municipal and parliamentary purposes since the Reform Acts. In 1894 the township ceased to exist, being now part of the enlarged township of Preston.¹

The manor of **FISHWICK** was in **MANOR** 1066 a member of the Preston lordship of Earl Tostig, and was assessed as one plough-land.² Some time after the Conquest it was given to the Forester of Lancaster, as part of his fee,³ and descended in the same way⁴ as the Gernet moiety of Eccleston in Leyland, coming into the hands of Richard Molyneux of Sefton in 1539.⁵ The manor of Fishwick and the lands, &c., in Fishwick, Ribbleson and Brockholes were in 1569 found to be held of the queen in socage by fealty only⁶; and this statement of the tenure was repeated later.⁷

It does not appear that the lords of the manor ever resided there, and the chief interest of the Molyneux possession arises from the fact that in the 17th century the hall became the centre of a Roman Catholic mission,⁸ and it was



MOLYNEUX. *Azure a cross moline or.*

Thomas Walmesley of Elston and his sons Thomas and Richard were burgesses at the Preston Guild of 1782; Abram, *Mem. of the Guilds*, 104.

¹⁷ Sir Thomas Ashton (1514) purchased lands in Elston and Haughton from his father-in-law Sir James Harrington, but the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 80.

Ralph Elston's capital message in Brockholes was in 1557 described as 'in the town of Elston'; *ibid.* x, no. 3.

^{17a} *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

¹⁸ His estate was sequestered for recusancy. In 1650 he settled part on his wife Katherine, who after his death sold her interest, and the purchaser in 1654 desired an examination of his title; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 262.

¹⁹ Henry Walmesley, husbandman, was in 1653 'suspected of popery,' and therefore summoned before the committee for compounding. On his refusing to abjure his religion, two-thirds of his estate was sequestered; *Cal. Com. for Comp.*, i, 656.

²⁰ Henry Cumaleach, son-in-law of John Walmesley; Alice and Anne Charley; Estcourt and Payne, *Eng. Cath. Nov. journals*, 139, 104.

²¹ *End. Char. Rep.* (Kirkham, 1904), 42, 123.

²² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 200.

¹ *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 11607.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.*, i, 288b.

³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 43, 121. In 1252 Roger Gernet held one plough-land in chief of the king by service of the forest; he had all the land except 1 oxgang and 60 acres, the moiety of a fishery in

the Ribble, and a mill worth 30s. yearly; *ibid.* i, 187-8.

In 1225 an agreement was made between William and Roger Gernet as to the manor of Fishwick. It was held in dower by Cecily widow apparently of Benedict Gernet, father of Roger and grandfather of William; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 204, &c. Cecily married one William known as the Villein, and Roger warranted the manor to them, while William Gernet renounced all claim to it on behalf of himself and his heirs in return for half a plough-land in Cropchill. Roger Gernet's lordship of Fishwick was therefore undisputed; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 46.

⁴ William de Dacre held Fishwick by knight's service in 1297; at that time the vill rendered 7s. 8d. to the Earl of Lancaster; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 298, 289. From a return made in 1302 it would appear that the tenure had been altered from forestry to knight's service; *ibid.* i, 317. The old service of master forester was, however, recorded in 1324, Randle de Dacre being lord; Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 41b. A further change was made before 1458, when Sir Thomas Dacre of Gillesland was found to have held this manor of Fishwick of the king as of his Duchy of Lancaster in socage by the service of a grain of pepper; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 65.

In 1324 the annual value of the estate was returned as £7 18s. made up thus: A message with fruit and herbage, 2s. 6d.; 60 acres arable, 20s.; 6 acres meadow, 6s.; a fishery in the Ribble, 26s. 8d.; a water-mill, 40s., and 8 oxgangs of land, held by free tenants who paid 6s. 8d. for

each oxgang—53s. 4d.; *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. II, no. 41. Sir William de Dacre in 1358 complained that Robert son of Henry de Kuerden and others had taken hares and pheasants from his free warren at Fishwick; Assize R. 438, m. 7. The clear value of the manor was stated as 10 marks in 1375; *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 39.

After the confiscation in 1461 this manor was granted for life to Eleanor widow of Sir Randle Dacre in 1467 as compensation for dower; *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, p. 26.

Richard Fiennes Lord Dacre in 1486 held the manors of Fishwick and Eccleston by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 58. His successor Thomas Fiennes Lord Dacre in 1506 sold them to Edmund Dudley; *ibid.* iv, no. 21; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* li, App. 545. From John Dudley the manors passed to Sir Thomas Seymer in 1530 and to Edward Elrington in 1538; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 11, m. 113, 16.

⁵ *Ibid.* bde. 12, m. 15. The manor is named in a Molyneux settlement of 1558; *ibid.* bde. 20, m. 80.

⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 35. *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 390; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 59.

⁸ In 1586 Evan Banister, an 'old priest,' was harboured by Jane Eyves of Fishwick, widow; Bates, *Lancs.* (ed. Harland), i, 180, from Harl. MS. 360, fol. 32. 'It is probable that the chapel within the hall was regularly served before Dom. Bartholomew Gregory Hesketh took charge of the mission in 1685 and built the chapel there, wherein were organs, bells, vestments and a pulpit, as

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reported to the Government in 1717 that Lord Molyneux had given the place to the English Benedictines both as a mission station and an endowment.⁹ If the report was true proof was wanting, and the manor was retained by the family until the sale in 1729.¹⁰ It was purchased by Sir Henry Houghton in 1731, and from a later Sir Henry in 1785 by William Shawe of Preston.¹¹ From him it descended to Thomas Rigby Knowles, who died in 1901, leaving an infant son. The estate is in the hands of trustees. No courts have been held for many years. The hall was parted from the manor, and in 1731 sold to Thomas Astley of Preston, a chief rent of 3*l.* 8*d.* being then payable to the

Forester of Myerscough.¹² It was about 1760 purchased by the above-named William Shawe.

Lists of the free tenants in the 13th and 14th centuries have been preserved¹³; their holdings were no doubt the basis of the freehold estates of later times, but no detailed account of them can be given. Some of the families took the surname of Fishwick,¹⁴ and other owners can be traced by the inquisitions and other records.¹⁵

The principal resident family was that of Eyves. Robert del Eves of Fishwick in 1394 leased to Sir Richard Hoghton his 'manor' of Fishwick, from which there were due rents of £6 3*s.* 4*d.* to Dacre and 11*s.* to Langton.¹⁶ In 1617 the hall was leased

deposed before the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates in 1718¹⁷; J. Gillow in *Lanc. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xiii, 159.

⁹ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 171-4. The hall was called Phiswick Hall. There is an allusion to the estate in a letter from Richard Hitchenough; Payne, *Engl. Cath. Rec.*, 124.

¹⁰ Under the Private Act 3 Geo. II, cap. 9.

¹¹ Abstract of W. Shawe's title in the possession of the Knowles Trustees. The appointment of a gamekeeper by Sir Henry Houghton as lord of the manor in 1714 was printed in the *Preston Guardian*, 14 Apr. 1875.

¹² For a pedigree showing the Shawe descent see Fishwick's *Preston*, 141.

¹³ Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 242. For an account of the Astleys see Fishwick, op. cit. 308.

¹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 178-9, dated 1247-51, and showing the alienations made, the rents due and the portions of a knight's fee for which service was to be rendered. The land amounted to 1 oxgang and 58 acres and the rents to 15*l.* 2*d.*, as follows:—

Roger the Clerk of Fishwick, 1 oxgang of land and 3 acres, paying 6*s.* 8*d.*, and being ordered to render the service due for the twentieth part of a fee.

Baldwin de Preston, the moiety of mill and 20 acres of land and wood, 3*l.* 2*d.* and one-fortieth.

John son of John, 6 acres, 2*s.* and one-fiftieth.

Heirs of Roger del Ridding, 22 acres, 2*s.* 6*d.* and one-fiftieth.

William Watchet, 4 acres; 6*d.*

William son of Richard, 3 acres; 4*d.*

Benedict Gernet gave an assart to Robert his clerk, son of Ralph de Preston, 2 rent of 6*d.* being payable; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 227b.

The above-named Baldwin de Preston died in 1251 holding in Fishwick an assart, called Dustersche, of 18 acres each worth 4*d.* a year, also the moiety of a mill worth 3*s.*; he rendered 3*s.* 2*d.* to the king. His heir was his son Henry, aged seventeen; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 183, 192.

The tenancies of 1346 (corrected by the sheriff's computus of 1348) were:—

Messuage	Acres	Rent
Alan del Moor . . .	22	7 0
William de Fishwick . .	6	0 8
Adam son of Simon . .	6	0 0
Geoffrey de Hackinall . .	4½	0 7½
Beatrice del Ridding . .	—	4 0 7½
Thomas del Ridding . .	1	9 1 3
Adam de Bury . . .	—	0 9
Lawrence Travers . . .	14	2 5

The summary in the record states that 'they hold 70 acres by being serjeants of the forests of Lonsdale, Amounderness and [West] Derbyshire, rendering 15*l.* 4*d.* and relief'; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 48.

Comparing the lists it seems that Alan del Moor represents Roger the Clerk and William son of Richard; William de Fishwick, William Watchet (2 acres and 2*d.* rent being added); Adam son of Simon, John son of John; Adam de Bury and Lawrence Travers, Baldwin de Preston; and the other three the heirs of Roger del Ridding.

In 1326 Adam de Bury granted messuages, &c., in Preston, Fishwick and Ashton to Peter de Risley and Maud his wife, with remainders to Maud's sisters and to Richard the brother of Adam; *Final Conc.* ii, 63. William de Beconsaw in 1372 purchased a messuage and land in Preston and Fishwick from Robert son of Robert son of Richard de Bury; *ibid.* ii, 184.

Christiana del Ridding gave land in the Ridding to her son Adam; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 226b. In the time of Richard II and Henry IV these lands were sold to the Waltons of Preston; *ibid.* From one of the deeds it appears that Ridding Field was near Fishwick Brook.

A charter of 1279 shows that Adam Woderowe and his wife Amabel (daughter of Roger de Fishwick) pledged land in Fishwick field in return for 15*l.* lent them in their need by Roger son of Roger son of Alan de Fishwick; Add. MS. 32106, no. 398. Alexander Woderowe of Preston gave land of his mother's in Fishwick to Adam Lussell, clerk; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 227b.

Simon de Fishwick was in 1284 non-suited in a claim against Benedict Gernet concerning land in Fishwick; Assize R. 1268, m. 12*d.* Adam son of Simon de Fishwick in 1314-15 gave lands in Fishwick and Brockholes to his son Simon, who had married Maud daughter of Thomas son of David de Kirkham; Towneley MS. DD, no. 714. The same Adam in 1311-12 gave land in Westfield, next the demesne, to Robert son of Auger; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 226b. In 1319-20 Adam son of Robert son of Auger de Fishwick gave land in the Westfield, lying between lands of the lord of Fishwick, to Richard son of Dobin and Cecily his wife; *ibid.* fol. 227b. This land seems afterwards (c. 1400) to have been the property of John Lussell of Preston; *ibid.*

By a charter dated '5 Edw.' Roger son of Roger son of John de Fishwick granted a messuage and land in the vill of Fishwick to Richard son of Roger de Fishwick; Add. MS. 32106, no. 95 (fol.

257). William son of Richard de Fishwick was a witness.

Maud widow of Roger son of Roger son of John de Fishwick in 1312-13 gave Richard son of Roger de Fishwick all the land she held in dower; Kuerden, loc. cit. Roger son of John de Fishwick was a witness.

An Adam Fishwick was tenant of the hall about 1550. After his death a claim to it was put forward (1565) by Gregory Fishwick, the holders being another Adam Fishwick and Thurstan Southworth. The depositions are printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 299-306. Robert Fishwick claimed land in 1551; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 112.

¹⁵ Settlements of land in Fishwick were made by Thomas Nixon and Joan his wife in 1406 and 1410; the remainder was to Sir James Harrington (apparently the owner), who granted turbarry on Balderston Moss during the nonage of the heir of William Balderston; Add. MS. 32106, no. 967, 91 (fol. 256). Thomas Nixon made a further purchase in 1416; *Final Conc.* iii, 73.

A later Sir James Harrington died in 1497 holding lands in Fishwick by services unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 40. They passed (by purchase or inheritance) to his son-in-law Sir Thomas Ashton of Ashton-under-Lyne, who died in 1514; *ibid.* iv, no. 80. His heir, Thomas Hoghton, held them in 1580 by services unknown, but in 1630 the lands in Fishwick were considered an appurtenance of the manor of Lea; *ibid.* xiv, no. 26; xxvii, no. 13.

Sir Richard Hoghton was concerned in a plea regarding a messuage, &c., in Fishwick in 1544; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 77. He complained that Robert Ainsworth and others had broken his close; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 36 Hen. VIII.

William Wallat of Preston died in 1559 holding 6 acres in Fishwick of Sir Richard Molyneux in socage, by fealty and suit of court; *ibid.* xi, no. 27. Richard Walton in 1569 held 16 acres of the queen; *ibid.* xiii, no. 26. In later inquisitions the tenure is not stated.

John Singleton in 1530 held lands in Fishwick of the heir of Lord Dacre; *ibid.* vi, no. 32. A like statement is made in other inquisitions of the family.

Thomas Clayton in 1591 held land of Sir Richard Molyneux; *ibid.* xv, no. 3.

The tenure of Richard Walmesley's lands here in 1609 was unknown; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 149.

¹⁶ Add. MS. 32106, no. 90 (fol. 255). Eyves—perhaps Eaves—was a place in the township; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 238.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PRESTON

to Ralph Eyves and became the family dwelling.¹⁷ The family being recusants and Royalists quickly felt the displeasure of the Parliament on the outbreak of the Civil War, and Richard Eyves's estate was in 1643 sequestered for the combined offences.¹⁸ Richard Eyves died in 1644, but his father Ralph survived, and his estate was under sequestration for recusancy.¹⁹ Thomas Eyves, another of the family, had two-thirds of his leasehold estate sequestered for the same reason; he was eighty years of age.²⁰ Another Thomas Eyves, son of Richard, recorded a pedigree in 1665.²¹



EYVES. Sable a chevron between three crosslets argent.

The estates of Richard Eyves, Richard Kellet and Richard Sudell were sold under the Act of 1652.²² James Melling, a recusant, in 1654 requested to be allowed to compound for his sequestered estate.²³ In 1717 Alexander Hudson, linen weaver, registered a small holding as a 'Papist.'²⁴ The estate called Frenchwood, formerly owned by Thomas Starkie (great-grandson of John Starkie of Huntroyde) and Nicholas his son, was carried by the latter's daughter and co-heir in 1815 to Colonel Henry Bence Bence²⁵ of Thorington Hall, Suffolk, whose descendant, Mr. P. Bence Trower, is the present owner.²⁶

Roger the Clerk alienated 4 acres in Fishwick to Sawley Abbey.²⁷

The tenants of the township had a right of turbary on Penwortham Moss.²⁸

BROUGHTON

Brocton, Dom. Bk.; Brocton, 1200; Brecton, 1256; Brochton, 1261; Brocton, 1262; Brogton, 1292; Brogton, 1297.

Blundel Brook, running west, forms at first the northern boundary of this township and then flows across it. On the north bank stand the church and

Broughton House. Most of the area lies to the south of the brook; near the centre was the Tower, with the hamlet of Sharoe adjacent, Dorton or Urton to the north-east and Fernyhalgh on the eastern boundary. Lightfoot Green and Ingolhead are on the west side. A small detached portion lay in Woodplumpton, to which it was added about 1882. The area measured 2,367 acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 616. The surface is comparatively flat, the heights above sea level ranging from 100 to 180 ft.

The principal road is that going north from Preston; it crosses Blundel Brook by a bridge, from which a road goes eastward to Haighton, with a branch turning south to Fulwood; westward a road goes to Cottam and Lea. The London and North-Western Company's railway runs north through the western end of the township.

The land is pasture; the soil clayey, with varying subsoil.

There is a parish council.

Remains of a number of ancient crosses are known—in the churchyard and elsewhere.² There are, or were, some reputed holy wells.³

In 1066 BROUGHTON, assessed

MANORS as one plough-land, formed part of Earl Tostig's lordship of Preston or Amounderness.⁴ After the Conquest it appears to have been held in thegnage, perhaps by the old lords and their descendants. Between 1153 and 1160 William Count of Boulogne, son of King Stephen, confirmed to Uctred son of Hucc and his heirs 8 oxgangs of land in Broughton by the service due, viz. 8s. a year.⁵ Uctred and his family took their surname from Little Singleton, which they held by serjeanty of the wappentake of Amounderness.⁶

Richard son of Uctred succeeded, but was ejected by Theobald Walter, after whose forfeiture and death King John detained the manor and it remained in the hands of Henry III. The township during this time gave an increased revenue to the Crown.⁷ In 1261 Henry III, after inquiry, restored it as a matter of right to William de Singleton, grandson of Richard, who paid 3 marks of gold.⁸ William had already in

¹⁷ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 280-1. For pedigree see Fishwick, op. cit. 332.

¹⁸ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, ii, 285. The claim recorded was for an annuity of £10 from Over Hacking in Aughton (Aughton).

¹⁹ *Ibid.* ii, 279-84. Ralph Eyves was buried at Preston 30 Aug. 1653, aged ninety-five; Reg.

²⁰ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, ii, 286.

²¹ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 105.

²² *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 41-3.

Richard Kellet had lands also in Ribbleson (Braggar's tenement) and in Preston (Knowle Hey), the latter by grant of Richard Savage of Winnington, Staffs. The estate was sequestered for the 'popery and delinquency' of Kellet, who died before 1652, when his daughter Mary Knight petitioned for restoration, she being 'conformable to the Church of England'; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iv, 39.

²³ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3193.

²⁴ Estcourt and Payne, *Eng. Cath. Non-jurors*, 194.

²⁵ Burke, *Commoners*, i, 651-3.

²⁶ Information of Mr. Trower. The

other daughter of Nicholas Starkie married—Bacon.

²⁷ *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc.* 1, 12 (1389 and 1395). The gift was probably void. ²⁸ Fishwick, op. cit. 101.

¹ *The Census Rep.* 1901 gives 2,357 acres; the difference is probably accounted for by the detached portion within Woodplumpton.

² *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Soc.* xx, 174-6. Some have disappeared; those enumerated are the churchyard cross (steps remain), Daniel's Cross and Duxen Dean Cross on the northern boundary (base of latter remains), Dorton Lane (now destroyed) and Dorton Green Crosses, and Fernyhalgh.

³ *Ibid.*; near Broughton Church and at Fernyhalgh.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁵ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 430. Uctred's 'antecessores' had held Broughton, apparently by the same service. His father may be Hucc the reeve, living 1160-70; *Lancs. Ing. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 47.

Uctred son of Hucc also had land in Stallain; *ibid.* He is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of 1171-7; Farrer, op. cit. 24, &c.

⁶ *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, i, 52.

⁷ Farrer, op. cit. 131; 'the increase of rent from Broughton for the whole year—511. 8d.'

⁸ The story is told *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, i, 192, 226-7. King Henry had given the manor for life to Master William the queen's Sausser (*Salarium*). The manor was not liable to tallage.

In 1194-5 Theobald Walter sued Richard son of Uctred and Robert his brother for the whole town of Broughton, one plough-land, as part of his demesne, having been held by the king or his father in demesne. Richard said in reply that the moiety of the town was of his own demesne, held of the said Theobald by certain services which he was ready to perform. Robert had the other moiety; *Coram Rege R.* 5, m. 2d.

William the Sausser received Broughton from the king in 1244; he had 8 marks of silver 'of his farm' from William de Singleton in 1261; Dods, *MSS.* cxlix, fol. 50.

Richard and Robert, sons of Uctred, seem to have succeeded their father as early as 1185; Farrer, op. cit. 56. In 1205 Richard son of Uctred proffered

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1256 acquired land in Broughton from Geoffrey the Cook,⁹ and in 1262 he warranted to Alan de Singleton a moiety of Broughton.¹⁰

William and his son Alan died before 1292, when Alan's son Thomas was in possession and engaged in various disputes.¹¹ Soon afterwards Broughton and the other estates of the family are found in the possession of Joan wife of Thomas Banastre of Bretherton, she being the sister and heir of Thomas de Singleton. Thomas died in 1299 or 1300, Joan claiming dower in the latter year.¹² As a widow in 1301 she made a settlement of the manor of Little Singleton and various lands in Thornton, Broughton, Dilworth and Hilsborrow, the remainders being

to William Banastre and Adam his brother.¹³ From the account already given of Bretherton in the parish of Croston it will be seen that William was the son of Joan and Thomas. Broughton descended in the same way as Bretherton,¹⁴ and in the 16th century the Earl of Derby held the manor,¹⁵ though the other heirs of Balderston had estates in Broughton.¹⁶ This principal manor of Broughton then disappears from the records.

What in later times was called the manor was the estate of *BROUGHTON TOWER*, held by a branch of the Singleton family. There are but fragmentary notices of them.¹⁷ James Singleton of Broughton and Robert his son occur in a feoffment

(marks) for having his serjeanty (of Amounderness and Blackburn), which had been taken into the king's hands; *ibid.* 204. In 1208 he professed to marks for the restoration of the ploughland in Broughton; *Address. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 8.

Richard died in or before 1211, when his son Alan proffered 20 marks for livery of his father's estates in Singleton and Broughton, and for confirmation of his office of bailiff of Amounderness; *Farrer*, *op. cit.* 217-8. In 1212 Alan is found in possession of his serjeancies of Amounderness and Blackburn; but Broughton was in the king's hands, rendering 6 marks yearly; *Lanc. Inq. and Extent*, i, 52, 114. He also held Hilsborrow in 1226, and portions of Freckleton and Whittingham in 1242; *ibid.* i, 140, 152. He died in 1244 holding these offices and lands, and leaving a son William who was his heir; *ibid.* i, 158, 160.

In 1245 Alice widow of Alan de Singleton came to an agreement with William de Singleton as to dower; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 92. She was marriageable in 1246, and the king had granted her marriage to William de Banastre; *Assize R.* 404, m. 22.

Alan had perhaps a brother John, for John son of Richard de Singleton in 1261 held 2 robbings of land; *Lancs. Inq. and Extent*, i, 228. Alan had a second son named Richard, who perhaps became a son of Cockersand; *Final Conc.* i, 103, 110. The family were benefactors of a house; see *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 225-8, 264-6.

¹⁰ *Final Conc.* i, 119; concerning 40 acres of land.

¹¹ *ibid.* i, 141. Thirty acres were expropriated, and these William warranted to Thomas de Singleton at the same time. The plaintiff was Hugh son of Richard de Stapford. From other sources it is known that Alan was the son and heir of William; probably Thomas was another son. William son of Alan de Singleton, with the consent of Alan his heir, gave land in B. borrow to Cockersand Abbey; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 268.

¹² In 1297 the vill of Broughton rendered 8s. to the Earl of Lancaster, and the tenants paid a further 10s. for having common in the forest of Fulwood; *Lancs. Inq. and Extent*, i, 289.

¹³ Katherine widow of Alan de Singleton was in 1292 the wife of Thomas de Clifton, and claimed dower in lands in Broughton. One parcel had been granted to Adam Robert de Singleton by William de Banastre; and Alan had added some land at Whittingham; it was granted to Master Robert should hold his land in peace, while Katherine should

have an equivalent from the lands of Thomas the son of Alan; *Assize R.* 408, m. 21. A similar decision in her favour was given as to land held by Thomas son of Thomas de Singleton; *ibid.* In two other claims also Thomas the son and heir of Alan warranted the defendants—Nicholas son of Alan de Singleton and William de Singleton—and rendered dower to Katherine from his own land; *ibid.* m. 31 d.

At the same time William de Earlsgrate was non-suited in claims against Thomas de Clifton and Katherine his wife, and against Nicholas son of Alan de Singleton; *ibid.* m. 76. This Nicholas again appears in 1295; *De Banco R.* 109, m. 70.

¹⁴ Compare *De Banco R.* 127, m. 119 d.; 131, m. 106 d.

¹⁵ *Final Conc.* i, 201. The descent is thus recorded in pleadings of 1334: Alan —s. William —s. Alan —s. Thomas —sister Joan, who married Thomas Banastre —s. William —s. Adam; *Coram Rege R.* 297, m. 27.

William son of Ellen de Broughton in 1308-9 released all actions, &c., to Sir William Banastre; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 45b.

¹⁶ Adam son of William Banastre in 1324 held the manor of Broughton by the service of 8s., and had pasture in Fulwood for the cattle of his tenants (except in time of pannage) by paying 10s.; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 39b.

In 1334 it appeared that the king had demanded a payment of £4 a year from the man of Broughton; *Coram Rege R.* 297, Rex m. 19 d. This probably referred to the right of pasture in Fulwood, for which 10s. was paid. The men of Broughton appear to have exceeded their rights, and in 1336 were fined £13 6s. 8d. for all transgressions; *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 373-4.

Thomas son of Adam Banastre held the town of Broughton, viz. one ploughland, in 1346, by the tenth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 10s.; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 50.

Lands in Dilworth, Broughton, Whittingham, Preston and Goosnargh were held by Edward Banastre in 1382, and inherited by his daughter Constance; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 16.

In 1445-6 Richard de Balderston held Broughton by the tenth part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, *bdie.* 2, no. 22.

¹⁷ Broughton was included in the forfeited Harrington lands given to Thomas Earl of Derby in 1489; *Pat. d. Hen. VII.* In 1513 it was stated that Thomas, late Earl of Derby, William Knowles, clerk, and others (apparently trustees) held the

manor of Broughton of the king in socage by the rent of 8s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 15. On the partition made in 1564 the manor of Broughton was assigned to Edward Earl of Derby; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 216, m. 10.

¹⁸ See the inquisitions of Edmund Dudley (1509), Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh (1521) and his successors, and Alexander Osbaldeston (1544). The Balderston manors, &c., are grouped together, without any statement of the separate tenures.

¹⁹ Adam de Singleton occurs 1254 to 1286; *Lancs. Inq. and Extent*, i, 192, 264.

Gilbert de Singleton died in or before 1326 holding lands in Broughton of Adam son of Sir William Banastre by the service of a rose and 1d. yearly. There was a messuage there, 50 acres of arable land worth 8d. a year each, a horse-mill (fallen down) worth only 10s. a year, a windmill (broken) worth the same, a little close called the Fernyhalgh worth 2s. Tenants at will held 47 acres of arable land paying 6d. an acre; and 3 acres of meadow rendered 11s. each. Gilbert had lands also in Freckleton, Warton and Great Plumpton. His son and heir Thomas was twenty-six years old; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. II, no. 67. Thomas in 1335 claimed the family manors against John son of Thomas Banastre as son and heir of Gilbert son of Alan de Singleton; *De Banco R.* 301, m. 42.

Thomas de Singleton was living in 1346, when he was called to warrant John son of Gilbert de Singleton; *De Banco R.* 346, m. 11; 347, m. 148 d. John seems to have had a son Thomas; *ibid.* 348, m. 427. Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton had licence for his oratory at Broughton in 1349; *Gillow, Haydock Papers* 57. The same Thomas was a plaintiff in 1351; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. liii d.

Adam de Singleton in 1348 granted to Robert his son and Joan his wife and their heirs all the lands which Alice widow of John de Singleton and mother of the grantor had allowed Robert and Joan and a part of Threpmeadow. The remainders were to Nicholas the brother of Robert, to Robert and Thomas, grantors' brothers. Among the witnesses were Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton and Richard de Singleton; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 387. The seal shows a chevron between three roundels, with the legend + SIGILL. ADAM DE SINGLETON. A Thomas son of Nicholas de Singleton occurs in 1367-7; *ibid.* fol. 191. Robert Singleton of Broughton occurs in 1422; *ibid.* fol. 383.

Sir Thomas Banastre in 1372 granted Robert son of Adam de Singleton and Alice his wife the lands, mills, &c., which

of 1471.¹⁸ Robert Singleton died in August 1501 holding the manor of Broughton with lands, &c., in Broughton, Sharoe, Dorton and Ferynhalg; Joan his wife died in the following January, and Richard the son and heir succeeded, being twenty-five years of age.¹⁹ He died in September 1504, leaving as heir a son John, aged seven.²⁰ The manor of Broughton was in 1513 stated to be held of the Earl of Derby and others as of their manor of Balderston by the yearly rent of 14.²¹ John Singleton died in 1522 and his uncle Thomas succeeded,²² holding the manor till his death in or before 1535, when Robert his son was found to be his heir.²³ In 1557 Robert was succeeded by his son Richard, the manor and lands in Broughton being held of the king and queen

by the tenth part of a knight's fee.²⁴ Richard and Robert his son both died in the course of the same year 1557, and then Edward Singleton, brother of Robert the grandfather, inherited; he was forty-six years of age.²⁵ He died in 1567, leaving a son and heir Thomas, only seven years of age.²⁶

Thomas Singleton adhering to the Roman Catholic religion was punished for his recusancy, and his son Edward likewise.²⁷ The father and son joined in a settlement of the manor in 1600,²⁸ while Edward seems to have been in possession in 1604²⁹ and another Thomas Singleton, his son, in 1609.³⁰ The manor was sold by Thomas Singleton and other members of the family to Roger Langton in 1615.³¹ It descended in this family till 1732, when William

had been held for life by Robert de Singleton the elder in Broughton and Whittingham, with the reversion of certain other lands held by Pernel the grantor's mother in dower; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 47b.

Nicholas de Singleton the younger in 1377 secured lands in Broughton from John son of Adam Singleton of (Light)-workhouses; *Final Conc.* iii, 1.

Nicholas son of Gilbert de Singleton had restored to him in 1405 various lands in Dilworth, Bilsborrow, Whittingham, Broughton and Thornton and part of the manor of Little Singleton, formerly the possessions of Sir Alan de Singleton, Nicholas being his next of kin and heir; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 38b, 39. Another Nicholas (son and heir of Thomas) appears in 1449, being described as 'of Warton'; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 12, m. 4b. Nicholas Singleton of Broughton and Margaret his wife occur in 1454; Kuerden MSS. iv, B 34.

The Preston Guild Rolls give many particulars of the families. Thus in 1397 Thomas son of Nicholas de Singleton was admitted to the freedom, paying 40s.; and in 1459 Nicholas Singleton of Brockholes and Richard his brother were among those enrolled by hereditary right; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 6, 11. In the latter year James Singleton of Broughton, William and Brian his sons and James the son of William were also enrolled; *ibid.* 12.

William Singleton of Broughton had land called Ferynhalg in 1483; the remainder was to Robert Singleton; Add. MS. 32107, no. 765. William Singleton died in 1490, leaving a son and heir Robert, aged thirty-eight; Towneley MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 582. Robert and John Singleton were in the same year ordered to give reasonable dower to Agnes widow of William; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. file 5 Hen. VII; Plea R. 70, m. 9. John Singleton was also son of William, and founder of the Chingle Hall family; see Whittingham.

Agnes, the widow of William, died in or before 1519, when her lands were granted to Thomas Wrightington during the minority of John Singleton the heir; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxii, 47d.

There was another Singleton family holding lands in Chipping parish and also in Broughton Row and Ingol, which descended to Leyland and Tildesley of Morleys in the parish of Leigh. In 1564 Thomas Leyland was found to have held his lands in Broughton and Ingol of the heirs of Richard Balderston by 1d. rent, and in 1589 Edward Tildesley held them by the same rent of Henry Earl of Derby;

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 20; xiv, no. 10.

¹⁸ Towneley MS. HH, no. 1524.

¹⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 59, 63. Lands in Broughton had been held for life by Margaret widow of Nicholas Singleton and Agnes widow of William Singleton. One Thomas Singleton had land in Ferynhalg. Joan wife of Robert was one of the daughters of Edmund Lawrence; William, Henry and Thomas, younger sons of Robert and Joan, are named. The tenure of the manor of Broughton was (erroneously) said to be by the twentieth part of a knight's fee of the king as Earl of Lincoln, a rent of 6s. 8d. being paid. There was probably a confusion with the tenure of Warton.

See *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 542-3.

²⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 70. There was a younger son Richard. Jane the widow married Arthur Standish, who after her death (1513) continued to take the profits of the manor, &c. This led to disputes with the heir; see Fishwick, *Preston*, 251-3, where the depositions are printed.

²¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 15. This was a traverse of former inquisitions, and corrects the tenure previously recorded.

In 1508 a certain Robert Singleton and Margaret his wife, widow of William Balderston, had an estate in Broughton; *ibid.* iv, no. 13.

²² *Ibid.* v, no. 45. The disposition of the estates made by John Singleton is recited in full. It provided for 80 marks to advance the marriage of his sister Elizabeth and £20 to be distributed in deeds of charity. The tenure of the manor was recorded as the tenth part of a knight's fee.

²³ *Ibid.* xxvi, no. 56. Henry Singleton, brother of Thomas, was still living, holding a messuage in Sharoe and land in Dorton, given him for life by his father Robert. Elizabeth widow of Henry Singleton of Ferynhalg is named in a lease of 1594, in which Richard son of William Singleton of Killinsough is also named; Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xiv, 68.

²⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 29. It recites the provision made for Richard the son and his wife Joan daughter of Thomas Cowell; also for Brian brother of Robert Singleton.

²⁵ *Ibid.* x, no. 16.

William Singleton had an estate in Broughton and Goosnargh in 1563; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 25, m. 161. The will of Anne widow of William Singleton of Broughton (1565) is printed in *Willis* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), iii, 132.

²⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 17. Edward Singleton granted to Andrew, a younger son, three messuages in Broughton for life and one in Lightworkhouses in Broughton, and made provision for other sons—William, Richard and George. The place-name Dorton is given '*alias Urton alias Overtowne*.'

It is possible that two of the sons became priests. Dr. William Singleton, educated at Douay, was sent on the English mission in 1590, but was arrested and banished in 1606. He died in 1620 at Liège. Richard Singleton entered the English College at Rome in 1583, being then seventeen years old; he became a Jesuit and died in 1602, having petitioned to be sent on the English mission. See Foley, *Records S. J.* v, 997, 1008. An undated return of the latter part of Elizabeth's reign reports 'Mr. Singleton, a Jesuit, at Mr. Singleton's of the Tower'; Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 59, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. cxxxv, 85.

Thomas Singleton made a settlement of the manor of Broughton and lands in Broughton, Preston and Warton in 1586; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 48, m. 295.

²⁷ Fishwick, *Preston*, 257-8.

²⁸ Piccope MSS. xiv, 68. A large number of deeds relating to the estate are given *ibid.* 67-75; they range from 1583 to 1810. Thomas Singleton, Edward his son and Thomas son of Edward were burgesses of the Guild of 1602; *Preston Guild R.* 55.

²⁹ Piccope MSS. xiv, 67; a lease by Edward Singleton of Broughton Tower to Henry Birches of Cadeley of 4 acres called Mowbank. From an agreement of 1598 it appears that Edward married Grace daughter of Thomas Bradley of Arnside.

³⁰ Named in *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 137. He was son of Edward; see pedigree in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 254-5.

³¹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 86, m. 46. The deforciant was Thomas Singleton, esq., Anne his wife, John Massye, esq., Thomas Singleton of Scales, Cuthbert, George and Thomas Singleton and Grace Singleton, widow. The estate was the manor of Broughton, with messuages, windmill, dovecote, lands, &c., in Broughton, Urton alias Dorton, Ferynhalg, Fulwood, Haighton and Cadeley, with certain small tithes.

Among the Roman Catholics killed while fighting for the king in the Civil War were Captain George Singleton, Captain Thomas Singleton (Newbury) and Lieutenant William Singleton (Marston

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Langton bequeathed it to his sister Jane,³³ who in 1715 married Lawrence Rawstorne and it became her husband's property,³⁴ descending by the issue of his second marriage to his grandson Lawrence Rawstorne,³⁵ who sold the Broughton estate in 1810. Broughton Tower with part of the land was sold to James Rothwell and has descended like Hoole; the rest of the land was purchased by the trustees of Kirkham Grammar School.³⁶ The Tower was demolished about 1800.

Most; Chailoner, quoting Castlemain, *Carl. Antiquary*.

In 1606 William Singleton of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, son and heir of John Singleton of York (will 1644), and others sold to John Farnworth of Euxton and Ralph Farnworth of Preston tenements called Church House in Broughton, Sharoe House, &c.; Piccoppe, loc. cit. 69.

³³ For deeds see *ibid.*; for pedigree, Fishwick, op. cit. 258-9. Roger Langton died in 1644. His son William, Recorder of Liverpool, was a member of the Presbyterian Classis in 1646, and represented Preston in Parliament from 1645 to 1651; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. Harland), i, 228; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repre. of Lancs.* 152. Dying in 1659 he was succeeded by his son William, who in 1664 recorded a short pedigree; Dugdale, *Hist.* (Chet. Soc.), 173. In 1678, in conjunction with Elizabeth his wife, William Langton made provision for his younger brothers, John, Richard, Roger, &c.; Jane, the father's widow, was living. A message in Sharoe was sold which had formerly been occupied by Henry Charnley and Elizabeth his wife; Piccoppe MSS. xiv, 70.

William the younger died in 1680 and his son Roger in 1714. This Roger, described as of Chester, bequeathed all his lands in Broughton and Dorton to his cousin William Langton of Liverpool, merchant. He names his uncles Richard and Thomas, also William Clayton, his partner in sugar works; *ibid.* 72. In 1715 a settlement of the manor of Broughton, &c., was made by Richard Langton and William his son and heir apparent; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde, 271.

William Langton in 1732 bequeathed the manor to his sister Jane, and she in 1751 made a new settlement of it, with her son in Broughton and Clitham near Manchester, at the same time petitioning Lord Chancellor for protection from the schemes of her niece Mary daughter of Roger Langton and niece and heir-at-law of the said William. She stated that William Langton had in 1712 started for Scarborough for the benefit of his health, but died at Ripon, where he made his will. Mary Langton was waiting till Jane's death to dispute the will on pretext of unsound mind and defect of evidence for its validity and to claim the estate; Piccoppe MSS. xiv, 71-2. In Mar. 1715 Jane Langton, spinster, acquired a rent of £10 settled by William Langton on Mary and Stephen Butcher; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde, 313, m. 35.

³⁴ It appears that she was seventy years of age at her marriage; Fishwick, op. cit. 260. Lawrence Rawstorne and Agnes his wife had the manor in 1742; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde, 326, m. 142.

³⁵ See the account of Hutton.

³⁶ Piccoppe MSS. xiv, 75. Broughton Tower and 102 acres of land were sold for

£11,500 to James Rothwell, who also bought the small tithes, a private chapel belonging to the estate, and the timber. The rest of the estate was sold to the school trustees for £14,500.

³⁷ Thomas son of Thomas de Ingolhead granted to three of his children—Edmund, Helen and Joan—40 acres each in Broughton; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171.

Cecily widow of Thomas de Ingolhead in 1310-11 claimed dower in Broughton against Henry the Marler; De Banco R. 184, m. 107. The heir was Richard son of Thomas; *ibid.* 192, m. 89 d.

Thomas de Hale and Maud his wife in 1352 claimed a messuage, &c., in Broughton against William de Bolron, Robert son of Adam de Singleton and others. Maud was daughter of Joan (daughter of Thomas de Ingolhead by her second husband Matthew de Abram; Duchy of Lanc. Ant. R. 2, m. vi).

³⁸ Richard Blundell of Preston made a feoffment of 40 acres in Broughton in 1395-6; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171. The family continued to hold lands in the township, and in 1426 John son of Richard Blundell granted William Blundell a rent of 8d. from Ingolhead and Tulketh Bank; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 100/141.

³⁹ Roger Blundell sold (as stated) his messuages and lands in Ingolhead occupied by Thomas Eccleston; Add. MS. 32106, no. 639. This was confirmed by John son of William Blundell and cousin and heir of Roger in 1492; *ibid.* no. 174. Lands in Broughton are named in later Hoghton inquiries, but the tenure is not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 26, &c.

⁴⁰ Richard Singleton of Ingolhead occurs in 1380; *Final Conc.* iii, 7. A later Richard was burgess in the Guild of 1459, William Singleton and Thomas his son in that of 1542, Thomas Singleton and his sons John and Edward in 1562; *Preston Guild R.* 11, 19, 27, &c.

John Singleton died in 1588 holding Ingolhead Hall, &c., of the Earl of Derby by the rent of a pair of white gloves and 1d.; his heir was his son Thomas, aged thirteen. His will recited in the inquisition names his wife Ellen (who survived him), sons Thomas, Robert, James and Henry; brothers Edward and William, sister Anne, brother-in-law James Browne; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 48.

One Henry Singleton died in 1614 holding lands in Broughton of the king, partly in socage and partly (Ferryhalgh, Sharoe and Dorton) by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. John his son and heir was fourteen years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 9-11.

In the Guild Rolls of 1642 and later appears a family named Beesley of Ingolhead. See Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.

INGOLHEAD gave a surname to a family dwelling there,³⁹ whose estate seems to have been acquired by the Blundells of Preston.³⁷ Some of this land was sold to William Hoghton in 1490.³⁸ There was also a family of Singleton of Ingolhead.³⁹

BANK HALL, at one time owned by the Singletons of Brockholes,⁴⁰ had a more interesting history. In the 17th century it was held in moieties, one half being in trust for the Roman Catholic missionary priests of the district, for whom it served as a centre.⁴¹

xxviii, no. 62; the tenure is not stated.

⁴⁰ See the account of this family. After the main portion of the Brockholes estate had been sold, Bank Hall in Broughton and some lands in Brockholes, &c., were retained by the heir male William son of Thomas Singleton of Scale, which Thomas was brother of the Robert who died in 1525. Robert's estate in Broughton was held of the heir of Robert Banastre by a rent of 3d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 64. In 1556 the Bank Hall estate was held by the same rent of Edward Earl of Derby, John Oxbaldstone and William Radcliffe; *ibid.* x, no. 1.

William Singleton of Bank Hall died in Dec. 1573 holding the capital messuage and other lands, &c., in Broughton of the Earl of Derby by a rent of 5s. His widow Ellen continued to reside there. The heir was his son Thomas, two years old. There are also mentioned Thomas the father of William, Ellen wife and Richard brother of Thomas the father. The other estates were in Brockholes (Littlewoodhey), Whittingham, Ribchester, Newsham, Woodplumpton, Scale and Quernmore; *ibid.* xii, no. 34. A later inquisition (xii, no. 30) states the tenure of Bank Hall differently, viz. of the queen as of her Duchy of Lancaster by knight's service. William Singleton adhered to the Roman Catholic religion and was imprisoned at Chester under Queen Elizabeth. He was released in 1570, ordered to conform and to confine himself to his house at Brockholes; Fishwick, *Preston*, 287 (quoting the Bishop of Chester's Liber Correct.).

Thomas Singleton the son and heir came of age about 1593, when he inherited land in Whittingham and Brockholes from a kinsman, Thomas Singleton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 50.

Bank Hall is said to have been sold about 1625 (Fishwick, op. cit. 318), but this branch of the Singleton family continued to hold Scale.

⁴¹ Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 60.

Richard Woodcock, who died in 1633, at Walton-le-Dale, held the moiety of the Bank Hall in Broughton and lands there; his son James was twenty-five years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 63.

Edward French and Anne his wife in 1651 asked for an examination of their title to Bank Hall, the estate being sequestered for the recusancy and delinquency of Woodcock and Crook. Anne was daughter of James eldest son of Richard Walton, who had married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Garstang of Broughton, which William had purchased the estate; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2909. If true this would carry the sale of Bank Hall into the 16th century.

The other moiety was owned by a recusant family named Crook,⁴² whose representative sold to the late John William Richard Wilson of Preston in 1834.⁴³

The old house was abandoned and the present Broughton House built as a residence. Mr. Wilson died in 1875 and was succeeded by his son the late Edward Wilson, and grandson Mr. Henry Francis Wilson, the present owner.⁴⁴

The names of other land-owners occur in inquisitions.⁴⁵ Several of the people suffered sequestration under the Commonwealth⁴⁶ and some 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁴⁷

The Knights Hospitallers had some land in Broughton.⁴⁸



LANGTON of Broughton Tower. *Argent three chevrons gules and a canton vair.*

In 1654 Thomas Clayton of Chorley desired to prove his title to a house, &c., in Broughton settled by the late William Singleton on claimant, with reversion to William Daniel; two-thirds were still under sequestration for Singleton's recusancy; *ibid.* v, 3201. From the later history this appears to be Bank Hall.

A report by Samuel Peplow, vicar of Preston in 1716, stated that at that time one moiety was held by the Crook family, with a charge upon it, so it was suspected, 'only in trust . . . for Romish priests'; 'the other part of Bank Hall estate is Mr. Thomas (or his son John) Clayton of Preston. This has been in lease many years. Mr. Smith, a Romish priest (whose true name is Edward Kitchen), lives in that part of the house at Bank Hall which belongs to this side of the estate and has occupied and let the ground from time to time . . . I am told that Mr. John Clayton has entered on this tenement some days ago, pretending that he has bought Smith out of it'; &c.; *Haydock Papers*, 60, 61, quoting P.R.O. Forfd. Estates, P 134. See also Payne, *Rec. of Engl. Cath.* 155.

The Claytons of Crook and Fulwood had lands, &c., in Broughton, Fulwood-shaw and Durton; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, no. 79.

⁴² Hugh Crook was living at Bank Hall in 1632, paying his fines for recusancy. George Crook, a missionary priest, succeeded to this moiety, and served the mission till his death about 1710; the estate then descended to his nephew John Crook, the succession being thus given: John -> George -> John -> John, M.D. (d. 1869); *Haydock Papers*, 60-2.

George Crook of Broughton, who died in 1653 or 1654, had two-thirds of his tenement sequestered for recusancy. His widow Anne and sons George and John are named; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 87. Others of the family, John Crook of Preston and William Crook of Durton, also suffered for their religion; *ibid.* 88-9.

George Crook was of Bank Hall in Broughton in 1724; in 1732 he married Janet Blackburne of Westby, she being daughter and co-heir of Richard Blackburne of Upper Rawcliffe. Her son and heir in 1771 is named as George Crook;

Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 286, 246, 390, from rolls at Preston.

⁴³ Fishwick, *Preston*, 318.

⁴⁴ Information of the late Mr. Wilson. Bank Hall is now a farm-house. The Wilsons in making alterations in the old hall 'discovered a secret chamber adjoining the room formerly used as a chapel, in which were a tabernacle, chalice and other church furniture. These they handed over to Dr. Crook'; *Haydock Papers*, 62.

⁴⁵ Lawrence Starkie, who has occurred in the account of Chipping, held lands in Preston, Broughton and Haighton, and on his death in 1532 was succeeded by his daughters, Margaret wife of William Banastre and Etheldreda wife of Humphrey Newton; the former died in 1542, leaving a son Wilfrid, under age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 21. The Newtons appear to have sold their estate in Broughton, Sharoe and Urton at various times; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes.* 12, m. 123; 20, m. 44; 24, m. 40. See also *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 353.

Peter Mason of Lathom in 1612 held land in Broughton of the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 214-15. Robert Blundell of Ince in 1615 held land by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* ii, 28. Richard Ayrie in 1616 held by a like service; *ibid.* 43. George Rogerson of Preston in 1620 held lands in Sharoe and Ingolhead of Roger Langton as of his manor of Broughton; *ibid.* 189. Thomas Gregory of Woodplumpton in 1622 held of the king by knight's service; *ibid.* iii, 403.

The following had lands in Durton or Urton, but the tenure is not recorded: Richard Dilworth, 1627 (John, son and heir); John Robinson of Whittle, 1628; and Thomas Slater, 1633 (William, son and heir); Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, no. 11; xxvi, no. 20; xxvii, no. 47. William Slater was dead in 1654, and two-thirds of his lands being under sequestration for his recusancy, the guardian of his son and heir Thomas petitioned for leave to prove title; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3200.

Thomas Shireburne of Heysham held his land in Broughton of Sir Gilbert Houghton; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1083.

The church of ST. JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH stands at the south end of the village on a slightly elevated site to the east of the high road close to the Blundel Brook, which forms the boundary of the churchyard on the south side. The site is an ancient one, but the oldest part of the present church is the tower, which dates only from the 16th century, the rest being modern. The old building, which was pulled down about 1823, appears to have been an early 16th-century rebuilding of a 14th-century church, fragments of which have been discovered,⁴⁹ and it is probable that at least two churches stood on the site previous to the reign of Henry VIII. A plan of the old church as it existed at the beginning of the last century⁵⁰ shows it to have consisted of a chancel with a large chapel on the north side separated from it by an arcade of two arches, and a smaller south chapel open to the chancel by a single arch, nave of four bays with north and south aisles, south porch and

⁴⁶ In addition to cases already given are the following:

Robert Adamson's lands were sequestered for recusancy and delinquency. He held under a lease for three lives from Thomas Singleton of Broughton Tower, and the lives having expired in 1651 William Langton claimed possession, as son and heir of Roger Langton, who had purchased from Singleton; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 10.

Edward Daniel of Durton, recusant, in 1653 petitioned to be allowed to contract for his sequestered estate; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3175.

James Hollinhead and George Wilkinson, sequestered recusants, made similar petitions; *ibid.* v, 3186, 3179.

Thomas Glave's estate had been sequestered for a like reason, and in 1651 Margaret and Anne Glave, widows, with another widow and three fatherless children, all 'comfortable,' in their poverty desired restoration; *ibid.* iv, 2910.

John Taylor's estate was also under sequestration for recusancy. He was dead, and the leaseholders under his son Christopher desired to show their title. The claim was allowed, but 'the debts due to delinquents and two-thirds of those due to recusants' were to be paid to the use of the State; *ibid.* v, 3207.

⁴⁷ Their names were John Arkwright, Robert Arkwright, William Arkwright, William Blakey, Richard Boys of Sharoe, Richard Cardwell, James Carter of Durton, John and Thomas Daniell of the same, Edward Daniell of Catterall, Elizabeth Gradwell of Fernyhalgh, widow, Thomas Greenalls, Edward Harrison, Richard Parkinson and Ellen Walmesley, widow; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 95-6, 104, 105, 136 8.

For the Daniel family, already mentioned several times, see Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 11.

⁴⁸ The prior claimed 4 acres, &c., in 1333 against Richard de Myercough; *De Banco R.* 293, m. 322.

⁴⁹ Some early 14th-century fragments found when the present chancel was erected are now in the churchyard on the west side of the tower. This probably indicates a rebuilding or alteration to the original 12th-century church.

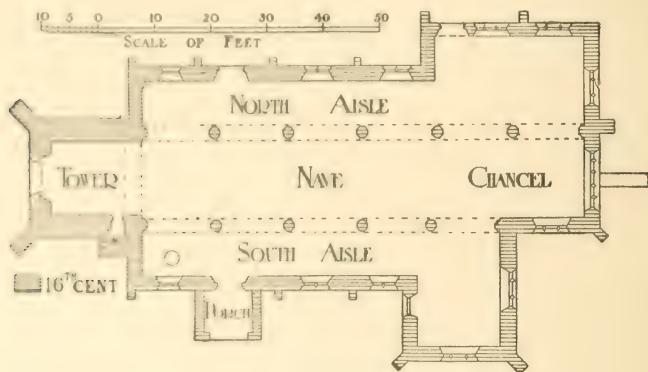
⁵⁰ The plan is on the faculty to rebuild. See next page.

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west tower. Both chapels projected beyond the line of the aisle walls north and south, and were separated from the chancel by oak screens.⁶¹ The chancel was of the same width as the nave, there being apparently no structural division. No illustration of the building remains, though it is said to have been of a plain late type of Gothic, with low overhanging eaves and dormer windows.⁶² From remains still existing in the east wall of the tower the old nave seems to have been 15 ft. 6 in. wide,⁶³ with aisles 8 ft. wide, the total length of the nave and chancel being 79 ft.⁶⁴ During the 17th and 18th centuries little or nothing seems to have been done to keep the structure in adequate repair, and shortly before its demolition Dr. Whitaker wrote that he had seldom seen 'greater appearances of squalid neglect and approaching decay.'⁶⁵ The rebuilding consisted of the present wide aisleless nave, 69 ft. by 45 ft., in the Gothic style of the period, and was finished in 1826. To this a chancel, 15 ft. by 22 ft., with north vestries and south organ-chamber occupying to some extent the position of

Gothic work,⁶⁶ contrasting sharply with the nave, the windows of which are tall, narrow single lights. The nave roof is of one span, covered with slate, and has a flat plaster-panelled ceiling.

The tower, which is 13 ft. 3 in. square inside and built of gritstone, has diagonal buttresses of seven stages, a projecting vice in the south-east corner and an embattled parapet with the stumps of angle pinnacles. On the string course below the parapet on the south side are four-leafed flowers and the date 1533, which probably gives the year of the building of the tower, and on the vice the string bears the initials B.G. The stages are unmarked externally by string courses, and on the north and south sides the walls are quite plain except for the belfry windows, which are of three lights under a pointed head without tracery, but with external hood mould. The west doorway, which has moulded jambs and head, was opened out in 1905-6, and the window above, which is of three lights with traceried head and hood mould, was likewise restored, the lower part, which had before



PLAN OF BROUGHTON CHURCH BEFORE 1823

the two original chapels, was added in 1905-6, at which time also the whole of the building was restored, the tower arch opened out, and benches substituted for the old square pews.

The chancel and nave being modern are without antiquarian interest, except that six sculptured stones from the old church are built into the external wall of the organ-chamber on the south side.⁶⁶ These consist of (1) a boar's head with the initials T.B.; (2) arms of Redmayne and initials G.R.; (3) I.H.C.; (4) arms of Singleton and the initials R.S.; (5) arms of Barton and initials T.B.; and (6) clawed foot and ivy leaf.⁶⁷ The chancel is a good example of modern

been built up, being opened out. There is a clock on the west side, and on the north buttress facing east are the initials T.B. on either side of a shield,⁶⁸ and in a similar position on the south buttress a shield with the Singleton arms. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders dying into the wall at the springing, and above it the lower part of the weathering of the old pointed roof is visible under the modern ceiling. Until 1905-6 the tower was separated from the nave by a wall 5 ft. thick, the removal of which revealed on the south side the half-octagonal respond of the old nave arcade. In the rebuilding of 1826 the floor of the church seems to have been considerably raised,

⁶¹ The inscriptions and arms in these screens are given in Fishwick, *Preston*, 136.

⁶² Information from old inhabitants to recent vicar. It is described as having been similar to Goosnargh Church, only smaller in size.

⁶³ The plan is scaled less, but the plan does not appear to be quite accurate, the dimensions of the tower not strictly agreeing with those of the actual building.

⁶⁴ These measurements are taken from the plan.

⁶⁵ Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 433-4. He says 'a few remnants of a more ancient fabric appear in the walls of the present fabric, which is evidently a work of the time of Henry VIII, since when very little attention seems to have been paid it, excepting to secure the handsome tower from falling by strong iron bars.' This was in 1822. On the

oak roof of the chancel was the date 1537.

⁶⁶ In the 1826 rebuilding they were placed in the east gable.

⁶⁷ Four of these are illustrated in Fishwick, *Preston*, 136.

⁶⁸ The architects were Austin & Paley of Lancaster.

⁶⁹ The shield is difficult to decipher, but probably bore the Barton arms.



BROUGHTON CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST



BARTON CROSS (RESTORED)

the floor of the present nave being 2 ft. 4 in. above that of the tower, from which there is an ascent of five steps.

The font, which stands in the north-west corner of the nave, is a massive circular Norman bowl 2 ft. 8½ in. in diameter and 18 in. high, hewn out of a sandstone boulder, with a half-round moulding at the bottom. The font was turned out of the church in 1826 to make way for one of alabaster, but was discovered at a cottage in Barton in 1889 and restored to the church. The bowl is supported by a modern shaft.

There are preserved in the church an old stoup,⁶⁰ an octagonal stone mortar, a piece of oak 6 ft. long carved with the vine pattern belonging to one of the screens in the old church, a mediaeval chest and a Jacobean oak communion table, while in the vestry is a smaller chest dated 1666 with various initials and fleurs de lis hinges. The organ has a good 18th-century case, and there is a brass chandelier dated 1817. Against the west wall of the nave north of the tower is a fragment of a memorial stone to Roger Langton of Broughton Tower, who died at Chester in 1714, and was buried in the now demolished church of St. Bridget in that city.⁶¹

There is a ring of six bells, cast in 1884 by Mears & Stainbank.⁶²

The silver plate consists of two chalices inscribed 'Capellae de Broughton Sacrum 1782', and on the foot 'The gift of the Reverend Samuel Peploe Arch Deacon of Richmond & Vic. of Preston', but without other marks than P thrice repeated; a set of two chalices, two patens and a flagon of 1851, purchased by subscription in that year, and a bread-box of 1906. There are also two pewter flagons given by Archdeacon Peploe in 1732.

The registers begin in 1653-4.

On the south side of the churchyard are the steps of the churchyard cross, now surmounted by a modern sundial, the plate of which is dated 1816 and bears the names of the vicar and churchwardens. The steps, which are three in number and square on plan, are of coarse gritstone and are carried on a solid

rubble foundation going down a considerable depth. The stocks, which stand outside the churchyard wall near the west entrance, were restored in 1902, one of the old stone posts being replaced. They are not, however, in their original position.

Though the building, as stated, *ADPOWSON* existed from an early time, there are few records of it.⁶³⁻⁶⁴ In the 16th century it was often called a church, its status being that of parochial chapel. Its ornaments and bells were sold at the Reformation,⁶⁵ but the building seems to have been retained in use for service.⁶⁶ The patronage descended like that of the vicarage of Preston until 1867, when Sir Henry de Hoghton sold it to John Bretherton of Leyland; the purchaser gave it to his brother William, who became vicar in 1872, and whose representatives are now the patrons.⁶⁷ In 1650 the stipend was £40, paid out of sequestrations,⁶⁸ and therefore ceasing at the Restoration. The Langtons endowed it with £20, and in 1717 the income was £34.⁶⁹ In 1774 an augmentation was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁷⁰ The present value is given as £250.⁷¹ A parish was assigned to it in 1878.⁷² The chapelry was formerly reputed to include the three townships of Broughton, Barton and Haighton. The following have been curates and vicars⁷³ :—

oc. 1368-96	William de Erlesgate ⁷⁴
1441	Henry Broughton
1515	Evan Wall ⁷⁵
1530	Henry Helme ⁷⁶
1548-65	Roger Charnock ⁷⁷
oc. 1597	John Marton ⁷⁸
oc. 1610	— Witton ⁷⁹
oc. 1622	— Lomax ⁸⁰
1626	Peter Addison, B.A. ⁸¹
1628	Roger Farrand ⁸²
1650	James Knott ⁸³
1661	John Winkley
oc. 1674-1714	William Wood ⁸⁴
1721	William Charnley, B.A. ⁸⁵ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1727	John Starkie

⁶⁰ Found in 1893 in a ditch near the church.

⁶¹ The stone was cast aside when St. Bridget's was pulled down, but was recovered in 1888 and placed in Broughton Church by the late Mr. William Langton of Manchester.

⁶² Two of the former bells, which were used in the casting of the present ring, bore the dates 1632, and another 1681. The treble was inscribed 'Sec. Petre O P N'. The other bells had 'Jesus be our sode, 1632'; 'G.W. W.W. I.C. 1681'; 'Gloria in excelsis Deo, 1632'; Fishwick, op. cit. 135, but his description is not very clear.

⁶³⁻⁶⁴ Geoffrey, chaplain of the hermitage of Broughton, is named in a deed of 1377, but he may then have been dead; Kuerten fol. MS. fol. 256.

In 1441 the priest at Broughton was witness to a local charter; Fishwick, *Preston*, 129. In 1460 a sentence of divorce was read in the church; *ibid.* The chapel of Broughton is named in the 1520 lease of Preston tithes quoted in the account of the church.

⁶⁵ Raines, *Chantry* (Chet. Soc.), 277, 280.

⁶⁶ The same curate was there from

1548 to 1565 at least. Nothing is known of the next thirty years.

⁶⁷ Fishwick, op. cit. 140.

⁶⁸ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 146. In 1651, however, the minister's 'maintenance' did not exceed 20s. a year, and £50 was allowed from the tithes of Leyland, sequestered from James Anderton, 'papist and delinquent'; *Plund. Mini. Acct.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 103, 111.

⁶⁹ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 467. Richard Cross had given £100, and the vicar of Preston had usually paid £4 a year, but this had been refused by Vicar Briston. It is now paid by the vicar of Preston.

⁷⁰ Fishwick, op. cit. 143.

⁷¹ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

⁷² *Lond. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1878.

⁷³ This list is taken mainly from Fishwick, op. cit. 140-4, where many details of the incumbents will be found.

⁷⁴ Towneley MS. DD, no. 1776, 1786.

⁷⁵ In depositions of 1515-16 he is called 'parish priest' of Broughton; *ibid.* 253.

⁷⁶ Named in a Subsidy Roll, c. 1530;

T. C. Smith, *Preston Ch.* 20.

⁷⁷ Occurs in the Chester visitation lists of 1548 and 1562, and in 1565 is named

in the will of Anne Singleton; *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), iii, 133.

⁷⁸ The will of a John Marton, 'curate of Broughton,' was proved in 1597; Fishwick, *Preston*, 141.

⁷⁹ He was 'stipendiary minister,' but 'no preacher'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 9.

⁸⁰ Visitation lists at Chester.

⁸¹ Act Bk. at Chester.

⁸² 'Commonly called Sir Roger'; Fishwick, op. cit. 141. This is a late use of the clerical 'sir.' His name heads the list of 'Protesters' at Broughton in 1641.

⁸³ Named in the *Ch. Surv.*, &c., in 1650-1.

⁸⁴ His initials are on the bells of 1681. His name is in the Bishop of Chester's visitation list in 1691, as curate and schoolmaster, showing letters of orders 'ut in 1674.' He is also named in the will of Roger Langton, 1714; Piccoppe MSS. xiv, 74. According to Fishwick (op. cit. 142) he was deprived of his curacy in 1678 but reinstated.

⁸⁵ He and his two successors were nominated by the vicar of Preston. Charnley had spent some time at Trinity College, Dublin, before he entered St. John's, Cambridge, in 1718, being then

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1793	Joseph Cowper, M.A. (T.C.D.)
1791	John Hunter ⁶⁰
1774	Kandal Andrews, M.A. ⁶¹ (Worcester Coll., Ox.)
1801	George Charuley ⁶²
1810	Hugh Hodgson
1817	William Dixon
1873	William Bretherton
1886	Samuel Edward Collinson, L.Th. (Durh.) ⁶³

There was in the 15th century an oratory, St. Mary's, at Fernyhalgh,⁶⁴ but this fell into decay, and was not used after the Reformation.⁶⁵

A school was founded in 1527 by Lawrence Stodagh.⁶¹

As a large proportion of the people adhered to the old religion at the Reformation the Roman Catholic worship survived during the time of proscription.⁶² Bank Hall, as above stated, was a missionary centre for a long time,⁶³ and our Lady's Well at Fernyhalgh is said to have remained a place of pilgrimage.⁶⁴ In 1685 Hugh Charnley gave the site of the well in trust for the mission there and a house-chapel was built. This remained in use till 1793, when the present church of St. Mary was built a quarter of a mile away.⁶⁵ The Rev. John Daniel, last president of the seminary at Douay, was born at Broughton.⁶⁶

It appears that a school was secretly kept up in connexion with this mission from about 1650; it was known later as *Schola Sanctæ Mariæ ad Broughton*.⁶⁷

twenty-one years of age. He was afterwards vicar of Brayton and Selby, 1727-48; R. F. Scott, *Admission*, iii, 14, 318.

In 1726 the Sacrament was administered four times a year by the vicar of Preston; Visit. returns. With Charnley being the nominations recorded at the Chester Diocesan Registry.

⁶⁴ He became curate of Pilling. He and his successors were nominated by the Houghton family.

⁶⁵ Vicar of Ormskirk 1780-1800; re-tained Broughton.

⁶⁶ Master of Broughton School, 1771.

⁶⁷ Mr. Collinson has afforded considerable assistance to the editors.

⁶⁸ In 1554 Nicholas Singleton of Broughton and Margaret his wife had licence for a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of Fernyhalgh and in the oratory in their manor-house; Kuersten MSS. iv, B 34.

There is evidence for its use for mass in the time of Henry VII, but the roof is stated to have fallen in by 1515; Fishwick, *op. cit.* quoting Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Edw. VI, lai, R 2; Depositions Hen. VIII, x, 55. The chapel had land at Watton.

On the meaning of the word see *N. and Q.* (Ser. 4), x, 260.

⁶⁹ Raine, *Chantries*, 259, &c. The chapel had one bell, seized by Edward VI. William Kenyon, who had a grant of the lands belonging to it in 1553, made complaints about various tenants; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Edw. VI, xxiii, K 2.

⁷⁰ Gastrell, *Nativity*, ii, 468; *End. Char. Rep.* (Preston, 1905), 18.

⁷¹ William Cowell of Preston about 1590 found Edmund Haworth, priest, 'saying mass after the popish manner in

a loft at the east end of the house of one Dilworth, a widow, in the village of Broughton, about 10 o'clock in the morning, attired in massing apparel, wearing a vestment, alb and stole, and with a mass book, a super altar, chalice containing wine and a paten, with other massing furniture.' The widow, her sons and daughters and one or two more were present. The informant, terrified with cries of 'Strike, strike! kill, kill! now or never!' and bribed by a gift of seven nobles promised to keep silence, restored the paten and chalice he had 'partly taken,' but immediately gave information to the mayor of Preston and others; T. C. Smith, *Preston Ch.* 21, from Raine's MSS. xxii, 156-8.

⁷² In 1718 John Crook 'had heard George Crook, a reputed Romish priest, say prayers after the Romish way' at Bank Hall; Payne, *Engl. Cath. Rec.* 155.

⁷³ Christopher Tootell, the priest in charge about 1700 and later, in an account written in 1723 gives the legend of the well. A merchant in distress in a storm in the Irish Sea promised to do some work of piety if he escaped, and heard a voice telling him to seek a place called Fernyhalgh and build a chapel by the spring; which, after long search for the place, he performed. Tootell states: 'The ancient devotion of neighbouring Catholics did not fail with the old chapel, but . . . continued in their constant assembling and praying together at the well on Sundays and Holy Days and especially on the feasts of Our Lady, even in the severest times of persecution.' This was interrupted at the futile Jacobite rising of 1715 and the severities which followed it, the chapel being plundered;

The township gives its name to the Broughton Charitable Society, the annual meeting being held there.⁶⁸

HAIGHTON

Haletun, Dom. Bk.¹; Aulton, 1200; Halicton, 1212; Halghton, 1278 and usually; Alghton, 1292; Haighton, Houghton, Haghdon, Haighton, 1560-1600.

This township, a continuation of Broughton eastward, is somewhat more elevated, as most of the surface is above the 200-ft. level. Blundel Brook forms the northern boundary, while Savock Brook, flowing through a little valley, cuts off the south-eastern portion, in which is Cow Hill. The area is 1,078 acres,² and in 1901 the population numbered 273.

The principal road is that going through the centre of the township, leading eastward from Broughton through Haighton Green, and then turning south and east again towards Longridge. There was formerly a cross on the green.³ To the north of the road are New Chingle Hall and Haighton Hall, while Haighton House lies to the south. There is neither railway nor canal. The township is governed by a parish council.

The land is almost entirely in pasture.

One plough-land in HAUGHTON was MANOR in 1066 included in Earl Tostig's fee of Preston.⁴

After the Conquest it appears to have been included in the royal demesne,⁵ but in 1212 Gillemichael de Haighton held 2 oxgangs of

but prayers were resumed in 1717. There is a notice of Chr. Tootell in Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* v, 548.

⁶⁹ Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 58. There is preserved there an ancient chalice inscribed 'Dous Maguir Rex Fermaune me fi. fe. MCCCCC xxix,' supposed to have belonged to the pre-Reformation chapel.

⁷⁰ When the college was destroyed in the French Revolution the president was imprisoned for some time. He returned to England and was made president of the new college at Crook Hall, Durham, in 1795, but resigned in order to protect the interests of the college at Douay, and died in Paris in 1823. He wrote a short work on Church history. There are notices of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* and Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 13-15.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* iii, 145-8. In the first half of the 18th century it had a noteworthy teacher—Alice Harrison of Fawcote.

⁷² It was founded in 1787, and large numbers of Lancashire Roman Catholics are members. Masses are said for them at death, and a distribution of the surplus funds is made each year, each member giving his share to some poor person.

⁷³ It is difficult to distinguish the townships of Haighton, Aighton and Hoghton in mediaeval deeds, but the first is commonly Haighton and the second Aghton.

⁷⁴ 1,077 acres, including 2 of inland water; *Genus Rep.* 1901.

⁷⁵ *Lanc. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 178.

⁷⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a. As will be seen from the text Haighton was in later times regarded as 2 oxgangs of land or else half a plough-land.

⁷⁷ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 130; '12d. of the increment of Aulton' for the half-year.

land there in drengage, rendering 2s. yearly.⁶ This appears to have been the whole service due from the township, though the land is only a fourth part of the old assessment, for in 1297 the vill of Haighton was found to pay 2s. yearly to the Earl of Lancaster.⁷ In 1324 a portion was held by John de Bolton, who paid 1s., and the rest by Adam son of William Banastre, who also paid 1s.⁸ In 1346 the whole was held by Thomas Banastre, as half a plough-land, by the rent of

2s.⁹ It descended like Balderston, being held by Richard Balderston in 1445-6 for the twentieth part of a knight's fee, the land being half a plough-land.¹⁰ Haighton does not seem to have been usually regarded as a separate manor, and in a document of the 16th century is described as 'in Broughton'.¹¹

A family which took a surname from it can be traced for some time¹²; but the land seems to have been very much divided,¹³ the Elstons,^{13a} Singletons,^{13b}

⁶ *Lanc. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 51. Richard de Haighton held the same land by the same service in 1226; *ibid.* i, 140. He was living in 1248, but Walter son of Richard de Haighton appears in 1251 and 1261; *ibid.* i, 176, 183, 228. Robert son of William son of Walter de Haighton was plaintiff in 1334 against Paulin son of William son of Walter and Gilbert son of Walter de Haighton, also against William son of Amyr de Haighton: *Assize R.* 1417, m. 7d.

⁷ *Lanc. Inq. and Extents*, i, 289. The Banastre estate may have been derived in part from Robert son of Walter de Haighton, who gave all his wood in Haighton (within certain bounds) to Thomas Banastre of Bretherton; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, H. 5.

⁸ *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 39; John de Bolton held a messuage and 40 acres, and Adam Banastre the whole remainder of the hamlet of Haighton.

In 1326 it was found that William son of Ellen de Haighton had held 1 acre (worth 6d. a year) in the vill of Haighton of Adam son and heir of William Banastre, a minor, by 1d. rent; a messuage and 9 acres of Richard de Haighton by 3d. rent; 12 acres of John de Haighton by 2d. rent; and 8 acres of Walter de Haighton by 3d. rent, the annual value of these 29 acres was 8d. each. The heir was William's son Richard, aged twenty-four; *inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. II, no. 51.

John de Bolton is stated to have received lands in Haighton, with acquaintance of multure in the mill, from John de Coppull, the remainder being to Robert son of John de Bolton and his heirs by Joan daughter of Thomas le Wales; the grant was made in 1318. Afterwards Robert sold to Roger de Elston, living in 1363, and he died without issue by Joan; *Memo. R. (L.T.R.)* 128, m. xxi. Margaret (then wife of William de Childers) widow of Robert son of John de Bolton claimed dower in 1366; *De Banco R.* 425, m. 234. The surname Bolton long continued in the township.

⁹ *Surv. of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 50. Sir Thomas Banastre held in 1379; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 15.

¹⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bde. 2, no. 20. In 1456 Richard Balderston held the manor of Haighton by Goosnargh of the king as of his duchy in socage by a rent of 2s.; its clear value was 4 marks a year; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 63. This is one of the rare instances in which it is called a manor.

Portions of the Balderston estate are named later in the possessions of Edmund Dudley (1507), Thomas Radcliffe of Winnarleigh (1521), Thomas Earl of Derby (1523) and Sir Alexander Oshalden (1544); *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 131; v, no. 3, &c.; v, no. 68; viii, no. 1. No particulars of tenure are given for Haighton.

¹¹ The wardens of Broughton Chapel

in 1539 demised to William Singleton of Chingle Hall a messuage in Haighton in Broughton at a rent of 10s. 10d.; *Towneley MS. HH*, no. 1575. This may only mean 'in the chapelry of Broughton.'

¹² One branch has been named in preceding notes.

John de Haighton occurs in 1244; *Lanc. Inq. and Extents*, i, 159, 160. Alice daughter of Adam de Blackburn in 1276-8 complained that John de Haighton, Ellen his wife and Katherine, Maud and Joan his daughters had dispossessed her of her free tenement in the place, and recovered; *De Banco R.* 17, m. 27; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 32; 1239, m. 37. In 1292 Katherine daughter of John de Haighton withdrew her claim against John de Haighton; *Assize R.* 408, m. 69d. Much of the land of this family appears to have been acquired by Houghton of Houghton, as below.

Godith de Elston and Roger son of William de Elston agreed with Joan widow of John de Haighton for a lease of their lands to her; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 783.

John de Haighton gave his daughters Joan, Katherine, Maud and Margery his house of Brunden, lands held by Roger and Paulin, sons of William de Elston, and homages and services in the vill of Haighton, at a rent of 12d.; *Kuerden MSS.* iii, H. 2. John son of John de Haighton granted Robert de Whittingham certain lands, the bounds at one point following Brunden to the east; the rent was a pair of gloves or 1d.; *ibid.* In 1293-4 Katherine and Joan, daughters of John de Haighton, made claims against John son of Robert de Singleton and Alice his wife, and against Master Richard de Houghton, in respect of tenements in Haighton; *De Banco R.* 101, m. 100 d.; 104, m. 81 d.

In 1332 Richard de Haighton granted some of his land upon Highfield; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 175. Richard made a grant in 1358; *ibid.* fol. 189. In 1377 Maud and Margaret, daughters of Richard de Haighton and Euphemia his wife, had hereditary lands delivered to them; *ibid.* fol. 256.

Robert Greenacre and others, probably trustees, in 1416 gave a tenement in Haighton to Thomas Haighton and his heirs; *ibid.* fol. 87. Ughtred Hothersall in 1441-2 became bound to William son and heir of Thomas Haighton for the fulfilment of contracts; *ibid.* fol. 189. William Haighton was defendant in 1442; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 4, m. 1. William occurs again in 1459 and 1464; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 88, 63.

¹³ A fine respecting 'Haighton' in 1311 may refer to some other place of the name; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 8. In 1317-18 John de Brockholes claimed land in Haighton against Richard son of Richard de Fishwick and Cecily his wife; *De Banco*

R. 221, m. 219 d. Eve widow of Henry de Blackburn in 1336 claimed a messuage there against John de Blackburn; *ibid.* 306, m. 128. Land in Haighton was among the Clitheroe estates in 1342; *Final Conc.* ii, 114. In 1347 Simon Breton and Joan his wife claimed an acre of land against William del Hall and Robert son of Robert del Moor; the last named seems to have been the owner; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 16. Isolda widow of William del Hall had lands in 1372; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 87. John de Cottam of Haighton made a feoffment of his lands in 1389; *ibid.* fol. 88. A John son of William de Cottam was defendant to a claim by Adam son of Richard de Holmes in 1337; *De Banco R.* 311, m. 156 d. Henry Cottam of Haighton died in 1592 holding a capital messuage, &c., of Richard Hoghton by 6d. rent. George his son and heir was seventeen years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 49.

^{13a} In 1329 Roger and Paulin sons of William de Elston claimed a tenement in Haighton against Henry de Herrys and Cecily his wife; *Assize R.* 427, m. 3d. (Henry de Hericy had land in Wheatcroft from John de Haighton in 1287; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 649). John son of William son of Robert de Elston in 1345 claimed 40 acres of land against Robert and Adam sons of Ellis de Knoll; *De Banco R.* 341, m. 226.

Roger de Elston already named and Anabel his wife had lands in Haighton, and part of two mills, which were in 1348 settled on Roger son of John de Elston, Ralph and Thomas his brothers, and the heirs of Roger de Elston of Killanshagh; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 291. Robert de Bolton was a witness. William son of Roger de Elston in 1350 gave his brother Roger land called the Moss and rents from the tenements of William son of Paulin de Elston, Roger son of Ellis de Knoll and Henry son of William Amricson in Haighton; *ibid.* fol. 111.

The feoffees in 1414 granted Margaret widow of John Elston various lands in Haighton, with remainders to Thomas Elston and Nicholas his brother; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 100/141. In 1429-30 Roger Elston gave lands, formerly Reginald Elston's, to trustees for Ellen daughter of Thomas Haighton; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 2991-2. Some of the Elston lands probably went to the Blundells of Preston, for in 1452-3 John Blundell and Agnes widow of Hugh Longton granted land in Haighton to William son of John Blundell; *Harl. MS.* 2112, fol. 100/141.

^{13b} Nicholas son of Gilbert de Singleton in 1384 had lands in Haighton within these bounds: Beginning at Falsnappe Cloughhead on the west, following the Moss Dyke east to Christopher de Whittingham's land, then north to Brunden, following this westward to Falsnappe

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and neighbouring owners, as appears from the inquisitions and other records, having estates therein.¹⁴ The Houghtons of Houghton in Leyland held lands here from the time of Edward I¹⁵; the estate was once called a manor.¹⁶ Cockerand Abbey had a little land.¹⁷ In the 17th century one residence was called the Hall, and its owners, named Wadsworth, recorded a pedigree in 1664.¹⁸



WADSWORTH of Houghton. *Coats three fleurs-de-lis argent.*

Coughland and so south to the starting-point, Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. I. 1001. The same piece of land apparently (in *Feuillage Warr*) had been given (temp. Henry III) by Richard de Houghton to Richard son of Roger de Broughton; *ibid.* L. 1072.

Son of son of William Singleton had land here in 1471; *Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 106*. John son of William Singleton in 1488-9 had land in Houghton, including *Stollinger*, formerly belonging to Henry Houghton; *Towneley MS. DD. no. 1289*. John Singleton of Shingle Hall in 1571 granted Thomas Houghton of Lee an annuity out of a message, &c., in Houghton by Fulwood; *Add. MS. 32106, no. 804*. Jane daughter of John Singleton was in 1587 wife of Christopher Hesketh, and had land in Houghton and West Stollinger; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 40, no. 267*.

John Singleton of Shingle Hall was in 1550 said to hold his message, &c., in Houghton in socage of Sir Richard Houghton by a rent of 11d. and a pair of gloves, and a similar return was made after the death of his son William in 1541; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 131; viii, no. 9*. Later, however, the tenure was said to be of the queen by knight's service; *ibid.* xiii, no. 16; xiv, no. 60.

¹⁴ Robert Hesketh in 1490 held lands in Houghton of Nicholas Harrington by the rent of a grain of pepper; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 72; v, no. 16*. Sir Thomas Ashton had part of the Harrington land in Houghton in 1514; *ibid.* iv, no. 80. Thomas Bradley in 1556 purchased lands in Houghton and Mothersall from Sir Thomas Hesketh and Alice his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 16, no. 12*. John Bradley held in 1597, but the tenure is not stated; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 28*. The tenement descended to Osbaldeston; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 179*.

Lawrence Starke had lands in Houghton as well as in Broughton, and they descended in the same way; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 21*.

Thomas Dixon in 1597 purchased a message, &c., in Houghton and Whittingham from James Anderton of Lostock, who seems to have purchased in 1591, from Gabriel Pennington; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 58, no. 81; 53, no. 116*. Christopher Dixon died in 1605 holding his lands (in the townships named) of the king by the hundredth and the thousandth parts of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 40*.

Sir Richard Houghton in 1606 sold to George Lorimer a message, &c., in Houghton; *Add. MS. 32106, no. 770*.

George died in 1618, holding it of 'the lord of Houghton' in socage, and leaving a son John, aged thirty-seven; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxi, no. 57*.

Thomas Preston had lands in Houghton and Warton in 1591; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 53, no. 178*. George Preston died in 1602 holding lands in Houghton and Whittingham of the king by the two hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 103*.

John Robinson purchased lands from Bolton and from Singleton in 1596-7; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 58, no. 46; 59, no. 97*. Edward Robinson died in 1608 holding lands of the king by the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 114*. John Robinson of Whittle died in 1628 holding land, tenure unstated; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 20*.

John Taylor in 1586 acquired a message from Roger Taylor and Ellen his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 48, no. 257*. Christopher Taylor died in 1634 holding a message, &c., of 'the lord of Houghton', and leaving as heir his son John, over forty years of age; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1190*.

Anthony Wall and Margaret his wife had a message, &c., in 1596; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 59, no. 181*. Anthony died at Preston in 1601 holding three messages and three-eighths of a windmill in Whittingham and Houghton, also messages, &c., in Preston. His son and heir William was eight years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 6*. William Wall died in 1626 at Whittingham holding the same estate and leaving as heir his son William, aged eight; *ibid.* xxvi, no. 50.

In the following cases the tenure is not stated: Sir Richard Shireburne, Henry Brown, Thomas Beesley and Thomas Clarkson; *ibid.* xvi, no. 3; xviii, no. 23; xxviii, no. 62; xxx, no. 22.

^{15a} The estate has been mentioned in previous notes. John son of John de Houghton in the time of Edward I made a number of grants and quitclaims to Master Richard de Houghton; *Add. MS. 32106, no. 35, 653, 662, &c.* Joan daughter of John de Houghton and Maud her sister released to Master Richard their right in the lands he had acquired from their father; *ibid.* no. 624. Joan widow of John released her dower right; *ibid.* no. 650. Joan, Maud and Margery daughters of John de Houghton afterwards released their claim to Richard son of Richard de Houghton; *ibid.* no. 654. Robert son of Warine de Elston and Ellen his wife, daughter of Roger Mustard (about 1280), granted all

In consequence of their taking the Jacobite side in 1715 the estate was forfeited.¹⁷ It was afterwards held by Edward Pedder, Blackledge of Wheelton and Anderton of Euxton.¹⁸ Another noteworthy family was that of Gerard¹⁹; their estate was sold to James Francis Anderton, and is now held by his son Mr. Wilfrid Francis Anderton of Houghton House.²⁰ George Charnley, Richard Whittingham and Lawrence Wilkinson, described as of Houghton, in 1631 compounded for refusing knighthood by payments of £10 each.²¹

Two or three estates were sequestered by the Commonwealth authorities for delinquency or recusancy,²²

their lands in Houghton to Master Richard de Houghton, excepting a rood held of the heirs of Richard le Boteler; *ibid.* no. 656. In 1315 Richard son of Richard de Houghton granted land to Paulin de Elston and Christiana his wife at a rent of 13s. 4d. yearly; *ibid.* no. 714.

Sir Richard Houghton was in 1422 found to hold a message and land in Houghton of the king as Duke of Lancaster in socage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 146*. Anilla daughter and heir of Robert Singleton (formerly of Chipping) in her widowhood gave her hereditary lands in Houghton to Henry and Ralph sons of Sir Richard Houghton; *Add. MS. 32106, no. 663*. John son of William Blundell and cousin and heir of Roger Blundell in 1491-2 granted to William Houghton the lands in Houghton which had formerly belonged to Alexander Blundell; *Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 55b*. Lands in Houghton are mentioned in later Houghton inquisitions, &c., but the tenure is not stated. In 1566 Thomas Houghton purchased lands, &c., in Houghton and Dilworth from John Osbaldeston and Jane his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 28, no. 186*. Richard Houghton in 1577 purchased a message, &c., from Henry Earl of Derby; *ibid.* bde. 39, no. 93.

^{16b} See note 22 below.

¹⁵ Adam son of Uctred gave all his lands in Houghton bounded by Mooryke, Thorny Clough, Savock and Cabber Clough and across the moor to the starting-point; *Cockersand Chartul. i, 228*.

¹⁶ Dugdale, *Viii*. (Chet. Soc.), 322. The Wadsworths had also the 'manors' of Fulwood and Cadley; *Exch. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 90*.

¹⁷ Gillo and Hewitson, *Tyldesley Diary*, 62; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 171*. See also *Cal. Exch. Pleas*, W. 2.

¹⁸ Fishwick, *Preston*, 359.

¹⁹ John Gerard died in 1635 holding lands in Warton, Livesey, Whithon, Withnell and Houghton. His message in the last-named township was called Rogerson House. The heir was his son Evan, aged forty; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 20*. An Evan Gerard 'of Brindle', skinner, was a Burgess at the Guild of 1622; *Preston Guild R.* 89, 93.

²⁰ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 357, where a pedigree is given.

²¹ *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222*.

²² Richard Charnley died in 1623 holding messages and lands in Houghton of the heirs of Balderston by the rent of a roe; his heir was his nephew George (son of Lawrence) Charnley, aged twenty-four; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), iii, 367*. Henry Charnley died in 1637

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

PRESTON

and some small tenements were registered by 'Papists' in 1717.²³

BARTON

Barton, Dom. Bk.; Barton, 1212 and usually; Berton, 1226.

The surface is for the most part level or slightly undulating, but rises a little more sharply in the north-east corner, a height of about 230 ft. being attained. Barton Brook, formed by Westfield Brook and Sparling Brook from east and north-east respectively, runs diagonally across the area from north-east to south-west, the Old Hall being to the north of it and a water corn-mill upon it; Barton Lodge and Tunsteads lie to the south of it. The township contains 2,707½ acres and had a population of 315 in 1901.¹ The hamlet of Newsham in Goosnargh was included in the township of Barton in 1894.²

The principal road is that from Preston to Lancaster, running along the western boundary; upon it, near the centre, is the church. The London and North-Western Company's main line to the north crosses the north-west corner.

The land is chiefly meadow and pasture; the soil is clayey.

A parish council administers the affairs of the township.

holding a message in Haighton, with common of pasture for all cattle, of Gilbert Hoghton, 'as of his manor of Haighton,' in socage. Hugh, his son and heir, was seven years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 62. Henry son of Hugh Charney in 1653 desired to be admitted to compound for the two-thirds of his father's estate sequestered 'for recusancy only' in 1643; Hugh had died about 1650; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 20-2.

Thomas Beesley of Haighton forfeited his lands for some delinquency, but on the petition of his son John in 1653 the sentence seems to have been reversed; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 41; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 171-2.

John Hunt was found to have been convicted of recusancy and to have compounded for his estate in 1634; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3144.

²³ Evan (son of John) Gerard of Haighton and Brindle, Thomas Rogerson, James Chester, Anne Sudall, Henry Sudall, Roger Livesey, John Bolton (or Bilton), Lawrence Simpson and John Slater; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 105, 137-8.

¹ The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives an area of 3,055 acres, including 13 of inland water, and a population of 423; but in these figures Newsham in Goosnargh is included.

² Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 32109.

³ These are called Barton Cross and Oak Bank Farm Cross; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq.* Soc. xx, 179, 180. In the former case a new cross has been placed on the old pedestal.

⁴ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 46, 139.

⁶ So in the inquest of 1324; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, i, fol. 39b.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 46.

⁸ Walter de Barton occurs in 1244 and Grimbold de Barton in 1253, both in Amounderness; *ibid.* i, 158, 192. Walter

There are remains of ancient crosses near the eastern border.³

In 1066 the manor of *BARTON, MANOR* assessed as four plough-lands, was a member of the lordship of Preston held by Earl Tostig.⁴ It was no doubt larger than the present township, which in 1212 is found assessed as only two plough-lands, being then part of ten held of the king in teneage by Walter son of Osbert, ancestor of the Cliftons of Westby, by the service of £2 annually.⁵

The Cliftons and their heirs retained the mesne lordship of Barton,⁶ which in 1212 was held immediately by the heirs of Gilbert de Barton.⁷ Of this family very little is known⁸; their rent was 8s., being the proportion due for two plough-lands. A mortgage or settlement of the manor of Barton, with lands in Goosnargh, was made by John de Barton in 1323,⁹ and another settlement by a later John de Barton and Denise his wife in 1381.¹⁰

Gilbert Barton was in 1496 an outlaw for trespass,¹¹ and was succeeded by another Gilbert, who died in 1516, leaving a son and heir Thomas, only four years old.¹² The manor was held of Sir William Molyneux and Elizabeth his wife, in her right, by a rent of 8s. She was the daughter and heir of Cuthbert Clifton.

Thomas Barton died in 1554 holding the manor by a like tenure, the mesne lord being Henry Halsall

of — Elston; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 59. Christopher Barton was living in 1500; *ibid.* fol. 63.

¹¹ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 10.

He was no doubt the Gilbert Barton the elder who in 1493 made several grants to his sons and daughters—Anthony, Lawrence, Richard, Hugh, Gilbert, Etheldreda and Isabel; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 76, m. 4, 4d., 5d., 8. Holmes, Kirks Place and Stokkoldhe in Barton are named.

This Gilbert died in or before 1508, for William Ireland, who had married his widow Clemency, was then claiming her dower in certain messuages, &c., in Barton, held by Lawrence Barton; *ibid.* 104, m. 4.

¹² There are three inquisitions taken in this order—Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 33, iii, no. 7 (both 1520), v, no. 6 (1521). (1) The first of them relates particularly to lands held by Gilbert's wife Margaret, who survived her husband for over two years. It mentions the above-named Lawrence, Gilbert, Anthony, Hugh, Constance, Etheldreda, and Isabel Barton as still living in 1520; 2 also William, Thomas and Christopher Barton, younger sons of Christopher Barton, and Gilbert son of the Gilbert of the inquisition. Thomas Barton the heir had been in the custody of Sir John Warren, and then of his son Lawrence Warren. See *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 24. (2) The second document relates to the claim to wardship made shortly afterwards by Sir William Molyneux and Elizabeth his wife, they alleging that Barton was held of them by knight's service, viz. by the tenth part of a knight's fee and the rent of 8s. (3) The third inquisition reaffirms the socage tenure of the manor of Barton. It gives field-names in the demesne, including Owall, Tonstedes, Akame, Flethyrokres and Alpham, and a number of tenants' names.

de Barton and William his son attested a charter copied in Towneley MS. DD (no. 1835).

Ralph de Catterall in 1292 claimed certain land in Barton against J. ha de Barton, but afterwards said it was in Goosnargh; *Assize R.* 408, m. 34 d. John de Barton appears again in 1297 and 1307; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 289; *De Banco R.* 163, m. 253.

⁹ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 56. John Travers the plaintiff (? trustee) received two-thirds of the manor, with the reversion of the remainder, then in the possession of Alice wife of Richard de Bury as her dower. In 1334 Iscult widow of William son of John de Barton (and afterwards wife of Adam the Spinner) claimed dower in Goosnargh against William son of Richard de Bury and against Sir Richard de Hoghton, the latter holding by demise of John son of John de Barton, to whom her second husband had granted the messuage, &c., claimed; *De Banco R.* 297, m. 230 d.; 300, m. 143 d. Alice widow of John de Barton made a claim in 1342 against Adam de Waley and Iscult his wife; *ibid.* 300, m. 289.

John de Barton was described as a knight in charters of 1335 and 1348; *MS. C.8*, 5 (Chet. Lib.), Edw. III, no. 17; *Kuerden fol.* MS. fol. 387.

Sir John de Barton and John his son were witnesses in 1340; *DD*, no. 1879. Katherine daughter of William de Barton in 1370 claimed the manors of Barton and Bilsborrow against Richard de Catterall; *De Banco R.* 438, m. 251.

¹⁰ *Final Conc.* iii, 10. The remainder was to Thomas son of John and Denise.

In 1443 lands of Thomas Barton of Barton in Amounderness were taken for debt; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Wisc.* 177, no. 31.

Christopher Barton, son and heir of Gilbert, was in 1485 to wed Margaret daughter of William Singleton and widow

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in right of Anne his wife.¹⁰ Richard Barton, the son and heir, then twenty-two years of age, recorded a pedigree in 1507,¹¹ and died in 1522, leaving as heir a son Thomas, aged sixteen.¹² This son lived till 1603, and his son Richard having died in 1600, Thomas's heir was Richard's daughter Fleetwood, born in 1595. The manor was held of Sir Cutbert Halhall in socage by a rent of 8s.¹³



BARTON OF BARTON.
Argent three bears' heads couped sable armed or.

When four years old Fleetwood Barton was married to Richard son and heir of Sir Richard Molyneux¹⁴; but this union was afterwards annulled, and she then married Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe in Halbergham Eaves near Burnley.¹⁵ Barton descended five generations till the death of Robert Shuttleworth in 1816, when—he having divided his estates—Barton was inherited by the elder son James, the younger, Robert, having Gawthorpe. James Shuttleworth in 1833 sold the manor to George Jason of Preston, a member of the firm of Horrocks, Jason & Co., whose son Charles Roger Jason succeeded to it.¹⁶ Having no issue he directed the manor and lands to be sold at his death, which took place on 3 October

1893, for the benefit of his nephews and nieces. Portions have been sold, but the lordship of the manor is said to be vested in his trustees. Barton Lodge is the manor-house.¹⁷

The Charnley family held an estate in Barton in 1415.¹⁸ A few other families holding land are known through the inquisitions.¹⁹

Richard Shuttleworth of Barton being a zealous Parliamentary and Presbyterian, the township seems to have escaped the attention of the Commonwealth authorities; but William Cardwell, tanner, and some others registered estates as 'Papists' in 1717.²⁰

There was probably a chapel at the CHURCH hall from an early time, but there are no records of it.²¹ In 1650 St. Lawrence's chapel had neither minister nor maintenance.²² In 1723 Richard Shuttleworth, retaining the right of presentation, made it a semi-public chapel and gave some endowment, a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty being apparently obtained.²³ It was made parochial in 1850, and was pulled down and rebuilt in 1896.²⁴ The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Manchester and the representatives of the late Col. Marton alternately.²⁵ The following have been incumbents:—

1832	Thomas Duell
1870	John Denby Harrison, Ph.D. (Rostock)
1905	Herbert James Barsdely, M.A. (Worcester Coll., Oxf.)

Margaret the widow of Gilbert afterwards married Francis Mosley, and was dwelling-dweller in Barton in 1518; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 125, m. 4.

In 1518, i.e. before the above inquisition, Thomas Barton had summoned Lawrence Barton to answer for the waste, sale and destruction of houses and woods which Gilbert Barton (grandfather of Thomas, whose heir he was) had granted to Lawrence for life; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prison, 11: Hen. VIII.

The above statements as to the descent are difficult to harmonize. According to recorded pedigree Gilbert was grandfather of Thomas, which would clear the matter.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 50. He held the manor, also twelve messuages, a water mill, a windmill, &c., in Barton, and lands in Goosnargh, Bilsborrow and Chipping.

¹⁴ *Final*, of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 57. This gives the descent thus: Thomas Barton —s. Gilbert —s. Christopher —s. Gilbert —s. Thomas —s. Richard —s. Thomas.

For a settlement by Thomas Barton in 1599 see Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 61, no. 168.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 3; the tenure was unchanged. The inquisition names Richard's uncle Gilbert, mother Maud, sister Elizabeth, wife of Robert, and son James, as heirs and Maud. His will is recited in it; his wife was to hold Barton Hall, the demesne lands, &c., till his son should be in full age.

For a recovery of the manor in 1573 see Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 233, m. 13 d. For a claim to the manor of 'Barton Ross' in 1575 see *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, 11, 15.

¹⁵ *Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 11.

¹⁶ See the account of Gawthorpe. The outline of the descent is: Richard Shuttleworth, d. 1669 —s. Richard, d. 1648 —s. Sir Richard, d. 1687 —s. Richard, d. 1748 —s. James, d. 1773 —s. Robert, d. 1816 —s. James.

A local story relates that 'there was a large forest herenabouts and it contained a wild boar, which played such havoc in the neighbourhood that Barton the elder offered in marriage his daughter, a rich heiress, to the man who would kill it. A great hunt followed, and on St. Lawrence's Day one of the Shuttleworths slew the animal near the house now known as the Boar's Head'; Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 65.

A settlement of the manor of Barton was made by Richard Shuttleworth and Fleetwood his wife in 1617-18; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 92, m. 9. There were others in 1709 by Richard Shuttleworth, and in 1742 by the same Richard and James his eldest son and heir; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 490, m. 6; 557, m. 7.

¹⁹ There is a pedigree in Foster's *Lancs. Ped.*

²⁰ Fishwick, *Preston*, 91, 315. Barton Hall was sold to Alderman William Smith of Newsham.

²¹ *Final Conc.* iii, 73. William Charnley was plaintiff and his parents, John Charnley of Erlegate and Amery his wife, were defendants.

²² Robert Singleton of Brockholes (1525) held land in Barton of the heirs of Gilbert Barton by the rent of a rose; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 64.

George Medgeall (Midgehalgh) held messuages in Barton in 1557 of Richard Barton by a rent of 2s.; Robert his son and heir was aged thirty-three; *ibid.* x, no. 22. Robert had a son George who married Ellen Parkinson in 1577 and had a son Robert; and this Robert left a son and heir George, a minor, who died in the king's custody without issue in 1626.

His heir was his uncle Edward Mighall, brother of Robert; *ibid.* xxvi, no. 39.

The tenure of Sir Gilbert Gerard's land in 1593 is not stated separately.

Thomas Cardwell died in 1633 holding two messuages, &c., of Richard Shuttleworth and Fleetwood his wife in socage by a rent of 11s. 9d. William his son and heir was sixteen years of age; *ibid.* xxx, no. 59.

Nicholas Cross had land in 1484; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 61, m. 7.

²⁵ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Novjars*, 139, 95. William Cardwell was a son of Thomas. The other names are—George Calvert, Richard Arrowsmith and George Turner.

Among the convicted recusants of the time of Charles II was a goldsmith, Thomas Kitchen; *Min. (Cath. Rec. Soc.)*, v, 165. ²⁴ It is said to be named in 1577; Raines in *Notitia Centr.* ii, 469.

John de Barton in 1348 received licence from the Archbishop of York to have services in his oratories within the deanery of Amounderness; note by Mr. Earwaker citing Raines MSS.

²⁶ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 146. The inhabitants desired it to be made a parochial chapel to Broughton. It is not named in the *Plund. Min. Acct.*

²⁷ Gastrell, *Notitia Centr.* loc. cit.; 'this chapel was built and has been constantly repaired by the family who enjoyed the estate and lived in the manor-house, to which this seems to have been a domestic chapel.'

An advertisement for a chaplain in 1795 shows that he was to be master also of Bilsborrow School; *Preston Guard. Sketches*, no. 1526.

²⁸ Fishwick, *Preston*, 145-7. A view of the old building is given. See also Hewitson, *op. cit.* 64-70.

²⁹ The Bishop of Manchester's right was formerly that of the Jaccsons.

LEA, ASHTON, INGOL AND COTTAM

Lea, Dom. Bk.; Le, 1212; Lee, 1297; Engleshel[e], 1200; Englisle, 1292; Inglesle, 1301; Frenkyssele, 1277; Franchesleye, 1292; Frenshele, 1352.

Estun, Dom. Bk.; Eston, 1168; Estone, 1201; Assheton, 1292.

Ingole, Ingool, c. 1200.

Cotun, 1227; Cottun, 1258; Cotum, 1261; Coton, 1280; Cotom, xv cent.

This composite township lies to the west of Preston. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Savock or Savick Brook, flowing west to the border, and then turning south to become itself the boundary at that point. The Ribble's old course is the boundary on the south. The river is tidal here, and the land by it is level, but the surface rises to about 60 or 70 ft. above the ordnance datum, and then falls again to the Savock. North of this stream the ground again rises and over 100 ft. is attained on the border of Woodplumpton.

Lea forms the western part of the township. It was formerly divided by the Savock into French Lea on the south and English Lea, now Lea Town, on the north, but the old names have long been forgotten. On the northern border is Cottam or Cotham, while Ingol lies in the north-east corner, on the border of Broughton. Sidgreaves is or was on the boundary of English Lea and Cottam. South of the Savock the eastern part of the township is called Ashton, or Ashton-upon-Ribble, having Tulketh to the north-east on the border of Preston, and Ashton Bank on the south-west by the Ribble. Greaves lies between Ashton and (French) Lea. A large part of Ashton has now become urban; the dock of the Preston Corporation's Ribble navigation scheme is situated there in what was formerly the bed of the Ribble,¹ the course of which stream has been straightened. The township boundaries also have been altered so as to include about half of Ashton within the township of Preston.²

The areas of the several parts are as follows: Lea, 1,776 acres; Ashton, 828½; Ingol, 365; Cottam, 518½; in all 3,488 acres.³ The population in 1901 was 6,586.⁴

The principal roads are those from Preston, west

through Ashton, Greaves and Lea towards Lytham, and north through Ingol to Woodplumpton. From Greaves on the former road another important one goes north to Inskip and the Wyre district; cross-roads connect it with Cottam, Lea Town and Clifton. The Preston and Wyre Railway, owned by the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western companies, runs north-west and west through the township, with a station called Lea Road. The Lancaster Canal crosses the Savock from Preston and then goes west through the township. The Preston tramway system extends into Ashton, and there are branch railways to serve the dock.

There are brick and tile works at Ashton and Cottam. In the other parts of the township agriculture remains the only industry.

The present reduced township is governed by a parish council.

There was formerly a holy well⁵ in Ingol, 'a walled-in structure reached by a flight of steps.' In French Lea was St. Catherine's Well.

'Danes Pad' goes west through Ingol and Cottam; it is supposed to mark the line of a Roman road.

In 1066 *LEA*, assessed as one plough-*MANORS* land, and *ASHTON* as two, were members of the fee of Preston or Amounderness held by Earl Tostig.⁶ After the Conquest they appear to have been included in the royal demesne, and were held in tithenage by a number of tenants, the hamlets being French Lea, English Lea, Ashton, Tulketh, Ingol, Cottam, Sidgreaves, and perhaps others. French Lea, as above stated, lay between the Savock Brook and the Ribble; in this part the hall was built; while English Lea was to the north of the Savock.⁷

Henry II granted *FRENCH LEA* among other manors to Warine de Lancaster to hold by the service of falconer,⁸ and this was confirmed between 1190 and 1194 by John Count of Mortain to Warine's son Henry de Lea.⁹ A further confirmation or renewal was granted in 1199 after John had become king.¹⁰ In 1207 the king obtained Henry's manors of Liverpool and Uplitherland in exchange for *ENGLISH LEA*,¹¹ and the service thenceforward to be rendered was a payment of 20s. yearly instead of falconry.¹² The two Leas were thus united under one lordship and have so remained. In 1212

French Lea occurs in another deed; *ibid.* no. 419.

The two Leas, English and French, seem also to have been known as Great and Little Lea.

⁸ This grant is known only by the confirmations. Warine the Falconer is named in the Pipe Roll of 1185-6; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 60. As Warine de Lancaster he gave the fourth part of an oxgang of land in Lea to the abbey of Cokersand for the soul of King Henry, &c.; *Cokersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 207. Warine probably died about 1191.

⁹ Farrer, *op. cit.* 432; it mentions a confirmation previously granted by John to Warine de Lancaster. Henry son of Warine gave 20 marks for the charter; *ibid.* 116.

¹⁰ *Chart. R.* (Rec. Com.), 26.

¹¹ In the Pipe Roll of 1200-1 English Lea appears as paying an increment of 4s. for the half-year; Farrer, *op. cit.* 130.

¹² *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 171.

¹ The work of altering and deepening the course of the Ribble and making the dock was begun in 1884, and the dock was opened in 1892 as the Albert Edward Dock. The entrance is through a dock basin and two locks. Vessels of 18-ft. draught can come up to the dock. Warehouses have been built at the side of it.

² Part of Ashton was included within the municipal borough in 1880 and a further part in 1888; in 1894 these parts were included also in the township of Preston by Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31607.

³ The Census Rep. of 1901 gives 3,098 acres, including 18 of inland water, as the area of the present reduced township—the old name being retained—and 357 acres, including 2 of inland water, as the area of the part taken into Preston. In addition there are 22 acres of tidal water and 13 of foreshore in the reduced township; while the alteration of the Ribble course and the boundary have made further changes at the expense of Penwortham, perhaps 100 acres.

⁴ Eight-ninths (viz. 5,872 persons) were within the borough (and new township) of Preston.

⁵ *Lancs. and Chet. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 173.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁷ The positions of the two parts of the township are shown by various charters. Thus about 1290 Amphilicia widow of Richard le Scrivain (scrivener) released to William de Lea her lord her right to dower in her husband's lands beyond Wadebridge towards the west in French Lea, between Ribble and Savock, and also all the land her son William had granted in Sidgreaves; Add. MS. 32106, no. 460. The same William son of Richard le Scrivain of French Lea released to William son of Sir Henry de Lea land within bounds which began at Wadebridge, followed Wadebridgegate across to the Ribble, along Ribble to Savock, and along Savock to Wadebridge; *ibid.* no. 457. It may be added that Richard son of Robert Scriptorius of

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accordingly Henry de Lea was recorded as holding in all six plough-lands by the king's charter and rendering 20s.¹³ The two Leas seem then to have been considered as one plough land, as in 1066, and 31. 4d. was the portion of the rent charged on them¹⁴; but in the 14th century they are called two plough-lands.¹⁵

Henry de Lea¹⁶ was succeeded by his son Sir John de Lea, of whom little is known.¹⁷ He died in 1265,¹⁸ leaving two sons Sir Henry and Baldwin,

the former being his successor. Sir Henry was a prominent man in the county¹⁹ and was at one time sheriff.²⁰ He died in 1288, leaving as heir his son William de Lea,²¹ who acquired the manor of Mollington Banastre near Chester by his marriage with Clemency Banastre.²² Their son Henry,²³ taking part with Adam Banastre in his rebellion in October–November 1315, was executed²⁴; but his sister Sibyl was able to secure the inheritance, which she carried by marriage to Sir Richard de Hoghton of Hoghton.²⁵

¹³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 23. The grant to Cockerand made by Henry's father Warine is recorded, as also a further gift by Henry himself.

The six plough-lands seem to have been made up thus: Ainsdale 2, Ravensmoor 1, Lea 1.

¹⁴ The val. of Lea rendered 40d. yearly to the Earl of Lancaster in 1207; *ibid.* i. 280. Richard de Hoghton in 1234 held the manor by the service of 31. 4d. at Michaelmas; *Dods. MSS. cxlii*, fol. 30.

¹⁵ In 1346 Adam de Hoghton held both Leas as two plough-lands by the service of the third part of a knight's fee, giving relief, and paying 31. 4d. yearly for castle ward; *Sares. of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 62. The two Leas are again called two plough-lands in 1445-6; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, *ibid.* 2, no. 20. They were then held by the third part of a fee.

¹⁶ He confirmed his father's gift to Cockerand; *Charter*, i. 209. He also allowed Walter son of Simon to give part of his land in Lea, by Fulford at the Swink; *ibid.* i. 208. He gave land in English Lea near the Outlane and Mereleth (the boundary between English Lea and Ashton) to Richard son of Owen; *Anet. D. (P.R.O.)*, C. 2146. To Uctred son of Edith he gave a toft and croft in Lea, with two nets free in the Ribbles, for a rent of 12d.; *Add. MS. 32106*, no. 50. To Peter son of Geoffrey he gave land within bounds which name Blakemmon Syke and Katelaw Syke; *ibid.* no. 51. To his son Richard he gave land in the Spitalfield; *ibid.* no. 69.

In English Lea he granted 1 oxgang of land to Roger son of Levenoth, which the said Levenoth held; *ibid.* no. 55. A more important grant was made by him as Henry de Lea son of Warine de Lancaster about 1210, giving his daughter Amice the moiety of the whole vill of English Lea with all its appurtenances at a rent of 31.; *ibid.* no. 379.

There is a charter of William son of Henry son of Warine de Lancaster respecting Sidgreaves; *ibid.* no. 380.

¹⁷ Henry de Lancaster son of Warine' gave a plot of land in Forton to the monks of Furness in exchange for another piece for the souls of William de Lancaster, Warine de Lancaster and Mabel his wife, Richard Fitton father of his own wife Margaret, &c.; *Harl. Chart. (B.M.)* 52 I. 1. The round seal has a bird with the inscription + SIGILL + HENRICI DE LANCA +. William de Lancaster (either I or II) is called the uncle of Warine; *Cockerand Charter*, ii. 366. For the Fittons see the account of Harwood.

¹⁸ Heatested various charters. William de Scales son of Gilbert granted Sir John de Lea a selion in English Lea, lying between land of Henry son of Roger and land of Herbert the Clerk, in exchange for a messuage in the same vill; *Add. MS. 32106*, no. 411. Sir John occurs several times between 1244 and 1261;

Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i. 158, 184, 227. ¹⁹ *Ibid.* 234.

²⁰ He gave land in the Millfield in French Lea to Cockerand Abbey; *Charter*, i. 210. The seal to this grant is drawn by Dodsworth (*cxlii*, fol. 17); it shows a bend lozengy, with the legend + R. HENRICI DE LEA. A number of grants to and by him are contained among the Hoghton deeds in *Add. MS. 32106*. Among them may be cited the following: Henry son of Uctred of English Lea gave Henry son of John de Lea all his land in English Lea, about 1230, Henry de Lea (i.e. the grandfather) being a witness; no. 80. Henry son of Adam de Leahead gave all his land in Leahead to Henry son of John de Lea, a rent of 12d. to be paid to St. Saviour's in Ribblesdale (i.e. Stid); *ibid.* no. 58. The same grantor also gave land in the field called Westley in French Lea; no. 458. Robert son of Henry of French Lea gave Henry son of John de Lea five selions in Leferley; no. 401. Adam son of William Edwin made an exchange of land in the field called the McKes with Sir Henry de Lea; no. 433. In 1281 an exchange in the Croft and Geoffreyfield was made between John son of Alan of French Lea and Sir Henry de Lea; no. 65. William the reeve of Lea was a witness.

Henry de Lea appears as the king's bailiff in 1256; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i. 205-6. He became tenant of the Cockerand land in Lea in 1262; *Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i. 141. He was defendant to a claim for a tenement in French Lea made by Alice daughter of Robert de Staining in 1278; *Assize R. 1238*, m. 31; 1239, m. 39.

²¹ *P.R.O. List of Sheriffs*, 72.

²² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i. 273. In addition to Lea Sir Henry held Charnock, part of Wheelton and Ravensmoor. He held Lea of Edmund Earl of Lancaster by the service of 40d., having 2 oxgangs of land in demesne there, each worth 5s. a year, and 6 oxgangs in service, each worth 2s. a year; also a water-mill, worth half a mark yearly. William the son and heir was thirty years old.

²³ *Dods. MSS. cxlii*, fol. 326. Clemency was daughter of Robert Banastre.

As William son of Sir Henry de Lea he made an exchange of land on the east side of Baddebridgegate for land on the west side thereof with William son of Roger of French Lea; *Add. MS. 32106*, no. 39. John son of Alan de Lea granted his lord William de Lea certain land in French Lea, lying in Mercie, in Gild-homefield, in Overthemarketgate field, also selions called Stanigefethir and Crauthornland; *ibid.* no. 44. Roger son of Milie of English Lea in 1284 gave William de Lea, his lord, an acre in English Lea, a candle having to be given yearly to God and St. Mary; *ibid.* no. 47. Richard the Miller of Lea confirmed to William his lord two butts of land in English Lea, lying in the Merst-

holme between the Scalebanks and the new bridge; no. 308.

In 1292 William de Lea was summoned to prove his title to the manor, which he did by showing the grants above cited; *Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.)*, 380. In 1296 Margery widow of Alan de Ingol released to her lord William de Lea all right in lands which she and Alan had sold to him, which lands were in the fields called Becanesfurlong and Eastgreaves in English Lea in Syke Meadow, in Wadebridgeholme, Wadebridge Meadow and Mill Carr; *Add. MS. 32106*, no. 388. In 1301 an agreement was made between William de Lea and Robert de Haydock; *Dods. MSS. lxx*, fol. 154b. William de Lea appears to have died in April 1302, leaving his son and heir Henry, a minor; *Mins. Accts. 771*, no. 1.

²⁴ In 1311 Sir Henry de Lea granted to Thomas son of David de Sidgreaves and Alice his wife 3 acres in the field called Williamcroft in the vill of Sidgreaves at a rent of 10s.; *Add. MS. 32106*, no. 436. In 1312 William son and heir of Gilbert de Ashton released his right in Brookfield (? in Ashton) to Sir Henry de Lea; *ibid.* no. 485. Roger son of Roger son of Emma de Sidgreaves in 1313 gave all his land in Lea to Sir Henry; *ibid.* no. 347.

²⁵ The insurgents were defeated on 4 Nov. 1315, and Henry de Lea for a week or more remained hiding in the moors and woods, being captured by William de Holland, and afterwards beheaded by order of the Earl of Lancaster; *Coram Rege R. 254*, m. 52.

²⁶ *Dods. MSS. cxlii*, fol. 32b. Henry de Lea had two brothers (or half brothers), William and Thomas, mentioned in 1301; *Add. MS. 32106*, no. 889. Sir William de Lea, son of William de Lea, in 1337 released to Sir Richard de Hoghton, Agnes widow of Sir Henry de Lea, Sir Adam de Hoghton and others all right in the manors of English Lea, French Lea, Ashton by Preston, &c.; *ibid.* no. 891. For Sir William see the account of Croston.

In 1320 Thomas son of Roger son of Emma of English Lea released to Sir Richard de Hoghton and Sibyl his wife all that land which Sir Henry de Lea, brother of Sibyl, had had by the gift of Thomas's brother Roger in English Lea; *ibid.* no. 735. Sir Richard in 1323 acquired from Henry son of John de Lea land given him by William son of Sir Henry de Lea; *ibid.* no. 52. Later, in 1327, Avice widow of Richard de Cloughton granted Sir Richard two butts of her land in the vill of English Lea, near the tithe barn of Lea and adjoining the king's way from Preston to Kirkham; *ibid.* no. 43.

Adam de Hoghton in 1341 granted common of pasture in Lea Marsh to certain tenants of John son of William de Lea; *ibid.* no. 765. William de Dutton, clerk, apparently the trustee of Thomas

From that time Lea has descended in the same way as Hoghton.²⁶

The family seem to have found Lea a desirable residence, and were often known as Hoghton of Lea.²⁷ The most prominent incident of their tenure was the tragedy of 1589, when a feud between the Langton and Hoghton families resulted in a night attack on Lea Hall and the death of Thomas Hoghton, the lord. The story is thus told²⁸ :—

Thomasine widow of John Singleton of Staining in right of herself and her daughters claimed certain oxen feeding in an inclosed pasture adjoining Thomas Hoghton's manor-house called the Lea on 21 November 1589; these cattle had been removed from Staining by George Singleton the brother of John. William Anderton of Anderton Ford, a kinsman of the widow's, she being a daughter of Roger Anderton, asked Thomas Langton of Walton-le-Dale to take the cattle away from the Lea, arguing that it might lawfully be done. Langton accordingly on 20 November warned a number of his tenants to be ready to accompany him with their weapons, and asked the help of Thomas Singleton of Broughton. About eleven o'clock at night Langton, Anderton, the Singletons and their aiders, about eighty in all, armed with pikes, guns, long staves, Welsh hooks on staves, swords, daggers, bows, arrows, and bills, assembled on Preston Marsh for the purpose of seizing the cattle, their watchword being 'The crow is white!' They reached the Lea about an hour after midnight, dividing themselves into two companies, of which one passed through the outer court of the manor-house to reach the cattle inclosure. Thomas Hoghton had

had several hours' warning and had made preparations to resist. He and a company of friends and tenants, including William Hulton and his two sons, to the number of thirty, armed themselves with staves, a pike, a gun charged with hail shot, two pistols, a bow and arrows, swords and daggers, and placed themselves near the inclosure to guard the cattle. Their cry was 'Black, black!' The two companies met and 'a great affray began between them within 60 yards of the said mansion house.' The first attack having been repulsed a fresh one was made in which Thomas Hoghton was killed and one man on the other side. After this the assailants appear to have withdrawn.

Complaint was made and an inquiry immediately ordered, which was held at the beginning of January, the Earl of Derby and Sir Richard Shireburne stating that they had taken steps to quell the disturbance and arrest the offenders as soon as they heard of the matter. Thomas Langton, sore wounded, was arrested as he lay in bed at Broughton Tower; Thomasine Singleton and others were sent to Lancaster Castle.

Anne the widow of the Thomas Hoghton thus slain had Lea Hall for her life; she afterwards married Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst.²⁹

A record of the arms displayed at Lea Hall, 1591 to 1636, has been preserved.³⁰

No courts have been held for the manor for many years, but rolls extending from 1622 to 1774 are preserved at Walton-le-Dale.³¹

Several minor families occur taking a surname from the Leas.³² *SIDGREAVES* was at one time held by Baldwin de Lea, above-named,³³ and it also

the Priests-knave of Preston, gave Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1371 all Thomas's lands in English Lea; *ibid.* no. 355. This charter was dated at French Lea. Maud widow of William de Freckleton in 1388 granted all her lands in English Lea to Sir Richard de Hoghton; *ibid.* no. 75. In 1393 John de Whitley and Ellen his wife granted Sir Richard a messuage and land in the vill of Lea which Adam son of William had received from his brother John; *ibid.* no. 464.

Thomas Whiteside of Burscough in 1419 granted to Sir Richard Hoghton all those lands in French Lea which he had by his wife Alice daughter of John the Spenser, and Richard Whiteside, the son, agreed; *ibid.* no. 549, 299.

²⁶ A number of the Hoghton tenants in French Lea and Ashton are named in an agreement of 1334; *Final Conc.* ii, 94.

The manor of Lea is constantly named in the Hoghton inquisitions, &c. Sir Richard Hoghton was in 1422 found to have held the manor of French Lea of the king as of his duchy by knight's service and a rent of 20d., and English Lea by the same tenure, the two being the third part of a knight's fee and worth 5 marks a year; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 145. So in 1580 the manor of Lea and lands, &c., there were held of the queen as of her duchy by the third part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 26. Sir Henry Hoghton and Dame Susanna his wife were vouches in a recovery of the manors of Lea and Ashton in 1742; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 554, no. 12.

²⁷ Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1348 had licence for oratories in his manors of Alston, Lea and Thornton; Canon Raines' note from York records.

General pardons were in 1469 granted to Alexander Hoghton of French Lea, esq., and to Henry Hoghton of French Lea (otherwise of Hoghton), esq.; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 366-7.

A number of tenants of pasture in Lea are named in 1582; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 46, m. 39.

²⁸ *Add. MS.* 32106, fol. 205b.

²⁹ *Ibid.* no. 776.

³⁰ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 216.

³¹ Information of Mr. J. H. Lumby. The customs of the manor were in dispute in 1691-2; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 78, 81.

³² Some of them have occurred in preceding notes. The following particulars may be added:

Henry son of Uctred of English Lea granted Adam son of Gilmichael his kinsman 6½ acres in English Lea. Four of the acres were in Berifurlong, two lay between Alan's Dyke and Russilache, and the half acre was next to Adam the Studherd's acre; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 409. Henry de Lea and John his son were witnesses.

The following witnesses to a charter show that the users of the surname were numerous about 1270: Henry de Lea son of Alan; Robert son of Henry de Lea, Robert son of Roger de Lea, Uctred de Lea, Alan son of Alan de Lea Gallica; *ibid.* no. 416.

In 1292 Alice widow of John son of Adam de Lea claimed dower in Lea against Adam son of Henry de Lea, who called Baldwin son of John de Lea to warrant him; *Assize R.* 408, m. 33. At the same time Maud daughter of Robert de Lea claimed a tenement in French Lea against Thomas Uttingesone; *ibid.* m. 58.

William son of Robert Backman in 1301 made a claim against Henry son of Emma de 'Ingilise' respecting a tenement in English Lea, but did not prosecute it; *Assize R.* 419, m. 7. The claim was renewed or continued in 1324-5, the plaintiff's name being given as William son of Robert son of Robert de Lea; *Assize R.* 426, m. 2. A settlement by Thomas Johnson Amotson and Ellen his wife in 1385 may refer to the same family; *Final Conc.* iii, 25.

James son of Richard Lea and cousin and heir of John Lea in 1532 granted lands, &c., in French Lea to Sir Richard Hoghton; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 73. The said James and John his son were 'of English Lea' in 1564; *ibid.* fol. 189. John Lea made a covenant of lands in English Lea in 1574 for the benefit of his son Alexander and Janet his wife, daughter of John Bayne; *ibid.* no. 786. In 1587 Thomas Hoghton purchased a messuage, &c., in Lea from Alexander (son and heir of John) Lea and Janet his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 49, m. 250.

³³ Thomas son of Uctred de Lea released to Baldwin de Lea his claim to service for a tenement in Sidgreaves; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 42. William son of Henry son of Warine de Lancaster released the service of Robert Spendlow in Sidgreaves, viz. 16d., to Baldwin son of John de Lea; *ibid.* no. 380. Robert Spendlow released to Baldwin de Lea the service of Roge. Spendlow his brother for a tenement in Sidgreaves in the fee of English Lea and also of Robert White; *ibid.* no. 416, 420. Baldwin also obtained a 'land' in the Astewaldis in Sidgreaves, extending east to west from the road to the moor to a syke of Remisgrene; *ibid.* no. 395.

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occurs as a surname.³⁴ GREAVES in French Lea occurs in 1277.³⁵ The Knights Hospitallers³⁶ and Cocksand Abbey³⁷ had land in Lea. Robert son of Robert son of Auger of French Lea gave land there, with his body, to St. Cuthbert of Durham in connexion with Lytham Priory.³⁸

One ploughland in ASHTON was granted by John when Count of Mortain to Arthur de Ashton,

to be held in free thegnage by the service of 10s. yearly, and this was confirmed when he became king in 1199.³⁹ It had formed part of the honour of Peverel forfeited about 1153.⁴⁰ Arthur de Ashton died in 1201, when his son Richard succeeded,⁴¹ but in 1212 it was recorded merely that 'the heir of Arthur de Ashton' held the plough-land by the service named.⁴² The inheritance became divided,⁴³

³⁴ Robert son of Geoffrey de Lea in 1134 acquired an estate in Great Lea from Richard son of Baldwin; *Final Conc.* ii, 92.

³⁵ Adam son of Adam de Sidgreaves gave his son-in-law Gilbert a half-acre on the west side of the out-lease in Sidgreaves, with common of pasture in English Lea; Add. MS. 12106, no. 45. Robert Spenslow (son of Richard) gave an acre in Sidgreaves to Uctred son of Eila de Sidgreaves at a rent of 2d. sterling; *ibid.* no. 471.

³⁶ In 1292 Roger son of Roger Spenslow of Sidgreaves was non-suited in a claim for a tenement in the place made against Robert son of Ralph de Sidgreaves and Ellen his wife; *Assize R.* 428, m. 76.

³⁷ Soon afterwards (1294-5) the last-named Ellen stated that her husband, who had been hanged for felony, had held a messuage and lands in Lea of her patrimony; *Inq. p.m.* 22 Edw. I, no. 86; 23 Edw. I, no. 110.

³⁸ Margery widow of Alexander son of Warine in 1277 claimed dower against Richard son of John del Greaves in respect of two messuages and 2 oaks of land in French Lea; *De Banco R.* 24, m. 27 d., 94 d. The hamlet of Greaves was said to be in the vill of French Lea in 1204; Add. MS. 12106, no. 511.

³⁹ Part or all was in Sidgreaves; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 132. Roger son of Levenot of English Lea in making to his son Uctred a grant of the eighth part of an osang in English Lea, next to Swingiclar, excepted half an acre given to the Hospitallers; *ibid.* iv, L 5-9.

⁴⁰ John son of Adam de Lea granted to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem half a 'land' in Longfield in English Lea and half a land on Old Bruchas next Sir John de Lea's land, beginning at the Spitsfield and extending as far as the moor; *Kuerden fol. MS.* fol. 234.

⁴¹ George Atkinson died in 1639 holding 2 messuage and lands in Lea which had belonged to the Hospitallers. His heir was his sister Anne Hodgson, widow, aged fifty-eight; *Towneley MS.* C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.). 1. James Harrison died in 1610 holding a messuage in English Lea of Richard Shireburne (as of the Hospital of Jerusalem); John his son and heir was aged twenty-eight in 1633; *ibid.* 498.

⁴² In addition to grants already recited the canons had land in Mill Furlong, with esements of the vill of French Lea, from Richard the Clerk of Lea; *Cocksand Chatur.* i, 209.

⁴³ Lytham D. at Durham, 23, 22e, 34e *Ebor.* no. 42-3; 4 acres were in Witestanes Furlong, &c.

⁴⁴ *Chart. R.* (Rec. Com.), 26. The township is named in 1168-9 as contributing to the aid together with Preston; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 12. Arthur de Ashton gave 20 marks for the confirmation of his charter; *ibid.* 116. Theobald Walter in 1200-1 appeared against Arthur de Ashton in a plea of half a plough-land and a mill in Ashton; *Coram Rege R.* 22, m. 4 d.

⁴⁵ *Farrer, op. cit.* 5, 36; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 120. It is possible that the second plough-land in Ashton remained in the king's hands after the grant to Arthur de Ashton, and was transferred to the Earl of Ferrers, who is said to have held them in 1216-22; *ibid.* It was probably divided among the other tenants of Lea and Ashton, and that may account for the increase in the assessment of Lea from one plough-land to two. There was, however, no increase in the rent paid.

In charters already given Sidgreaves is described as being in English Lea, but in a grant to Cocksand by Richard Spenslow it is said to be in Ashton, the bounds being fully described: From Fuleskye where the Plumpton road crossed it to the boundary to Cottam and Sidgreaves, south to the Savock, &c.; with appurtenant easements in Ashton, and the sixteenth part of a fishery in the Ribble; *Cocksand Chatur.* i, 213.

The vill of Ashton paid 10s. to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 289.

⁴⁶ *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 115. Richard paid 100s. as relief; *Farrer, op. cit.* 130.

⁴⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 50. The 'heir' is again unnamed in 1226, when the tenure was called drengage; *ibid.* 140. The same uncertainty as to the succession is shown in the Pipe Rolls of 1205-6, when the heir of Arthur de Ashton paid 10s. scutage; *Farrer, op. cit.* 205. Again in 1210-11, the heir owed 100s. for relief; *ibid.* 242.

⁴⁸ Robert son of Arthur de Ashton gave half an acre in Geoffrey's assart on the east side of the vill of Ashton to the canons of Cocksand; *Chatur.* i, 214. The record of the payment of relief cited above (*Rot. de Oblatis*, 115) states that Richard and William sons of Arthur paid it, but William's name is cancelled. About 1230 Adam son of Waltheof the White of Ashton granted his brother Henry lands in Ashton held of William son of Richard de Ashton, and in Lea held of Sir Henry de Lancaster; Add. MS. 12106, no. 505. William Breton was then Sheriff of Kent; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxi, App. 297. William and Robert de Ashton were living in 1242; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 151.

The division of the inheritance was probably due to Arthur de Ashton himself, for he gave his son Robert 'the whole moiety of all his tenement in Ashton with all its appurtenances and with his messuage and garden and the whole moiety of all his demesnes,' the rent being a spur; Add. MS. 12106, no. 381. The seal showed a bird with outspread wings and had the legend—*SIGILL. ARTHUR DE ESTON*. To his son Richard he gave all the land on the north side of Savock, from Gamel's bridge to the boundary of English Lea, and so round to the road (via) from Plumpton and the street (strata) which came down to the bridge named; *ibid.* no. 375. Another charter

by Arthur to the same Richard was given into the safe keeping of Adam son of Sir William Banastre in 1330; *Dods. MSS.* lxx, fol. 154b.

The descent of the various portions cannot be traced clearly. Adam son of Warine de Lancaster and his wife Alice released to Robert son of Arthur all that Arthur had given to his son, except a grant made by Robert to the said Adam; Add. MS. 12106, no. 378. About the same time Eva de Ashton, widow, released to Robert de Ashton some land; *ibid.* no. 431. Susan widow of one Robert de Ashton was plaintiff in 1277; *De Banco R.* 21, m. 27 d.

Mabot, the widowed daughter of Robert de Ashton (then dead), gave her brother Robert all the land in Ashton given in free marriage when she espoused William son of Walter de Penwortham; Add. MS. 12106, no. 455. A similar grant in 1282 seems to carry the descent a step further; by it Maud daughter of Robert de Ashton released to her brother William de Ashton a toft and croft formerly belonging to her uncle Ralph de Ashton; *ibid.* no. 511. The same Maud, as widow of Robert de Newton, released to William son of Robert de Ashton all right to land which her father Robert had given on her marriage; *ibid.* no. 489. In or about 1298 William son of Robert de Ashton gave to William de Lea, his lord, an acre in Ashton and all his part of the water of the Ribble; *ibid.* no. 894. In 1301 Henry son of William de Lea gave William son of Robert de Ashton all his lands, &c., in Ashton, reserving homages and services; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 27. Ten years later William son of Robert de Ashton gave Sir Henry de Lea his manor and all his lands in the vill of Ashton; Add. MS. 12106, no. 888. From the names of the attesting witnesses this was evidently a grant of special importance.

Alice daughter of William son of Arthur, a widow, gave to Cocksand Abbey a moiety of her wood in Ashton and the carr of Tulketh; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 34b. The wardship of the heir of William de Ashton—no doubt a latter William—was in 1291 given by Edmund (Earl of Lancaster) to Thomas le Sureys; Add. MS. 12106, no. 494.

Roger de Ashton seems to have inherited the manor of Ashton, for it descended to Richard son of Roger, who in or about 1298 gave it to Henry son of William de Lea in exchange for land in English Lea and a sum of money. The remainders were to William and Thomas, brothers of Henry; Add. MS. 12106, no. 890. In 1301 the said Henry granted his manor of Ashton to William his father, and William deputed his brother Henry de Lea to receive it accordingly; *ibid.* no. 897, 581. Another agreement describes the estate transferred by Richard de Ashton to Henry de Lea as two parts and the third of a third part, with the reversion of a third of two parts held in dower by Adam de 'Hoyton'

and one moiety or share was obtained by Lea and the other by Haydock.⁴⁴ The Lea portion descended like that manor to the Hoghtons,⁴⁵ and ceased to have any distinct history. Of the Haydock portion a part was given to a younger son, ancestor of the Haydocks of Cottam, and the remainder came to Alice and Aline, daughters and co-heirs of John de Haydock, and thus was divided between the

families of Travers of Nateby and Lawrence of Ribbleson.⁴⁶ The Travers manor was in 1625 sold to Hugh Rigby.⁴⁷ The history of the Lawrence share is unknown.⁴⁸ The Waltons of Preston also seem to have had part of the manor.⁴⁹ *TULKETH* in Ashton, where the monks of Savigny resided before they settled in Furness,⁵⁰ became a seat of the Travers family till the 17th century.⁵¹ Afterwards it passed

(Hoghton) and Avice his wife; Dods. MS. cxlii, fol. 308. It appears that Avice was the widow of Roger de Ashton; De Banco R. 316, m. 466.

⁴⁴ The Hoghton charters have been given in the preceding note. The proportions held by the different lords seem to have varied. In 1324 Richard de Hoghton held a moiety of Ashton by the service of 5s., while Lawrence Travers and William Lawrence (in right of their wives) held the other moiety by 5s. also; Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 396.

In 1346, however, some readjustment had taken place, and while Sir Adam de Hoghton held a moiety of the manor (by the twelfth part of a knight's fee) he paid only 3s. 9d.; Edmund de Haydock, Thomas Travers and William Lawrence held a plough-land in socage by rents of 2s. 6d., 3s. 4d. and 5d. respectively; *Surv. of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 46-8. Thus the 10s. rent was contributed by four partners, three of whom held the 'plough-land' in socage while the other held a 'moiety of the manor' by knight's service. At the same time Lea was stated to be two plough-lands instead of one. Cottam seems to have been regarded as held of the lords of Ashton, so that Haydock contributed 1s. 3d. for that held of Lawrence and Travers. In 1354 William Lawrence held a fourth part of the manor; *Final Conc.* ii, 141.

In 1356 Sir Adam de Hoghton claimed his part of the manor, alleging that John son of Thomas Travers of Tulketh, Alice widow of William Lawrence and Thomas son of Geoffrey de Hacksall had occupied parts of it; *Assize R.* 441, m. 4 d.

The extent made in 1445-6 shows a distribution of the lordship like that of 1346; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bdlc. 2, no. 20. Roger Travers of Nateby held the fourth part of the manor in 1403; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, G 26.

In 1301 various agreements were made by the partners in the vill. Robert de Haydock released to William de Lea, Henry his son and Richard de Ashton all right to their homage and services; *Add. MS.* 32106, m. 474. William de Lea conceded a moiety of the manor to Robert de Haydock, viz. that moiety which Richard son of Roger de Ashton had given to Henry son of William de Lea; *ibid.* no. 509. A partition of the manor-house seems to have accompanied these agreements; the chamber to the east was given to Richard de Ashton, the whole of the hall to Robert de Haydock and the chamber to the west to William de Lea; *ibid.* no. 507. Robert de Haydock was probably acting as trustee for his nieces.

In 1324 an agreement was made between Sir Richard de Hoghton, William Lawrence and Alice his wife on one side and Lawrence Travers and Aline his wife on the other; *ibid.* no. 759. Another agreement was made in 1330 between Sir Richard de Hoghton on the one side and Lawrence Travers and William Law-

rence on the other as to the partition of certain meadows previously held by Avice de Howick; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 30.

⁴⁵ The Hoghton family continued to acquire fresh portions of Ashton. In 1329 William son of Richard del Greaves released all title in his father's lands to Sir Richard de Hoghton; *Add. MS.* 32106, m. 450. Robert the Graveson of Ashton in 1348 transferred his lands (formerly Ralph the Tailor's) to Sir Adam de Hoghton; *ibid.* no. 479. Four years later Cecily widow of Thomas de Hambleton and Thomas son of Henry son of John de Sidgreaves sold to Sir Adam lands which had belonged to Cecily's father; *ibid.* no. 480-1. She was daughter of Henry del Greaves, and her land lay in Dawfield in the hamlet of Greaves in the vill of Ashton; *ibid.* no. 484, 61.

John son of Gilbert son of Adam de Ashton in 1370 released to Sir Adam de Hoghton all claim on the inheritance of Roger de Ashton; *ibid.* no. 477.

Sir Richard Hoghton in 1422 held a moiety of the manor of Ashton by the twelfth part of a knight's fee and 3s. 9d. rent; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 145. In 1530 Thomas Hoghton's tenement in Ashton next Preston and Greaves was said to be held of the queen as of her Duchy of Lancaster by the third part of a fourth part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 26.

The remainder of the manor of Ashton seems to have been acquired by 1595, when 'the manor' is named among the Hoghton estates; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 57, m. 178. Sir Richard Hoghton died in 1630 holding the manors of Lea and Ashton of the king by the third part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 13. The manors of Lea and Ashton appear together in later Hoghton settlements, e.g. *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 554, m. 12.

⁴⁶ The origin of the Haydock interest is not known. In 1285 Joan widow of John son of Henry de Haydock claimed dower in various lands against Henry de Haydock in Stainall and against Henry son of Henry de Haydock in Cottam, Ingol and Ashton; *De Banco R.* 59, m. 3; 64, m. 122. In 1292 inquiry was made as to whether Robert and Henry sons of Henry de Haydock had disseised Paulin de Preston of land, aldergrove and marsh in Ashton, but plaintiff was non-suited; *Assize R.* 408, m. 49 d.

It thus appears that Henry de Haydock the father had part of Ashton, and that he had three sons, John, Robert and Henry, of whom John died before him. Henry was dead in 1290, when his widow Alice claimed dower in Ribbleson, Stainall, Haydock (against Hugh son of Richard de Haydock) and Ravensmeols; *De Banco R.* 86, m. 174.

In 1338 Adam son of Richard de Hoghton claimed a third part of the manor of Ashton as heir of Henry son of William de Lea. The holders were William Lawrence, Alice his wife, Lawrence Travers and Aline his wife, Alice

and Aline being daughters of John brother of Robert de Haydock, whose right, it was alleged, was derived from a grant by William de Lea; *De Banco R.* 316, m. 466; 333, m. 374 d.

Two years later Alan de Marhalgh, in right of his wife Isabel, claimed a fourth part of the manor of Ashton against Lawrence and Travers; *ibid.* 321, m. 199 d. The suit was continued in 1345, Isabel being described as daughter of Adam son of Roger de Ashton; *ibid.* 342, m. 250; 345, m. 21; 350, m. 20. An agreement of 1339 represents Sir Richard and Sir Adam de Hoghton as recovering three parts of the manor from Alan de Marhalgh and Isabel his wife, while claims were put in by Lawrence, Travers and Haydock; *Final Conc.* ii, 112.

⁴⁷ William Travers' messuages, &c., in Ashton were in 1524 held of the king as of his Duchy of Lancaster in socage by a rent of 3s. 8d. yearly; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 62. In 1559 the service was said to be 8d. only; *ibid.* xi, no. 68.

In 1625 the manor of Ashton, with lands in Ashton, Ingol, Clayton and Leyland, and a free fishery in the Ribbles, were sold to Hugh Rigby by William Travers, Richard Walton and William Werden; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 107, no. 32.

⁴⁸ The fourth part of the manor of Ashton was held by William Lawrence in 1354; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxvii, App. 331. As shown above, it appears again in 1445-6; but Robert Lawrence of Ribbleson, who died in 1524, had no lands in Ashton.

⁴⁹ Mabel daughter of Adam de Ashton gave her sister Avice a messuage, &c., in Ashton in 1351. In 1404 a third part of the manor was claimed by John de Walton and Agnes his wife (for her life) against Henry de Preston, Maud his wife, Robert Paslew and Alice his wife. Later the Waltons are found holding in Ashton; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 224-7. Richard Walton held lands in Ashton of Queen Elizabeth; the tenure of his successors is not recorded; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, no. 26, &c.

Henry Walton was vouchee of the manor of Ashton in 1721; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 515, m. 7.

⁵⁰ Stephen Count of Boulogne, afterwards king, in 1123 gave Tulketh to the Abbot of Savigny to found an abbey of his order there; *Simoon of Dur. Opera* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 267. The monks resigned it in 1127 on going to Furness.

⁵¹ It became the manor-house of the Travers family for their part of the manor of Ashton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 68; xii, no. 22.

Thomas Preston in 1577 demised the capital messuage called Tulketh in Ashton, lately in the tenure of Richard Travers, deceased; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 239.

It is stated that Tulketh was subsequently held by Werden, Rawstorne, Hesketh (1687 to 1836), Bray, Johnson, and Thompson (1876); *Fishwick, Preston*,

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through many hands, and the hall is now part of a boys' industrial school, managed by the Brothers of Charity.⁵² Cocksand Abbey had land in Tulketh.⁵³ The Hospitaliers had some in Ashton.⁵⁴

Of INGOL there is little to be said.⁵⁵ Land was given to the endowment of St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital by Walter son of Gamel de Ingol about 1200.⁵⁶ Richard de Lea gave to Edmund Earl of Lancaster lands in Ingol in Christ's Croft, Whitefield, &c.,⁵⁷ and William son of William de Ingol gave the earl land in Oldfield.⁵⁸ In 1567 it was alleged that the queen was seized of the manor, to which appertained a pasture or moss ground in which all her inhabitants, tenants and farmers in Ingol, had common of pasture and turbary.⁵⁹ Fulshaw Moor was in Ashton and Ingol.⁶⁰

266. It appears that in 1750 there was a lease or mortgage of Tulketh Hall by Stanley Wenden of Tulketh Hall and Ashton Wenden of Accrington, clerk, his son and heir; *Peechoe MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), iv, 170, from R. 27 of Geo. II at Preston.

⁵² Roger son of William son of Master William de Preston in 1234-5 claimed 7 acres in Tulketh against John son of Elio de Entwale; *De Banco R.* 256, m. 4d.

⁵³ Adam de Lea gave the canons 8 acres in 'the vill of Tulketh', adjoining the Preston boundary, with all liberties, &c., of the vill appurtenant; *Cocksand Charters*, i, 215.

Alice daughter of William son of Arthur de Ashton in her widowhood gave land in Tulketh with a moiety of her wood in Ashton; *ibid.* From the same recited it appears that Tulketh possessed the Ribble; other points named are the six Ashleys, the Fosholegreave and Cuckerskille.

⁵⁴ Robert son of Bernard's gifts to the hospital included an oxgang in Ashton; *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 82.

⁵⁵ The extent of 1346 merely says that fifteen tenants had lands there, paying 21d.; Adam de Preston held 30 acres for life at a rent of 40s.; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 148r.

⁵⁶ In 1246 Avice de Ingol and her husband Baldwin de Preston held certain lands during the minority of John son of William de Yealand, and Gilbert de Ingol was sued by John de la Lea; *Assize R.* 404, m. 4d, 5, 10.

⁵⁷ Alfred de Ingol gave Adam de Houghton his part of Sperlet within the bounds of Ingol; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 387. Henry M. purchased a message from Thomas Houghton and Anne his wife in 1588; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet. of F. bde.* 50, m. 64. Robert France of Fulwood in 1612 held land in Ingol as of the manor of Lea of Sir Gilbert Houghton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxix, no. 51.

⁵⁸ Leyland of Morleys held land in Ingol as part of the Broughton estate; *ibid.* xi, 10.

⁵⁹ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 334. The land seems to have been within Ingol, but one plat touched the old Kirkgate (of Preston). The seal of the charter bore the legend 'SIGILL. WALTERI DE INGOL'.

⁶⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Ant. D. (P.R.O.)*, L 2911; *Great Coucher*, i, fol. 61, 65b, 71c.

⁶¹ *ibid.* i, fol. 188, m. 5. Leases of land in Fulwood and Tulketh of Lancaster are recorded in 1370 and later; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxvii, App. 342; xl, App. 525, 528.

⁵⁹ *Duchy of Lanc. Pleas.* Eliz. lxvii, H 11.

A claim by Edward Tyldesley to land called Wilcock Acre was investigated in 1579. Charters by Maud widow of Thomas de Hutton, Geoffrey de Cottam to John his son, and John Cottam (1464) to William Leyland were produced; *Duchy of Lanc. Special Com.* 279.

⁶⁰ *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 205, m. 4. There is a reference to it in the time of Elizabeth (*Lancs. and Chet. Rec.* [Rec. Soc.], ii, 254, 272), and in 1624-5 land in Ingol, Fulshaw Moor and Cottam Moss was granted out by the Crown; *Pat. 22 Jan. 1, pt. xvii.*

⁶¹ Two oxgangs of land in Ashton, viz. the land by Fuleskye, and a fourth part of the service of Ingol; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 383. A rent of 6d. was to be paid.

⁶² Two oxgangs of land in Ashton, viz. Cottam and the land by Fuleskye, and a fourth part of the service of Ingol, as before, for which a pair of gloves was to be rendered; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, C 25.

⁶³ *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 50b. The rent was to be half a pound of cummin.

⁶⁴ William de Vernon, 'then sheriff,' attested it; *P.R.O. List*, 72.

The same Roger son of Richard de Singleton enfeoffed Herbert the White, who had married Avice daughter of Henry de Lea, of the fourth part of an oxgang of land in Cottam (being the eighth part of the vill of Cottam which Roger held in demesne), and an eighth part of an oxgang in the same place, at a rent of 3s.; *Kuerden, loc. cit.* A mill on the Savock and a fishery in the Ribble are named.

Alice widow of Alan de Singleton in 1246 sued Robert the Tailor for dower in half an oxgang of land in Cottam, while Robert claimed turbary against John de 100 and others; *Assize R.* 404, m. 14 d, 14.

⁶⁵ The estate may have been acquired by purchase. Michael son of Herbert (perhaps the Herbert named above) released his lands in Cottam to Henry de Haydock; Geoffrey son of Richard de Cottam, Robert son of Robert the Corviser and Alice daughter of John de Dewbury granted lands to the same Henry; while Adam son of Alan the Miller granted land to Henry son of Henry de Haydock. See *Kuerden, loc. cit.*

⁶⁶ *ibid.*; the date may be about 1270. For the land in Cottam the younger Henry was to render 2s. 6d., for that in Ingol 1s. 6d. and 1d. for the light of St. Cuthbert of Clifton (*sic*), for that in Ashton 7d.

COTTAM, assessed as 2 oxgangs of land, may be identified with a grant of the land by Fuleskye⁶¹ made by Arthur de Ashton to Richard son of Uctred; for this Richard afterwards gave it to Roger his son under the name Cottam,⁶² while Roger son of Richard son of Uctred de Singleton granted an oxgang of land in Cottam to Richard son of Robert son of Uctred.⁶³ This last grant seems to have been made in 1204.⁶⁴ Towards the end of the same century Henry de Haydock was in possession,⁶⁵ and gave it to a younger son Henry,⁶⁶ whose descendants continued to hold it till the early part of the 18th century. The early history of the family is obscure.⁶⁷ Cottam in the earlier surveys is stated to be held of the Earl of Lancaster by the service of 2s. 6d. yearly, but at the death of Eleanor Haydock in 1525 the estate in

In 1284 Henry son of Henry de Haydock recovered against his father a message and 1 oxgang of land in Cottam, 14 acres in Ashton and a message and 30 acres in Ingol; *Assize R.* 1265, m. 4 d. In 1292 Alice and Aline daughters of John (elder) son of Henry de Haydock claimed messages and land in Cottam against Henry son of Henry de Haydock and others. The plaintiffs were under age. The jury found that Henry the father enfeoffed Henry the son of the tenement in dispute and put him in full seisin. Afterwards his father disseised him, but he recovered the tenements by assize of novel disseisin (viz. the suit above referred to) and demised them to his father for a term of five years; the father, five years before his death, rendered them to Henry his son. There was therefore a verdict for Henry; *Assize R.* 408, m. 20 d.

Henry son of Henry de Haydock in 1295 granted land in Ashton to Richard son of Roger de Ashton; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, A 6.

An inquiry into the character of Richard de Cottam, clerk, who had been arrested for the death of William le Paumere, was made in 1293. He proved his innocence and was reported to be 'of honest and good conversation'; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 280.

⁶⁷ In 1308-9 William son of Gilbert de Ashton claimed a tenement in Cottam against Ellen widow of Henry de Haydock; *Assize R.* 423, m. 2 d. Edmund de Haydock succeeded, but his parentage does not appear; he occurs as attesting deeds, &c., from 1317 to 1352. He secured recognition as a partner in the manor of Ashton, as appears by the extent of 1346 (note 44 above). Robert son of Robert de Cottam granted a toft to Robert his son, who married Edith daughter of Gilbert de Ashton; and in 1317-18 Edusa widow of Robert son of Robert the Corviser released to Edmund de Haydock all right in certain land; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, C 25. In 1348 Edmund obtained a licence for his oratory in the manor of Cottam from the Archdeacon of Richmond; *ibid.*

Richard de Haydock attested a charter in 1359; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 463.

Sir Richard de Houghton in 1388 acquired land in English Lea from John de Haydock of Cottam and Margaret his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 32. John de Haydock was a Burgess at the guilds of 1307 and 1415; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 5, 8. Edmund son of John de Haydock also appeared in 1397; *ibid.* 3. John was living in 1419; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 549.

Ingol, Ashton and Cottam was said to be held by a rent of 2s.⁶⁸ A pedigree was recorded in 1613,⁶⁹ and William Haydock died on 4 August 1624 seised of the manor of Cottam, a water-mill, three messuages, lands, &c., in Cottam, Ingol, Ashton, French Lea and Freckleton, held of the king as of his duchy, and in Woodplumpton, held of Sir Robert Banastre.⁷⁰

The interest of the family is mainly religious. William Haydock, said to be a brother of the Gilbert of 1529-42, was a monk of Whalley, and executed there on 12 March 1536-7 for complicity in the Pilgrimage of Grace.⁷¹ Ewan Haydock, left a widower in 1557, was strengthened in his constancy to Roman Catholicism by the company of William (afterwards Cardinal) Allen, a relative by marriage, and in 1573 went over to Douay with one or two of his sons,



HAYDOCK. *Argent three sparrow-hawks close gules.*

and in 1575 was ordained priest and sent on the English mission, dying at Mowbreck in 1581.⁷² His son George, educated at Douay and the English College, Rome, was ordained priest, and in 1582 returned to England. He was almost immediately betrayed to the government, and after two years' imprisonment was executed as a traitor at Tyburn, 12 February 1583-4.⁷³ Richard Haydock, an elder brother of George, was ordained priest at Douay in 1577. In 1582 it was reported that he was with his brother at Cottam Hall or else at Mowbreck. After ten years of missionary labour, during which he is said to have been imprisoned, he returned to Rome, and had the titular dignity of Dean of Dublin. He died at Rome in 1605.⁷⁴ William Haydock, the eldest brother, was punished for his recusancy in various ways.⁷⁵ The family appear to have escaped molestation during the Commonwealth period,⁷⁶ but William Haydock of Cottam is traditionally said to have taken part in the Jacobite rising of 1715; he died soon afterwards.⁷⁷ The manor of Cottam, however, passed to a relative, and eventually became the property of the Crosses of Red Scar in Grimsargh.⁷⁸

In 1422 Martin V granted a dispensation for the marriage of Gilbert Haydock with Isabel daughter of William Hoghton, they being related in the fourth degree; Towneley MS. HH, no. 938. Gilbert was living in 1459, when he and his sons, Richard, William and Henry, were in the guild; *Preston Guild R.* 12. Gilbert's widow (here called Elizabeth) took the mantle and ring on 10 Feb. 1466-7; HH, no. 977. His son Richard was dead in 1476, when Isabel Haydock, widow, was distrained to answer to William Haydock for waste, &c., in lands in Cottam and Ingol assigned to her for life by Richard Haydock, father of William; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 15 Edw. IV.

William Haydock died in 1494, leaving a son and heir Gilbert, about fifteen years of age; his tenement in Cottam and Ingol was stated to be held of the king as duke by the seventh part of a knight's fee; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 8. The heir's wardship was granted to Cuthbert Clifton; Kuerden MSS, iv, C 21.

In the latter part of the 15th century the family of Haydock of Heysandforth in Burnley branched off from that seated at Cottam.

⁶⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v. no. 56. Eleanor was widow of Richard, and the heir was Gilbert son of William son of the said Richard.

In 1529 William Clifton of Westby granted Gilbert Haydock of Cottam and his son Richard two-thirds of the tithes corn of Warton in Kirkham; Huntroyde D., C. 1. In 1542 Gilbert Haydock and his sons Henry, Cuthbert, Richard and Edmund were in the Preston guild; also Ewan and Richard sons of William Haydock, which William was (according to the pedigree of 1613) the son of Gilbert; *Preston Guild R.* 18. In 1562 Ewan Haydock and his sons William, Richard, Ewan and George entered, as also John son of Ewan's uncle Henry; *ibid.* 26-7.

⁶⁹ *Feu.* (Chet. Soc.), 108. The descent is thus given: Gilbert —a. Richard —a. William —a. Gilbert —a. William —a. Ewan —a. William (living 1613) —a. Ewan (aged thirty); there were two other sons and five daughters.

⁷⁰ Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.),

529. The heirs were William's four daughters—Elizabeth Cartmel, Bridget Hotherhall, Mary Hayhurst and Katherine Wall—all of full age, and his grandson Robert Adamson son of another daughter Ellen. The inquisition recites a settlement made shortly before William's death, by which Robert Haydock of Whittingham, elder son of Cuthbert Haydock, was made heir, but a portion was assigned to the Adamsons.

There were several Cuthberts, as appears by the *Preston Guild R.* The father of the new owner of Cottam seems to have been a son of Henry, one of the younger sons of Gilbert Haydock (1529-42); information of Mr. J. Gillow.

⁷¹ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 230-1. 'His body, for some unknown reason, was allowed to continue suspended on the gibbet entire, and ultimately was secured and secretly removed by his nephew and namesake to Cottam Hall. In Lancashire he was generally looked upon as a martyr, and his remains were treated with the greatest veneration by the Haydock family.'

⁷² *Ibid.* iii, 202-4. The government had tried to arrest him, but he had managed to keep free. There is a reference to him as a fugitive beyond the seas without licence in *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 342.

⁷³ Gillow, *op. cit.* iii, 205-11. He was executed for being ordained priest beyond the seas and for conspiring to effect the queen's death. There was no evidence of the latter part of the charge, of which Haydock asserted his innocence. The judge who condemned him was Sir William Fleetwood, the Recorder of London.

See also Challoner, *Missionary Priests*, no. 23; Foley, *Rec. S. J.*, vi, 136. The cause of his beatification was allowed to be introduced at Rome in 1886; Pollen, *Acts of Martyrs*, 379.

⁷⁴ Gillow, *op. cit.* iii, 221-5. See Foley, *op. cit.* vi, 130, 518 (will), 739; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), ii, 132; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁷⁵ Gillow, *op. cit.* iii, 223. A sister Aloysia suffered imprisonment for religion. In 1600 a licence was granted to William Haydock, 'a popish recusant,' allowing him to go to London; Huntroyde D., C. 2. In

1604 Sir Richard Hoghton referred to a dispute with his uncle William Haydock of Cottam (son of Ewan); *ibid.* C. 3. A grant of the sequestered lands of William Haydock of Cottam, recusant, was made by the Crown in 1607; Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. 1.

⁷⁶ In 1648 Robert Haydock and Cuthbert his second son and heir-apparent made a settlement of Cottam Hall and lands in Cottam, Ingol, Ashton, French Lea, &c.; and at the same time William Haydock of Eaves, in Woodplumpton, granted that messuage to Cuthbert Haydock of Cottam; Huntroyde D., C. 5, 4. Robert Haydock had a brother Richard of Fulwood; *ibid.* C. 6. Cuthbert Haydock seems to have succeeded by 1660 and William Haydock by 1676; *ibid.* C. 9, 11, 12. In 1673, however, William Haydock secured the third part of the manor of Cottam, water-mill, malting-mill, &c., from Christopher Harris and Margery his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 190, m. 99. In 1698 William Haydock of Cottam, the elder, and William his son and heir mortgaged the estate to Nicholas Starkie; Huntroyde D., C. 15.

⁷⁷ Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 45-6.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*; it is stated that the last William Haydock, whose brothers were priests, had settled the manor on his sister Dorothy, who married George son of John Shuttleworth of Hodsock Park, Notts. George Haydock, cousin of William, in 1730 conveyed his interest in the manor to George Farington of Worden, in trust for Henry son of Valentine Farington of Preston. The Faringtons sold the manor, or their part of it, about the end of the 18th century. There is a reference to William Haydock in *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 171.

By his will of 1713 William Haydock of Cottam gave the manor to trustees for the use of his three sisters—Mary wife of Thomas Finch, Dorothy wife of George Shuttleworth and Elizabeth wife of Hugh Barton. In a fine regarding the manor of Cottam in 1717 the following were concerned: John Shuttleworth, Robert Hudson, Mary his wife, George Shuttleworth, William Haydock, William Rawstone and Valentine Farington; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 504, m. 8. The deed by

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A branch of the Haydocks⁷⁹ settled on a small estate known as The Tagg in Cottam, the old dower house of the family, and there were born Thomas Haydock, a publisher,⁸⁰ and George Leo Haydock, a priest noteworthy for his edition of the Bible; he died in 1849.⁸¹ This family is now represented by Mr. Joseph Gillow, whose works have been quoted frequently in these pages.

A family surnamed Cottam is found in this and neighbouring townships.⁸²

Cockersand Abbey⁸³ and the Knights Hospitallers⁸⁴ had land in this part of the township.

The inquiries show that in general the land was held by the Hoghton family.⁸⁵ Under the Common-

wealth some holdings were sequestered for religious 'delinquency,'⁸⁶ and some 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁸⁷ Disputes as to the fishery in 1691-2 are of interest as showing the customs of the fishermen.⁸⁸

A pedigree case of much interest concerned the estates of Richard Harrison of Warrington, who died in 1863, a descendant of John Harrison of Lea, who died in 1667.⁸⁹

In connexion with the Church of England St. Andrew's, Ashton, was built in 1836, and a parish was formed for it in the following year. A chapel of ease, St. Michael and All Angels', was built in 1884. The patronage is vested in trustees.

George Haydock in 1730 recites that William Haydock had agreed to sell the manor of Cottam, and that in 1716 Valentine Farrington agreed to purchase; Picquet MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 258, from R. 7 of Geo. II at Preston. Later still (1766-7) in a fine regarding the manor the defendants were William Gardner, Elizabeth his wife, Nicholas Starkie and Sarah his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. 1616, m. 34. Elizabeth and Sarah were the daughters and heirs of Valentine Farrington. From deeds at Hultonville it appears that Le Gentle Starkie sold his moiety between 1769 and 1791; information of Mr. H. Ince Anderton.

⁷⁹ For pedigrees see *Chron. of St. Michael's, Lonsdale*, ii (end); Fishwick, *Preston*, 272-3.

⁸⁰ Gillow, *Bibl. Diet.* iii, 226-30. He was born in 1722 and died in Preston in 1849.

⁸¹ Ibid. iii, 211-21; *Diet. Nat. Biog.* Another brother, James Haydock, priest, served the mission at Lea, and died of a fever caught while attending the sick in 1809; Gillow, op. cit. 221. The same editor's *Haydock Papers* is mainly occupied with this family.

⁸² Geoffrey de Cottam was bound to Henry de Haydock to pay half a pound of cummin and 15d. to the chief lords in Henry's place; Kuerden MSS. iv, C 26. John son of Geoffrey de Cottam, Advice his wife and John son of Richard de Cottam were in 1321-2 engaged in disputes with the lords of Ashton; Assize R. 425, m. 2. A little later the same John son of Geoffrey claimed land in Ashton against William de Ingolthead, Christiansa his wife and Thomas his son; ibid. R. 426, m. 8d. See also De Banco R. 323, m. 32. One John de Cottam had had a dispute as to his inheritance with Richard de Cottam in 1306; Assize R. 420, m. 8. Margery widow of Henry de Cottam was plaintiff in 1348; De Banco R. 355, m. 202.

In 1426 John Cottam claimed the manor against Gilbert Haydock, alleging that Geoffrey de Cottam had given it to his son Richard and his heirs by Margaret his wife, the pedigree being: Geoffrey → Richard → John → Robert → Edmund → John (plaintiff); Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 9, m. 106. John son of Richard de Cottam was claiming a messuage, &c., in Ashton in 1344; De Banco R. 340, m. 430; 347, m. 15d.

⁸³ Roger son of Richard son of Uctred de Singleton was the benefactor, granting a half acre in Briary Furlong in his demesne and other parcels, Sandibutts being named; *Cockersand Chart.* i, 225.

⁸⁴ Roger de Singleton was the grantor; *Linca. Chart. (Bodl. Lib.)*, A1, no. 6^a.

⁸⁵ This was the case in Lea for lands held by John Singleton (Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 32; viii, no. 9); George Bruene (ibid. xi, no. 4; xiv, no. 42; xviii, no. 23); James Holme, who also held in Chipping (Towneley MS. C 8, 11 [Chet. Lib.], 507); William Helme (*Lanc. Inq. p.m.* [Rec. Soc.], i, 213); and in Ashton by James Stopford of Ulmes Walton (ibid. i, 169; ii, 72).

George Buller of Singleton held a tenement in Lea of Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 5s. 8d. and by suit at the baron's court of the manor of Lea; he died in 1595, leaving a son William, about seven years old; ibid. iii, 317.

Henry Catterall in 1610, in right of his late wife Elizabeth Lubley, held a messuage and lands in Lea and Cottam of Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 9d. Thomas, his son and heir, was aged thirty-four; ibid. i, 212.

William Critchlow died in 1637 holding a messuage and land in Lea of Sir Gilbert Hoghton, and other lands, &c., in Whittingham and Preston. He left a widow named Grace and a son and heir William, about ten years of age; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 [Chet. Lib.], 252.

Henry Gregson died in 1631 holding land in English Lea and Whittingham of Sir Gilbert Hoghton, and leaving a son Robert, who came of age in Dec. 1633; ibid. 465.

James Wharles died in 1626 also holding land in English Lea of Sir Gilbert. His son Alexander was thirty years old; ibid. 1295.

Evam Browne held land in French Lea of Henry VIII; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24. John Fleetwood of Penwortham held land in Ashton of Queen Elizabeth; ibid. xiii, no. 26; xv, no. 34 (St. Mary Magdalene's lands).

In other cases—Clifton, Hesketh, &c.—the tenure is not stated.

The following suits may be mentioned: Alice widow of William Pickard claimed land in English Lea in 1309-10 against John son of William de Charnock; De Banco R. 179, m. 164 d. In 1331 Alice widow of William de Charnock gave an acre in Eastley Field and the Foles to Henry son of William Charnock of Lea; Harl. MS. 2042, fol. 171. Thomas son of Robert the Mercer of Sidgreaves v. Robert son of Robert Franceys, as to tenements in French Lea and Ashton; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. ii. Adam de Catterall of Longton v. John de Cottam, &c., in Ashton; ibid. 3, m. viid. John del Milne of Cottam v. Thomas son of Walter del Hall of Ashton; ibid. 5, m. 26. Nicholas son of Adam de Singleton and Cecily his wife (daughter of Edmund de Horwich) in

1371 claimed dower in burgages, lands and horse mill in Ashton and Preston against William de Singleton; De Banco R. 443, m. 91. Roger Elston v. William Denby alias Cardmaker and Margaret his wife, daughter of William Soperson, in French Lea and Ashton; *Final Conc.* iii, 113.

Edward Blackburne in 1450-1 had lands in English Lea, French Lea and Preston, which seven years later he gave to the mayor and burgesses of Preston; Kuerden MSS. iv, P 120.

⁸⁶ The following were recusants: Margery Melling of Lea, widow; Elizabeth Wharles, widow, of Ashton; *Cal. Comm. for Comp.* v, 3185-7. Gabriel Short of Lea, suspected, was summoned before the committee and refusing to abjure his religion had two-thirds of his tenement sequestered; ibid. i, 656.

John Bisham of Ashton had two-thirds of his estate sequestered for recusancy; after his death his daughter Elizabeth Bisham in 1654 prayed to be allowed to contract for it; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 183. Richard Gregson and John Harrison, recusants, made similar petitions in respect of the two-thirds of their estates in Ashton; ibid. iii, 128, 164. William Hollinhead of Ingol and John Hodgkinson of Cottam did likewise; ibid. iii, 251, 231.

⁸⁷ At Lea: Lawrence and William Johnson, Thomas Hankinson (Mason House), Thomas Hankinson the younger (Lea Town), William and Thomas Helme, and William Fidler; Estcourt and Payne, *Eng. Cath. Nonjurors*, 93, 106, 139. At Ashton: William Bolton, Elizabeth widow of Oswald Eaves, Margaret Porter, John and William Browne, Joseph Miller; ibid. 92, 101, 102, 138. At Cottam: Roger Higginson, James Holme and John Simpson; ibid. 93, 138-9.

⁸⁸ An abstract of the pleadings is given in Fishwick, *Preston*, 87. 'It appears that from time immemorial "takes and piles" were placed in the bed of the river for the fishermen to hang their nets upon, and it was customary before the commencement of the fishing season for the fishermen of Penwortham and [those of] Ashton and Lea to draw lots for priority, and having settled this the river was fished "right across" from bank to bank by the men from the two manors alternately from sunrise to sunset. The season began about Candlemas and closed about Michaelmas.'

⁸⁹ J. P. Earwaker, *Lancs. Pedigree Case*, 1887. The landed estates lay in Warrington, Lea, Whittle, Brindle, Clayton, &c.; there was personal estate of about £100,000 value. The evidence at the

A school was founded in Lea in 1784 by Samuel Neeld.⁹⁰

The Wesleyans had a chapel in Ashton in 1883; the present church was built in 1893. There is a Baptist church in Ashton, founded about 1880.

From the accounts of the manors it will have been gathered that Roman Catholic worship was maintained

with more or less constancy during the long period of proscription.⁹¹ When owing to sale Cottam Hall was not available, the mission appears to have been removed to the adjoining township.⁹² In 1800 the old mission at Salwick Hall was transferred to Lea, St. Mary's Church being built there. In Ashton the Church of the Sacred Heart was built in 1903-4.

PART OF LANCASTER

FULWOOD

Fulewde, 1199; Fulewude, 1228; Fulwode, 1297.

This township, formerly a woodland area and now to a great extent a residential suburb of Preston, lies to the north of Preston and Ribblesdale. The Savock (or Savick) Brook crosses the centre, flowing west-south-west to the Ribble. The western end is called Cadley or Cadeley; Killinsough is in the north-east. The surface, slightly undulating according to the watercourses, rises on the whole from west to east, attaining over 200 ft. above sea level. The township has an area of 2,116½¹ acres, and in 1901 contained a population of 5,238, including 1,101 in the barracks, 784 in the workhouse, and others in charitable institutions.

Garstang Road, the main road from Preston to the north, crosses its western end, but a more noteworthy one is that which runs east and west near the southern border; it is called Watling Street, and is supposed to be on the track of an old Roman road from Ribchester to the sea. The Preston and Longridge railway passes through the south-eastern corner of the township, where there is a station called Ribblesdale. To the north of it is the hamlet called Fulwood Row. The London and North-Western Company's main line to the north crosses the western

end of the township. The electric tramways of Preston serve Fulwood.

The township contains the Preston Union Workhouse, built in 1865-8, and a large barracks, 1848, the depot of the 30th and 47th Regimental Districts, including the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the old 47th and 81st Foot. On Garstang Road, on an estate formerly known as Crow Trees, is the Harris Orphanage for about 140 children, opened in 1888.² Homes for the Blind were opened in 1896.³ The Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor and St. Vincent's Home for Boys, a Poor Law school founded in 1893 in memory of the late Bishop O'Reilly, are also in Fulwood.

A local board was formed in 1863.⁴ Since 1894 there has been an urban district council of twelve members, elected by three wards—Central, East, and West. For parliamentary elections Fulwood is included in Preston.

The open land is chiefly in pasture; the soil is loam and clay, with subsoil various.

Races used to be held on Fulwood Moor. They were discontinued about 1833.⁵

Fulwood was probably included in the *MANOR* forest of Lancaster on its formation,⁶ and was thus taken out of the township and parish of Preston.⁷ It occurs but seldom in the records before its disafforestation,⁸ but part was in

trials showed that the registers at Preston, Kirkham, Poulton and Lytham had been tampered with, as also the official transcripts at Chester; that the court rolls of the manor of Lea near Preston not been preserved there is only too much reason to believe that the ingenuity of the forgers would have been rewarded before their forgeries could have been exposed. . . . These court rolls were kept in private hands, and so were out of the reach of the forgers, even if they had known how important they really were.

⁹⁰ *End. Char. Rep.* for Preston.

⁹¹ See, e.g., the account of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton. Alexander Hoghton was reported as contumacious in 1586; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 180. Mrs. Hoghton of Lea was reported to keep a 'Papist' schoolmaster; Fishwick, *Preston*, 264. Mass was said at Tulketh in 1607 and confirmation given there in 1687; *ibid.* The Eyves family resided at Ashton; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 288.

⁹² See Woodplumpton.

¹ Including 3 acres of inland water.

² *End. Char. Rep.* (Lancs.), 1902, p. 3. There is an endowment of about £2,700 a year.

³ They were founded in Preston in 1864; Hewitson, *Preston*, 243.

⁴ *Land. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 1863.

⁵ Hewitson, *Preston*, 120.

⁶ See the account of the forest.

⁷ There was a dispute between the incumbents of Preston and Lancaster churches as to the tithes of the forest of Fulwood and the park of Hyde in 1323; *Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 448-50.

⁸ Free pasture in the forest of Fulwood was allowed to the burgesses of Preston by King John's charter of 1199, together with as much wood as they might require for building their town, on the view of the foresters; Abram, *Mem. of the Guilds*, 3. The grants were confirmed and extended by later charters. See also *Inq. a.g.d.* 19 Edw. II, no. 183; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 272, 275, &c.

The bounds of Fulwood were thus defined in 1228: From the hey of Ravencl to the road of Dunepool, along the watercourse to Deepdale, to the upper head of Lund, by the watercourse of Deepdale to Fulwood and so to Uctredsgate, by the road to Coleford, thence to Cadley Shaw and to the hey of Ravencl; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 421.

Pontage for five years was allowed in 1291 for repairing the causeway of Fulwood; *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 430.

In 1297 the forest was worth a mark yearly to the Earl of Lancaster, and in addition the men of Broughton paid 10s.

for having common there; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 289-90.

Some particulars are given in the survey made in 1346 in Add. MS. 32103, fol. 148. John de Burton held the herbage of Myerscough and a close called Cadley in Fulwood; Grimbold the Mercer had pasture rights, &c., in Fulwood, as had Thomas Banastre for Broughton. Roger de Elston had Killanshagh (Killinsough), a piece of waste by Fulwood, at a rent of 40s. Thomas son of Lawrence Travers had Great Cadley.

In 1442 Thomas Urswick had a lease of the pastures of Myerscough and Fulwood in the forest of Amounderness and an annuity of £10 a year from them; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 536.

A charge of cutting down and carrying away trees and underwood in the king's forest of Fulwood was in the time of Edward IV preferred against William Singleton of Broughton, Brian Singleton of the same, Richard Singleton of Ingolhead, John Singleton of the Peel (son of Nicholas of Brockholes) and others; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 29, m. 9 d.

The king in 1481 included 40 acres of moor in Fulwood in his grant to Sir Thomas Molyneux, but it was not permanent; see the account of Eccleston in Leyland.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

1551 granted to Anthony Browne, who also had a moiety of the manor of Eccleston, &c.⁹ Soon afterwards Browne transferred it to John Charnock and Thomas Clayton. Subsequently the 'manors' of *FULWOOD* and *CADLEY* are named, but little satisfactory evidence exists.¹⁰ Hyde Park was at the east end of the township.¹¹ Inquiries as to the wastes of Fulwood were made in 1638 and 1640.¹²

Lambert Stodagh of Stodday died in 1511 holding land in Preston and Fulwood of the king in socage.¹³ His son Lawrence founded the school at Broughton. The Claytons of Whittle-le-Woods in the 17th century became the principal residents in Fulwood.¹⁴ Their estate descended to Robert Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, who died in 1758,¹⁵ having bequeathed it to his relatives the Claytons of Adlington.

Several of the inhabitants had their estates sequestered under the Commonwealth,¹⁶ and a number of 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.¹⁷

An Inclosure Act for Cadley and Fulwood Moors was passed in 1811.¹⁸

For the Church of England Christ Church was built in 1865. The vicar of Lancaster is patron.¹⁹

There is a Congregational church, founded in 1894.

A school at Cadley was founded in 1707 by John Hatch.²⁰ Brunswick Chapel was purchased for the use of the school in 1865.

MYERSCOUGH

Mirscho, 1258; Miresco, 1265; Mirescove, 1297. It is pronounced locally Masca.

This township, lying between the parishes of Preston, Garstang and St. Michael-on-Wyre, has

an area of 2,707 acres,¹ and the population in 1901 numbered 423. The surface slopes from east to west from about 120 ft. above sea level on the border of Barton to between 30 and 40 ft. at the other side. The Brock crosses the northern end on its way west to the Wyre; north of it are Myerscough House, Light Ash and Stanzaker; to the south is Myerscough Hall, between the Brock and another brook flowing west. The latter is a two-story 18th-century building with barred sash windows, hipped roof and deeply overhanging eaves, erected by William Greenhalgh, high sheriff in 1729, in the place of an older building of the same name. On the brook is the mill; near it is the Lodge, the former home of Sir Thomas Tyldesley. Badsberry is near the centre, and Midghalgh at the southern end of the township.

The great highway from Preston to Lancaster passes along the eastern boundary. There are several minor roads, including one passing westward near the hall, towards St. Michael's. The London and North-Western Railway crosses the south-east corner, and the Preston and Kendal Canal winds northward through the centre.

The population is agricultural. The soil is heavy, with subsoil of clay. Wheat is grown, and much of the land is in pasture.

The township has a parish church.

Henry Borron Fielding, son of Henry Fielding of Myerscough House, was a botanist of some note. He lived at Bolton near Ulverston and then at Lancaster, dying in 1851.²

MYERSCOUGH seems to have been *FOREST* part of one of the forests, possibly that of Amounderness, and then to have been

⁹ The grant was of waste lately approved in Fulwood Forest; Pat. 5 Edw. VI, 20.

¹⁰ John Charnock of Leyland, &c., by his will in 1571 gave Joan his wife all his lands and tenements in Fulwood which purchased of Sir Anthony Browne, deceased, and other lands there; they were held of the queen by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, 10.

¹¹ Parcels in Hyde Park, Cadley, Bredend, Kilsnashagh and Fulwood were by James I granted on lease to George Whitmore and others and by Charles I to Edward Ditchfield and others in fee; Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. xxvii; 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiii. This may have been the origin of the reputed manors of Cadley and Fulwood. A rent of £19 7s. 7d. was paid for Cadley and Fulwood in 1670 to the Crown by Hugh Walsworth; Pat. 22 Chas. II, pt. i. In a recovery of the manors of Moor, Cadley and Fulwood in 1602 the vouches were Hugh and Robert Walsworth of Haighton; Nicholas Staskie and William Shawe were the tenants; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 481, m. 5.

¹² In 1638 respecting the manors of Great Cadley and Fulwood in 1718 the defendants were Sir Thomas Abney, Nicholas Staskie and William Shawe, and the plaintiff was John Dorsett ('Barrett'); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 279, m. 2. This was probably the same estate.

¹³ The manors or lordships of Great Cadley, Little Cadley and Fulwood, with ends, &c., in Haighton, Broughton and Fulwood, were in 1273 held by Thomas Barrett; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 618,

m. 10. An abstract of the title of Thomas Barrett may be seen in Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xiv, 123. It shows that the 'manors' were those of the Wadsworth family, but does not give the origin of their title, as the earliest deed cited is dated in 1682.

¹⁴ The name occurs as early as 1257; *Lanc. Inq. and Extent*, i, 222. It may refer to the hide of land (6 carucates) in Preston. In 1583 Oliver Wrigan and others (who had received from Queen Elizabeth in 1576) let to Thomas Singleton part of their lands in Cadley, Little Cadley and Hyde Park in Fulwood; also in Kilsnashagh; and the water-mill; Piccoppe MSS. xiv, 68.

¹⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com. 851, 1011.

¹⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 1.

¹⁷ See the account of Crook in Whittle. Thomas Clayton died in 1591 holding the moiety of two messuages, &c., in Fulwood of the queen by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 3. The pedigree (compiled by Mr. R. Stewart-Brown) reads: Thomas, d. 1591 —s. William, d. 1631 —s. Thomas, d. 1669 —s. Robert —sons Thomas (s.p.), William (d. 1715), and John, Dean of Kildare.

¹⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Thomas Clayton, who was fifteen years of age in 1664, when the pedigree was recorded (Dugdale, *Vinit.* 85), became a barrister-at-law; *Foster, Alumni Oxon.* He died without issue, but had a brother William (d. 1715), a Liverpool merchant, who left several daughters as heirs. William's younger brother John was the father of the bishop,

who was born at Dublin in 1695. Dr. John Clayton was incumbent of St. Michael's, Dublin, and Dean of Kildare, 1708-25. His son Robert was educated at Westminster and Dublin; D.D. 1730. He was made Bishop of Killala and Achonry 1730, held other sees, but was refused the Archbishopric of Tuam, being accused of Arianism, and afterwards threatened with a prosecution for heresy. He published various works. Mr. F. Clayton of Morden has afforded the editors information about the family. See also H. Peet, *Liverpool in the time of Queen Anne*.

¹⁹ Thomas Lingard (dead in 1651), Lawrence Sharrock (dead in 1654), both of them recusants, and Lawrence Sudall; *Cal. Com. for Comp. iv*, 2749; v, 3196; iv, 3090. Sudall's estate was put in the Act of 1652 to be sold for treason; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 44.

²⁰ Anne Kitchen, John Newsum, Lawrence Tomlinson, John Kendall, James Hatch, John Chew, John Sudall, Thomas Warden, Thomas Cosency, Thomas Miller and William Cowpe; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 95, &c.

The Kendall family here named produced several notable ecclesiastics; *Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 4-12.

¹ 51 Geo. III, cap. 55.

² A district chapelry was formed in 1865; *Local Gov.* 15 Dec.

³ *End. Char. Rep.* (Fulwood), 1902, p. 1.

⁴ The Census Rep. 1901 gives 2,708 acres, including 30 of inland water.

⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

joined to the forest of Lancaster.³ The name does not occur in Domesday Book^{3a}, and it is uncertain which of the neighbouring townships then contained it.⁴ Unlike Fulwood it does not appear to have been styled a manor at any time. In 1297 the forest of Myerscough was worth 20s. a year to the Earl of Lancaster.⁵ The Earls of Derby were once keepers of the park,⁶ and the Tyldesleys of Wardley and then of Morleys were under-keepers.⁷ About 1620 the latter had licence to inclose 90 acres of the Outwood of Myerscough.⁸ James I stayed at their house, known as the Lodge, in 1617,⁹ and Charles II in 1651.¹⁰ Various grants were made by the Crown.¹¹ A survey is extant made in the Commonwealth time,¹² and a plan of the park in 1769.¹³ There are 16th-century Court Rolls at the Record Office,¹⁴ and an old plan has been preserved.¹⁵

Leland, writing about 1536, thus refers to it: 'Ere I came to Garstang by a mile and a half I left Myerscough, a great park partly enclosed with a

hedge, partly (all on the moor side) with a pale. On the right it is replenished with red deer. The Earl of Derby hath it in farm of the king.'^{15a}

But few of the inhabitants occur in the records,¹⁶ apart from the Tyldesley family, who made it their chief residence, probably for religious reasons.¹⁷ The family have been noticed in the accounts of Morleys in Astley and Wardley in Worsley. Edward Tyldesley, the first of Morleys, was in 1587¹⁸ succeeded by his infant grandson and namesake, who died at Myerscough in 1621, when his son Thomas was about nine years of age.¹⁹ The heir, the typical Lancashire Cavalier,²⁰ was about thirty years of age when the Civil War broke out; he at



TYLDESLEY. Argent three molehills vert.

³ See the account of the forest, *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 439, 448-9; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xix, 19.

Myerscough is not named in the early Pipe Rolls, or in the perambulation of the forest in 1228, but was an ancient forest 'beyond the memory of man,' in 1323; *Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.)* ii, 449. The forest of Amounderness, as distinct from those of Wyresdale and Lonsdale, occurs in 1246-8; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) i, 170. It formed part of the gift to Theobald Walter in 1194 (Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 435), but as late as 1337 Myerscough was not reckoned within it; *ibid.* 425. About 1322 Thurstan de Northleigh farmed the herbage of the parks of Myerscough and Fulwood by demise of John Travers, keeper of the same; *Coram Rege R.* 254, m. 54 d.

^{3a} The township may be the lost vill of *Aschebi*, one plough-land in 1066.

⁴ Tithes were claimed in 1591 by the farmer of the rectory of St. Michael's, Myerscough being said to be part of the chapelry of Woodplumpton; *Ducatus Lancs. (Rec. Com.)* iii, 261.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) i, 290.

The extent of 1346 appears to regard both Myerscough and Fulwood as appurtenances of Quernmore; *Add. MS.* 32103, fol. 148. The herbage of the park was then worth £8 a year. William de Holland and William his son had a cottage, &c., called Baggerburgh, next the park of Myerscough, paying 7s. a year, also 1 d. a day wages of a parker, and keeping up the park palings. Thomas Wamberg had a messuage and lands in Mygelghal (Midghalgh), at a rent of 70s. Alice de Shireburne also had land there. Thomas and Robert de Haldeslegh had pannage, &c., in Myerscough and Bradshaw hey. 'Baggerburgh' is no doubt Badsberry.

Richard de Radcliffe had a lease of the foreign wood of Myerscough in 1360 at a rent of 18 marks; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 343.

⁶ *Ducatus Lancs. (Rec. Com.)* i, 294-5. Thomas Bayton was master forester in the time of Elizabeth; *ibid.* iii, 331, 366.

⁷ *Ibid.* i, 148, 158, &c.; iii, 36. For a complaint by Thurstan Tyldesley in 1531 see *Duchy Pleads* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) i, 228.

⁸ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)* ii, 262, 294.

⁹ The king stayed there from 12 to 14 Aug. and hunted, killing several bucks; *Assheton's Journal* (Chet. Soc.), 32-4.

¹⁰ On 13 Aug. on his way to Worcester; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 287.

¹¹ In 1605 Rippon Park in Myerscough was granted to Charles Earl of Devon; *Pat. 2 Jas. I.* pt. vii.

Bannerhurst and Colthey, parts of Stanzacre by Myerscough Park, a water-mill, a messuage and lands called Midghalgh, &c., were granted to Edward Bradley and others in 1623; *Pat. 20 Jas. I.* pt. iii.

Several leases of the herbage in the park are known; e.g. *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1638-9, p. 62.

In 1809 Myerscough Park was leased to William Heatley for thirty-one years, and he in 1815 transferred to William Fitzherbert-Brockholes; *D.* at Cloughton.

¹³ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* i, 43.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* i, 25.

¹⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Ct. R. bdl.* 79, no. 1035-6.

^{15a} *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* i, 24.

¹⁶ *Irin.* v, 98. The deer were destroyed about 1778; *Assheton's Journal*, loc. cit.

¹⁷ Leonard Helme in 1601 held two messuages, &c., in Myerscough, but the tenure is not stated; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xviii, no. 20.

The Richardson family appear at Over Wood and Nether Wood before 1530; *Ducatus Lancs.* ii, 43, 232. Thomas Richardson, son of William, held lands in Woodplumpton, &c., destined for the maintenance of the schoolmaster of Garstang; he had the reversion of a messuage, water corn-mill, &c., in Myerscough, where he died in 1637. His mother Janet was living. His son William was only a year old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xviii, no. 76.

Elizabeth widow of Thomas Richardson afterwards married Hugh Kighley and then Thomas Jepson; being a recusant two-thirds of her lands were sequestered in 1645, and a petition for the removal of the sequestration in 1654-5 seems to have failed. William Richardson was then living; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) iv, 29.

Walter de Myerscough occurs in 1262-5; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* i, 229, 234. Families of this name are afterwards found at Lancaster and Penwortham; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and

Ches.) ii, 24; *Lancs. Ct. R. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)* 42, 45.

¹⁷ Morleys is known to have been a Roman Catholic mission station. Myerscough was secluded and nearly 15 miles from Lancaster parish church. Elizabeth Tyldesley (of Morleys) in 1628 compounded for her sequestration for recusancy by an annual payment of £15.

¹⁸ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xiv, no. 10. He was buried at Leigh. By his wife Anne, the daughter and heir of Thomas Leyland, he had not only Morleys but a number of small estates scattered over the county, e.g. in Preston, Chipping and Lancaster. Myerscough is not named in any of the inquiries, perhaps because it was held in right of a subordinate office. The heir was Edward Tyldesley son of Thomas son of Edward deceased, aged two years.

Two inquiries were taken respecting the estates of Thomas Tyldesley, father of the heir; *ibid.* xv, no. 30, 37. It appears that he died at Myerscough on 23 Feb. 1585-6. He was buried at Leigh. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, was Abbess of Gravelines in Flanders.

¹⁹ *Lancs. Inq.* p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.) ii, 261-9. Elizabeth Tyldesley widow of Thomas (the father) and Elizabeth Tyldesley widow of Edward were living at Myerscough. Edward's will is in *Stanley Papers* (Chet. Soc.), iii, p. cccxxxi.

²⁰ There are numerous references to him in *Civil War Tracts*, *Lancs. War and Stanley Papers* (all Chet. Soc.); a memoir in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

There is no question as to Sir Thomas's religion, but at the beginning of the struggle a leading Parliamentaryman told Sir Gilbert Houghton and Mr. Tyldesley 'he could like them well if they were not so familiar with Papists'; *Civil War Tracts*, 21. Another of the same side wished the Parliament to 'send for this Tyldesley, for he is a captain, one of the commission of array, and doth more harm than any man I know'; *ibid.* 23. A more generous opponent wrote: 'In Amounderness among the Papists there were several companies raised under the leading of Mr. Thomas Tyldesley of Myerscough as colonel, a man much esteemed in the country; most were willing to comply with him. All the captains raised by him were Papists, except one; they included William Butler of Myerscough. 'There was not a man

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once took sides with the king²¹ and was advanced to the rank of colonel,²² and to knighthood in 1643.²³ He took part in the leading events of the conflict in the county, assisting in the siege of Manchester,²⁴ the capture of Lancaster,²⁵ and the storming of Bolton;²⁶ he was defeated at Wigan²⁷ and Ormskirk,²⁸ and compelled to surrender Liverpool,²⁹ and Liscard afterwards³⁰; still later he joined in the Duke of Hamilton's invasion of Lancashire,³¹ and then in the Earl of Derby's attempt to lead reinforcements to Charles II at Worcester. In this attempt he fell, being killed in the battle at Wigan Lane 25 August 1651³²; he was buried in Leigh Church.^{33a} His grandson Thomas, a strong Jacobite, died early in 1715;³³ and his son Edward joined the insurrection at the end of that year, but was acquitted on trial; 'his sword had a silver handle.'³⁴ He seems to have been the last Tyldesley of Myerscough, and his son James, who served in the Young Pretender's army in 1745, sold Morleys.³⁵

MYERSCOUGH LODGE was pulled down in 1888. It had long been used as a farm-house, and

was described in 1848³⁶ as containing an oak staircase of spacious dimensions, the 'railing' of which was 'very beautiful.' In one of the rooms on the ground floor was an elaborately carved oak chimney-piece with eight panels, the four upper ones having the armorial bearings of the Tyldesley and Derby families together with the initials T. T., and those below medallion heads in strong relief. Two of the walls in the same room were panelled in oak, and at the east end of the house on the upper floor was a small semi-hexagonally roofed apartment called 'The King's Room,'³⁷ where according to tradition James I and Charles II slept during their respective visits here in 1617 and 1651. Over the stable door was a stone with the inscription 'Old Dog Lad 1714.'³⁸ The Lodge was in a dilapidated state immediately prior to its demolition, and the old oak had been removed some years before and taken to London. The modern house now called Myerscough Lodge stands about 40 yds. to the east of the site of the original building.³⁹

The estates of William and Edward Butler⁴⁰ and some others were sequestered under the Common-

in all the county more zealous and fervent for the king's part than Colonel Tyldesley was, not the Earl of Derby himself, for it was thought he forwarded the earl more than he would have been. He was a noble, generous-minded gentleman. His zeal for the king's cause put him on so that having many well affected to him to follow him, besides many of the freeholders' band whom he assured or commanded to march with him to Warrington, and when he had them there would not suffer any of them to return home, but compelled and forced them to march with him after the king, then returning from Chester, and so to Kineton field and Edgehill-battle, whence most of them never returned again'; *War in Lancs*, 19. The Earl of Derby addressed him affectionately as 'Thom'; *Stanley Papers*, iii, p. cxxiii, &c.

²¹ *Civil War Tracts*, 13.

²² *Ibid.* 47 (Sept. 1642). He was afterwards described as major-general to the Earl of Derby; *ibid.* 303.

²³ He gained it by commanding the cavalry in a desperate charge over the thirty-six arches of Burton Bridge in July; *ibid.* 99. He was accompanying the queen on her way from York to join the king in Warwickshire.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 46, 51. From the lodge at Aldport 'Tyldesley with a drake played fiercely against the town at that end called Deansgate, but did no execution worth memory'; *War in Lancs*, 7.

²⁵ *Civil War Tracts*, 85. On the subsequent capture of Preston 'Master Tyldesley was much busied about Mr. Edmund Werden's house,' i.e. in plundering; *War in Lancs*, 30. Then (May 1643) he accompanied the Earl of Derby on his unfortunate excursion to Whalley; *ibid.*

²⁶ On 21 Oct. the same year 'was sequestered Mr. Thomas Tyldesley's estate of Myerscough, being the first that was sequestered within Amounderness Hundred, and the very life of all that acted against the Parliament within it'; *ibid.* 44. It appears that his mother Elizabeth Westley was in possession of a large part of the family estates, and that two-thirds were sequestered for her recusancy. She survived her son, dying about 1652, so that Sir Thomas's property was probably

small. See the petitions, &c., in *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2568-9. Sir Thomas's estates were declared forfeit for treason and ordered for sale by an Act passed in July 1651; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 1.

²⁷ *Civil War Tracts*, 197; May 1644. In the subsequent plundering 'some of the soldiers of the Fylde country, who had been abroad from home much of a year, brought cloth from them [the Bolton people] to their wives and families which served them many years after'; *War in Lancs*, 52. The same day the Parliamentary soldiers, taking prisoners to Lancaster Castle, stayed 'at the Lodge in Myerscough, Colonel Tyldesley's house'; *ibid.* 49. ²⁸ *Ibid.* 206; Aug. 1644.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 104; June 1643.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 214; July 1646. This surrender was by the king's general orders to the commanders of castles, &c., still held for him.

He had been taken prisoner in Sept. 1644 near Montgomery; *ibid.* 206.

³¹ *Ibid.* 255; Aug. 1648. He was left by the main body to attack Lancaster Castle, but upon the duke's defeat he retreated to Appleby, where he surrendered, on condition of going beyond sea; *ibid.* 273-5. He is said to have gone to Ireland and afterwards joined the Earl of Derby in the Isle of Man.

³² *Ibid.* 298-9; *War in Lancs*, 72, 76. His monument was erected by Alexander Rigby, formerly his cornet, near the spot where he fell; *Stanley Papers*, iii, p. cccxxiii. His portrait is in Baines' *Lancs.* (ed. 1876), iii, 610. It was his saying that 'he would follow his business closer, to the end that he might the more enjoy his pleasures'; Blundell, *Cavalier's Note Bk.* 121. Three of his daughters became nuns in the Augustinian convent at Paris.

^{33a} His son Edward succeeded, being under age; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* loc. cit. He obtained the place of bow-bearer of Myerscough Chase, and was also made steward and forester of Myerscough, Wyresdale and Quernmore in 1660; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1660-1, p. 145. He recorded a pedigree in 1664; Dugdale, *Viii.* (Chet. Soc.), 302. He was living in 1679, when being 'a reputed though not convicted

popish recusant' he had licence to travel to Lancaster, returning within ten days; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 111. He and his son Thomas were among the 'popish recusants' destined to exile in 1680; *Cavalier's Note Bk.* 166. He seems to have been anxious to avoid a formal conviction in 1682; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 143. He is supposed to have died soon afterwards.

³³ Thomas Tyldesley was accused of participation in the so-called 'Lancashire Plot' of 1694; *Jacobite Trials* (Chet. Soc.), 16, &c. He was buried at Garstang as 'Thos. Tinsley, esq., of Lodge', 26 Jan. 1714-15. His *Diary*, 1712-14, was printed, with notes, by Messrs. Joseph Gillow and Anthony Hewitson in 1873. It contains a pedigree of the family.

³⁴ R. Patten, *Rebellion of 1715* (ed. 3), 116.

³⁵ Edmund Tyldesley of the Lodge in 1717 as a 'Papist' registered an estate (leasehold) at Myerscough, and in a moiety of the manor of Holcroft, valued at £720 a year; Escoutart and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 155.

³⁶ *Tyldesley Diary*, 14.

³⁷ Canon Raines' Notes to Nicholas Assheton's *Journal* (Chet. Soc. xiv).

³⁸ Hewitson, *Northward*, 29.

³⁹ The stone is now built into one of the outbuildings. The inscription is said to refer to Mr. Tyldesley.

⁴⁰ Hewitson, op. cit. 28.

⁴¹ Edward Parkinson of Myerscough died in 1631 holding a messuage and land there of the king as of his manor of Enfield. His daughters Cecily and Isabel had died before him, leaving issue William Butler, aged sixteen, and Anne Shireburne, aged seventeen and more; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 57. He gave lands to this grandson (William Butler), who left a daughter Cecily, with remainder to William's brother Edward; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 258, 263. William Butler (note 20) was killed in the battle of Newbury fighting for Charles I.

William son of Edward Butler of Myerscough was a Burgess of Preston in 1682; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 182. Myerscough House, the estate of William Butler, was advertised for sale in 1700; *Pai. Note-bk.* iii, 283.



MYERSCOUGH LODGE : INSCRIBED STONE OVER STABLE DOOR



KIRKHAM CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST

wealth,⁴¹ and in 1715-17 other estates seem to have been confiscated or threatened.⁴² William Butler was executed for taking part in the rebellion of 1715.⁴³

The Old House at Badsberry was in 1718 bequeathed by John Cross to endow a school at Bilsborrow.⁴⁴ Mary Cross of Myerscough in 1889 founded a charity for the poor.⁴⁵ Midghalgh was early in the 18th century owned by a family named Lund,⁴⁶ and was a Roman Catholic mission station.⁴⁷ Anthony Lund, the heir of the family, was a Douay priest; he built the present chapel at Fernyhalgh.⁴⁸

BLEASDALE

Blesedale, 1228.

Although now in the parish of Lancaster, owing to its inclusion in the forest, Blesedale has remained in the hundred of Amounderness, and was probably once within Garstang. It occupies a hilly country, divided into three main parts by the Rivers Calder and Brock, which rise near the Yorkshire border and flow south-west through it. The northern part lies on the slopes of Grizedale and Stake House Fells, the height on the border of Wyresdale ranging from 900 ft. to 1,520 ft. above sea level. The central portion, between the rivers, is occupied by Blesedale Moors on Oakenclough and Hazelhurst Fells; most of this is over 1,000 ft. level, 1,505 ft. being the highest point. Blesedale Tower lies on the north side of the Brock. The part of the township south of this stream is in the main lower, but on the eastern boundary the ground rises very steeply, the flat-topped Parlick at the south end of the ridge attaining 1,416 ft. above sea level, while Fairsnape Fell to the

north attains 1,700 ft. on the boundary of Yorkshire. In this part Admarsh Chapel is situated. The stream which bounds the township on the south is also called the Brock. There are 7,298½ acres¹ in the township, and the population in 1901 was 403.²

There are few roads; one leads from the western boundary to Blesedale Tower, while another leads circuitously to Admarsh, Lower Fairsnape and Blindhurst.

Some prehistoric remains have been found.³

The township is governed by a parish council.

The North Lancashire Reformatory School was built by subscription in 1857 for the training of boys in farm work. The boys are now taught various trades and work in the mills.

In 1314 there was an iron mine.⁴ The land is now chiefly in pasture,⁵ the soil being a peaty moss, with clay subsoil. Butter and cheese are made. At Oakenclough are paper-mills and a fish hatchery. The water of the streams is impounded by the Fylde Water Board, affording the chief supply for the western part of the hundred.

Cuthbert Anthony Parkinson of Blindhurst, 1666-1728, was a Franciscan historian and missionary.⁶

The district of *BLEASDALE* was in *FOREST* cluded in the forest of Lancaster before the time of Henry II, and was therefore excepted from the charter of the forest of 1217. The boundary as defined in the perambulation of 1228 included the greater part of the present township, the Calder, instead of Grizedale Fells, being the northern boundary.⁷ The value to the earl in 1297 was only 2½ marks a year.⁸

Blesedale scarcely ever occurs in the records.⁹ The most important family of later times was that of Parkinson of Fairsnape,¹⁰ a pedigree being recorded in 1613.¹¹

⁴¹ The cases of Sir T. Tyldesley and Elizabeth Jepson have been mentioned.

John Parker, recusant, in 1653 desired to compound for two-thirds of his estate sequestered; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3174. Thomas Pierson of Newcastle was allowed to compound for his estate in Myerscough, though it had been ordered for sale; *ibid.* iv, 2958. Andrew Thistleton of Myerscough House had his estate sold in 1653; *ibid.* 3145. These estates and that of Francis Westby were ordered to be sold under the third Act, 1652; *Index of Royalists*, 42.

⁴² The estates of John Parkinson and John Edsforth, 'Papists,' seem to have been forfeited; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* i, 174-5. The following 'Papists' registered estates in 1717: Anne Baine, James Brand, Robert Cardwell of Barton, William Catterall, Elizabeth Crookall of Badgebury (Badsberry) within Myerscough and Francis Malley; Estcourt and Payne, *op. cit.*

⁴³ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 366.

⁴⁴ *End. Char. Rep.* (Lancs.), 1903, p. 115.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 117. The gross income is £8 6s., which is given annually to nine or ten persons in gifts of money. Miss Cross, who founded many other charities (see the Preston report), died in 1896.

⁴⁶ Anthony Lund the younger registered his estate as a 'Papist' in 1717; Estcourt and Payne, *op. cit.* 151.

⁴⁷ Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 62-4.

⁴⁸ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv,

350. He died in 1811, having sold Midghalgh.

¹ Including 10 acres of inland water.

² Including 124 in the Reformatory School.

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 243; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xvii, 255; xviii, 114.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 28.

⁵ There are only 8 acres of arable land to 3,213 of permanent grass; woods and plantations occupy 210 acres.

⁶ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* v, 243. He joined the Franciscans at Douay and was sent to the English mission in 1695. He published his *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica* in 1726.

⁷ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 421. The bounds are thus given: From the source of Calder south to Uvesty, thence to the summit of Parlick, down Mercedale to the Brock, down the Brock to Wensnape, thence up to Stogeshol and to Senesty, thence going down to the Calder and up this stream to its source. See also *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 427.

A commission to define the bounds of the forest of Blesedale was issued in the time of James I; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 279.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* i, 290. 'The vaccaries of Blindhurst, Hazelhead, Fairsnape and 'between the Brooks (Brocks)' existed in 1323; *ibid.* ii, 128. The pasture between Calder and Grizedale was also accounted for; *ibid.* 178.

⁹ In the time of Henry VII the tenants of the Chase complained of distrainments

made by Sir John Booth, the king's receiver, on their cattle in the pasture lands in Blesedale; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 112.

A mill site was granted in 1609 at Admarsh; *Pat.* 7 Jas. I, pt. xi.

By the county lay of 1624 Blesedale was required to pay 14s. 11d. to each £100 contributed by the hundred; *Gregson, Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

¹⁰ Anthony Richardson, the queen's lessee, had a dispute with Ralph Parkinson in 1572 respecting Admarsh, Fairsnape and the Fells, and the matter occurs later; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 399; iii, 47, 275.

¹¹ *Viuit.* (Chet. Soc.), 134; the succession is given as Ralph -s. Ralph -s. Ralph -s. Robert (living 1613).

Robert Parkinson in 1602 and George in 1642 were burgesses of the Guild; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 57, 116. George Parkinson sold or mortgaged Fairsnape and Blindhurst, water-mill, &c., to Edward Hodgkinson in 1649; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdl.* 146, m. 103. A dispute occurred in 1659 between the widows of George and Robert Parkinson; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 34.

One moiety of Fairsnape and Blindhurst passed by marriage to the Cliftons of Lytham and thence by sale to William Garnett of Salford. The other moiety remained in the Parkinson family till the 18th century, when there was a further partition between William Sharp of Lancaster (as husband of the granddaughter

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Hazelhurst¹² and Oakenclough¹³ were other vacancies.¹⁴ The messuage called Brooks was in 1720 sold by Richard Blackburne and Elizabeth his wife to Robert Lawson of Lancaster.¹⁵

William Garnett of Lark Hill, Salford, acquired a lease of the manor or forest from the Crown and greatly improved the district, converting wild lands into meadow and pasture. He built Bleasdale Tower, and was high sheriff of the county in 1843. At his death in 1863 he was succeeded by his son William James, who continued the work of improvement, and, living in 1873, was followed by his eldest son, Mr. William Garnett of Quernmore, who served as high sheriff in 1879.¹⁶

More than half the area of the moorlands remains unclosed. The pasture rights have been purchased from the duchy by the landowners.

The chapel at Admarsh existed in the CHURCH time of Elizabeth,¹⁷ but is of unknown origin and invocation. In 1610 it was described as 'a chapel, without service, in the king's house, and the stipend was said to be detained by Robert Parkinson, commissary of Richmond.¹⁸ In 1690 it had 'neither minister nor maintenance,' and the people were declared to be ignorant and careless,



PARKINSON of Fairsnape. Gules on a chevron between three ostrich feathers argent as many mullets sable.

knowing nothing of the worship of God, but living in ignorance and superstition.¹⁹ Nothing seems to have been done at that time, but in 1689 Richard White of Chipping had the Bishop of Chester's licence to preach in Admarsh Chapel,²⁰ and in 1702 Christopher Parkinson of Hazelhurst gave £5 10s. a year for the wages of a minister.²¹ In 1717 there was 'service every first Sunday in the month and no other.'²² Afterwards an augmentation was obtained, and from 1749 there seems always to have been a curate in charge. The church was rebuilt in 1835, and called St. Eadmor's²³; it was restored and enlarged in 1897. The vicar of Lancaster is patron. The following have been curates and vicars²⁴:—

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1749 | John Penny |
| 1764 | John Braithwaite |
| 1767 | Thomas Smith ²⁵ |
| 1778 | Joseph Stuart |
| 1825 | James Bleasdale |
| 1828 | Osborn Littledale |
| 1833 | William Fenton |
| 1837 | James Robinson |
| 1846 | Henry Short ²⁶ |
| 1851 | David Bell, M.D. (Glas.) ²⁷ |
| 1855 | William Shilleto, B.A. ²⁸ (Univ. Coll., Oxf.) |
| 1864 | Robert Charles Colquhoun Barclay, B.A. (T.C.D.) |
| 1891 | John Frederick Heighway Parker ²⁹ |

The above-named Christopher Parkinson also bequeathed money to pay a schoolmaster £10 a year.³⁰

The once-existing charities have failed; they amounted to less than £4 a year.³¹

and heir of Henry Parkinson) and Richard Parkinson (brother of Henry). This Richard was grandfather of Canon Parkinson of Manchester. See his *Old Church Clock* (ed. 1880), pp. xii, lxxv–lxxvii.

John Clifton of Fairsnape and Thomas his son were burgesses of the guild of 1662; *Preston Guild R.* 142. See the account of Clifton in Kirkham.

¹³ This also was held by Parkinsons; *ibid.* Lanc. iii, 275. So also was Stake House; *ibid.* ii, 42.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* iii, 294, 363.

¹⁵ In 1622 the vacancies appear to have been Falsnape (Fairsnape), Blinthurst, Hazelhurst, Brooks, Calder and Oakenclough, with land called Scoring Moss; *Pat.* 20 Jas. I, pt. iii.

In 1670 John Sturzaker paid £2 a year rent for Oakenclough, Peter Blackburne £2 11s. for Brooks, Richard Parkinson £2 11s. 8d. for Falsnape and John Fanshawe £2 for Calder; *ibid.* 22 Chas. II, pt. ii, no. 1.

¹⁶ Piccone MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 266, from 2nd–3rd R. of Geo. I. at Kirkham.

¹⁷ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 540; Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

¹⁸ Raines in *Gastrell's Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 438.

¹⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

²⁰ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 126.

²¹ Stratford's Visitation List, 1691, at Chester.

²² *Gastrell, Notitia*, ii, 437–8; Parkinson gave a rent-charge of £4 a year for a 'preaching minister who should officiate monthly.'

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ The name Admarsh was perhaps thought to be connected with Eadmer, the friend of St. Anselm and historian of his time.

²⁵ Ch. Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.

²⁶ Richard Parkinson, named in a former note, 'who had twelve children, engaged the Rev. Mr. Smith to become a permanent resident in his house and teach his children and officiate in the chapel, giving him for his labours board and lodging and £12 a year'; *Old Church Clock*, p. xiv.

²⁷ Afterwards rector of Stockton Forest, Yorks.

²⁸ Afterwards vicar of Goole.

²⁹ Afterwards vicar of Goosnargh.

³⁰ Mr. Parker has assisted in the compilation of this list.

³¹ *End. Char. Rep.* for Lancaster, 1903. Formerly the curate of the chapel was often the schoolmaster also.

³² *Ibid.* Richard Blackburn in 1743 gave £50 for the poor. The capital passed to John Lawson and A. R. Ford, and in 1826 the interest, £2 10s., was still paid. Nothing is now known of it. Thomas Parkinson in 1728 left £10 to the poor; interest of 9s. a year was paid by Henry Parkinson down to 1794, when his heirs were two daughters married to John Garner of Crookhall in Cockerham and to William Taylor of Borwick; a moiety of the interest was paid by William son of John Garner down to his death in 1817, when the entire legacy failed.

A dole of £1 3s. 9d. was in 1826 received from Brabin's charity, of which an account is given under Chipping. It is now applied to the school there.

KIRKHAM

KIRKHAM
MEDLAR-WITH-WESHAM
RIBBY-WITH-WREA
BRYNING-WITH-KELLAMERGH
CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK
NEWTON-WITH-SCALES
FRECKLETON
WARTON
WESTBY-WITH-PLUMPTONS

WEETON-WITH-PREESE
TREALES, ROSEACRE AND WHARLES
GREENHALGH-WITH-THISTLETON
LITTLE ECCLESTON-WITH-LARBRECK
SINGLETON
HAMBLETON
GOOSNARGH
WHITTINGHAM

In addition to the township which affords a name to the whole, the parish of Kirkham contains thirteen others extending north from the Ribble to the Wyre,

district. Thus, after other parishes had been cut off, the detached fragments of Goosnargh remained subject to Kirkham; and in early times the rectors and



a distance of 8 miles, one on the further side of the latter river, and the two townships of Goosnargh and Whittingham, to the east, quite detached from the main part, Newsham again being a detached hamlet of Goosnargh. The area of Kirkham proper is 33,564½ acres, and of Goosnargh chapelry 11,864, making a total of 45,428½ acres, including 2,788 acres of tidal water. The population in 1901 was 15,465.¹

There are indications in addition to the name to show that Kirkham was the ecclesiastical head of the

vicars seem to have been also usually deans of Amounderness. Otherwise there is little to notice in the history. The great lords, temporal and spiritual, were non-resident. The chief local family was that of Clifton in the south; the others appear to have been little more than yeomen, though some acquired greater importance in course of time. The parish is comparatively seldom mentioned in the records. The 'fifteenth,' which became fixed about the 15th century, shows the relative importance of the various townships at that time,² and the county lay,

¹ The total is composed thus: Kirkham proper, 11,138; Goosnargh, 4,327. Of the former of these, the townships of Kirkham and Wesham contain half.

² Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 19. The details are: Kirkham, 161. 4d.;

Bryning, £1 2s.; Clifton, £1 2s. 8d.; Eccleston, Little, 121. 8d.; Freckleton, £1 10s. 6d.; Greenhalgh, £1 4s. 2½d.; Medlar, £1 2s.; Newton, £1 1s.; Ribby, 161.; Treales, 181. 1½d.; Warton, £1 4s.; Weeton, £1; Westby, 121. 8d.; Single-

ton, £1 4s.; Hambleton, 161. 4d.—making a total of £15 2s. 6d. when the hundred paid £56 41. 8d.

In addition to this Goosnargh paid £2 6s. 8d., Newsham 41. 8d. and Whittingham £1 7s. 9½d.

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established in 1624, gives a similar indication for the 17th century.²

Kirkham, like most of the Fylde country, was hostile to the Reformation, and between 1629 and 1633 the following squires and yeomen compounded for the two-thirds of their estates legally liable to sequestration³: John Barrow of Weeton, £4 a year; Sir Cuthbert Clifton of Westby, £160; Gervase Clifton of the same, £5; George Crook of Kirkham, £2; Ralph Eccleston of Singleton, £4; John Gaunt, senior and junior, of the same, £4 and £5; George Gravson of Clifton, £2; Thomas Hesketh of Mains (described as of Poulton), £15; William Horskar of Clifton, £2; Thomas Kirkham of Warton, £2; Thomas Pattison of Great Singleton, £4; Thomas Threlkirk of Clifton, £2; Thomas Westly of Mowbreck (described as of Burn), £100; and Edward Worthington of Weeton, £4.⁴ It is not surprising, therefore, that on the outbreak of the Civil War the king's side found zealous supporters,⁵ the Fylde proving a valuable recruiting ground. There was little fighting, if any, in the parish,⁶ for the men were drawn away to other places, where they proved themselves good pillagers, according to the parliamentary historian,⁷ who was, however, candid enough to record a plundering expedition by the troops of his own side.⁸

After the Restoration the district settled down to a quiet agricultural life again, the Revolution and the Jacobite insurrections producing little apparent effect in Kirkham¹⁰; but one story of injustice has been told, that of Robert Blackburne of Thistleton. He was charged with having been implicated in a conspiracy to assassinate William III in 1695, and though he was never brought to trial, there being apparently no evidence against him, he was kept a close prisoner in Newgate for fifty years.¹¹ Although for a century there have been cotton and other manufactures at the town of Kirkham, the parish as

a whole has remained agricultural, as the following figures will show^{11a}:—

	Arable land ac.	Per- manent grass ac.	Woods and planta- tions. ac.
Kirkham	34	587	22
Bryning-with-Kellamergh	304	904	34
Clifton-with-Salwick	745½	2,289½	103
Eccleston (Little)-with- Larbreck	263½	879½	7½
Freckleton	440½	1,782	—
Greenhalgh-with-Thistleton	350½	1,498½	4½
Hambleton	94½	1,132½	—
Medlar-with-Wesham	484½	1,284½	27½
Newton-with-Scales	167½	980½	—
Ribby-with-Wrea	361½	939½	45½
Singleton	581½	1,980	103½
Treales, Roseacre and Wharles	947½	2,905½	63
Warton	172	1,114½	25
Weeton-with-Preese	1,127½	1,671	92½
Westby-with-Plumpton	1,157½	1,920	82½
	<u>7,232½</u>	<u>21,868½</u>	<u>617</u>

These figures are for Kirkham proper.

The church of *ST. MICHAEL*¹² *CHURCH* stands at the north-east end of the town and consists of a chancel 35 ft. by 28 ft. with south aisle and north organ chamber,¹³ nave 86 ft. by 59 ft., and west tower and spire 12 ft. 3 in. square, all these measurements being internal. The building is entirely modern, the nave dating only from 1822, the tower and spire from 1844, and the chancel from 1853. The former church¹⁴ was practically a rebuilding of the early 16th century, and consisted of a chancel, nave with north and south aisles under one roof, and west tower about 60 ft.

² Gregson, *op. cit.* 23. The details of this tax are: Kirkham £1 7s. 11d., Bryning £1 17s. 2½d., Clifton £1 18s. 9½d., Eccleston £1 11s. 8d., Freckleton £2 12s. 2½d., Greenhalgh £2 11s. 5½d., Medlar £1 17s. 7½d., Newton £1 15s. 11d., Ribby £1 7s. 4½d., Treales £1 11s., Warton £2 11s. 0½d., Weeton £1 14s. 2½d., Westby £1 11s. 8d., Singleton £2 11s. 0½d., Hambleton £1 7s. 11½d. Thus for each £100 contributed by the hundred Kirkham proper had to raise £25 17s. 5d. In addition Gnosnagar paid £1 19s. 10d., Newsham 7s. 11½d., and Whitnasham £2 7s. 6½d.

³ *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xxiv, 175, &c.

⁴ In addition John Gaunt of Singleton paid £1 as composition for arrears and Edward Hankinson of Clifton (apparently a conformist) paid £2 for his grandmother's arrears.

⁵ Occasional notices of the recusants and their 'Sunday shillings' occur in the town's books; Fishwick, *Kirkham*, 97, 122, 127.

⁶ In addition to the local squires the Earl of Derby had great estates in the parish. On the other side Major Edward Robinson of Exton lived at Newton-with-Scales, and was an active officer; other Parliamentary officers were William Paterson of Ribby, Richard Wilding of Kirkham, Richard Smith and George Carter of Hambleton; while members of

the Presbyterian Classis of 1646 were Edward Downs of Wesham and Richard Wilkins of Wesham.

⁷ In Aug. 1644 the royal troops mustered on Freckleton Marsh, thence crossing the Ribble. They levied contributions of corn, cattle, &c., from the people of the district; 'glad was the country so to be free of them, though most were glad at their coming.' The leaders, Lord Molyneux and others, had their provisions from Mowbreck Hall. Sir John Meldrum moved his troops at Penwortham and Preston to attack them, but they were delayed, and so arrived too late.

⁸ 'For more expedition command was given that horsemen should take behind them musketeers, who rid up speedily to Proud Bridge in Freckleton, where some remained. And coming up within musket shot of them killed one or two and the rest fled; but it being marsh ground and many pools and holes, nor very passable for strangers, there was not pursuit of them, so that all got over safely and marched up to the Meols'; *War in Lancs. (Chet. Soc.)*, 56-8.

⁹ *Ibid.* 53.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 38; 'they thought all the Fylde country were their enemies.' This was in 1641. In 1648 a 'thievish regiment' from Durham was quartered at Kirkham by Cromwell; *ibid.* 67.

¹¹ No estates in Kirkham proper seem

to have been confiscated for treason in 1717, though some in Gnosnagar were.

^{11a} *Lancs. and Chet. Antiq. Notes*, I, 45-50. The imprisonment was by special Acts of Parliament, 10 & 11 Will. III, cap. 13, renewed at the beginning of the reigns of Anne, George I and George II.

^{12a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹³ The church seems to be the St. Michael's named in Godfrey the Sheriff's charter of 1093; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 270. The invocation also appears from the Clifton case in 1337; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 35.

¹⁴ The organ is now at the west end of the south aisle, and the original organ-chamber is used as a choir vestry. The clergy vestry occupies the east end of the south aisle.

¹⁵ A view of the old church forms the frontispiece of Fishwick's *Hist. of Kirkham* (Chet. Soc.); a description is given *ibid.* 41-3. An ordinance as to the forms in 1606-7 will be found *ibid.* 95.

The Clifton chapel (Fishwick, *op. cit.* 39) was perhaps at the end of the south aisle; it was about 1630 considered to be the most recently built part of the church. At that time a 'great flag stone which as is thought had been an altar stone' was lying near the east wall, being used to make mortar upon.

high with embattled parapet and angle pinnacles.¹⁵ The chancel was the width of the nave and south aisle and was under two roofs, and the nave was lit by dormer windows. The east end of the north aisle was the private chapel of the Westbys, and before its demolition there were galleries at the east and west ends and on the north side.¹⁶

The present wide, aisleless nave, which is in the Gothic style of the second decade of the last century, with tall single-light windows, is built on the old foundations. Its north-east corner is still known as the Westby chapel and retains the old square 18th-century pews, and there are galleries on the north, south and west sides. The chancel is in 14th-century style with a good five-light east window with reticulated tracery, and the tower is a rather florid example of modern 15th-century work built of Longridge stone, with a crocketed spire 150 ft. in height. The church was repaired and reseated in 1877, and the interior underwent a partial restoration in 1909. A few relics of the former building remain. Built on the inside of the west wall of the tower is a stone with the arms of Clifton, which was formerly in one of the tower buttresses, and a stone coffin and the plain octagonal bowl of a font, probably of 16th-century date, are preserved under the tower. There is a very good 18th-century brass chandelier suspended by an elaborate wrought-iron rod; and on the south wall of the nave is a monument of good Renaissance design to Thomas Clifton, son of Sir Thomas Clifton of Lytham Hall, who died in 1688. In the floor of the chancel are stones in memory of two former vicars, Richard Clegg (d. 1720) and Charles Buck (d. 1771).

There is a ring of eight bells¹⁷ cast by C. & G. Mears in 1846.

The plate¹⁸ is all modern, and consists of a set of two chalices, two patens and a flagon of 1845, presented by Charles and Elizabeth Birley in 1853.

¹⁵ Cuthbert Clifton in 1512 left '£6 13s. 4d. towards building of the steeple.'

¹⁶ Whitaker, writing about 1822, says: 'The present church is well repaired and handsome . . . there is not, however, a relic of anything sufficiently old or curious about the place to detain a topographer'; *Richmondshire*, ii, 436.

¹⁷ The old bells were sold. In 1571 'the great bell had been taken down and a new one put up'; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 90. A second bell is named in 1613 (*ibid.* 95) and a clock was set up in 1612.

¹⁸ The plate in 1601 consisted of 'two old platters' and a 'communion cup with cowl of silver'; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 94. The books in the church at that time included a 'prayer-book for the coronation' and two copies of Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*.

In 1641 the church was broken into and 'the green covering for the communion table and all the other clothes in the [iron] chest stolen'; *ibid.* 102.

¹⁹ In Fishwick, *op. cit.* (89-115), may be seen extracts of the records of the thirty sworn men who governed the parish.

²⁰ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 270. Various confirmations were given later.

²¹ *Ibid.* 290.

²² *Ibid.* 276-83. In spite of this restoration the church of Kirkham was included in a confirmation to the priory

of Lancaster by John when Count of Mortain, 1189-93; *ibid.* 298. See also the account of the religious houses, *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 167.

²³ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 2. Theobald Walter had already in 1104 had a suit with Adam the Dean of Kirkham and Richard the Clerk respecting the advowson; *Curia Regis R.* 2, m. 17 d.

In 1347 the Abbot of Shrewsbury alleged that the Abbot of Vale Royal was withholding the rent of 12 marks due to him from Kirkham. The defendant pleaded a release from the plaintiff dated 30 May 1341, which was accordingly allowed; *Coram Rege R.* 348, m. 41. See also Fishwick, *op. cit.* 32.

²⁴ The right of the heirs of Theobald Walter was acknowledged from time to time by the Crown, e.g. *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 120; *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 175.

²⁵ In 1270-1 Theobald le Boteler, who was the great-grandson of Theobald Walter, claimed the advowson of Kirkham against the king, asserting that if the kings had presented they had done so on account of the minority of the heirs at the time; *Curia Regis R.* 201, m. 19; 204, m. 20. In 1277 Edward I, on a fresh vacancy, claimed the advowson against Theobald le Boteler, and also against Edmund the king's brother, as lord of the honour; *De Banco R.* 21,

The registers of baptisms and burials begin in 1540 and those of marriages in 1539, but the first volume, 1540 to 1628, is a copy made in the latter year.¹⁹

The earliest dated gravestone in the churchyard is of 1653. On the south side is a sundial on a fluted stone shaft, the name 'Noblett' alone being decipherable on the plate.

The church of Kirkham was no doubt one of the three in Amounderness mentioned in Domesday Book.

Together with its priests it was in 1093 given by Geoffrey the sheriff of Count Roger of Poitou to Shrewsbury Abbey,²⁰ but in the following year by Count Roger himself to St. Martin²¹ of Sees. It was about 1140 restored to Shrewsbury,²² but in 1196 obtained by Theobald Walter, he agreeing to pay the abbey 12 marks a year.²³ The Crown usually presented to the benefice,²⁴ and in 1279 the advowson was acquired by the king from Theobald Boteler,²⁵ and was soon afterwards given to the Cistercian Abbey of Vale Royal, near Northwich.²⁶ After the Suppression in 1538 it was given to Christ Church, Oxford,²⁶ which continues to hold the rectory, presenting the vicars.

The vicarage seems to have been ordained when the church was given to Vale Royal²⁷; by a further ordination in 1357 the abbot and convent were allowed to present one of their own monastery to the benefice, they paying him 40 marks a year, and he being responsible for the maintenance of the parsonage-house and the care of souls.²⁸

As early as 1220 the church, or perhaps two-thirds of it, was valued at 80 marks a year.²⁹ In 1291 the rectory was taxed at £160 and the vicarage at £23 6s. 8d.,³⁰ but on account of the destructive raid of the Scots in 1322 these amounts were reduced to £53 6s. 8d. and £6 13s. 4d. respectively.³¹ - The Priors of Penwortham and Lancaster had shares of

m. 16 d. 95. Two years later Theobald acknowledged the king's right; *Final Conc.* i, 157. See also *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 546.

²⁶ The advowson of the church, with the chapels, was first granted on 5 Dec. 1280, and was confirmed in 1287; *Chart. R.* 74 (9 Edw. I), m. 11, no. 88; 81 (15 Edw. I), m. 3, no. 8; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 211. A further confirmation of the abbey's possessions was granted in 1299, and in this it is stated that at the king's request Honorius IV and Nicholas IV had appropriated the church to the monastery; *Ormerod, Ches. ii*, 168-70; *Dugdale, Mon. v*, 709-11. In the abbey chartulary the grant from Pope Honorius is ascribed to the good will of Otes Grandison; *ibid.* v, 706. The date is given as 1286 in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 30.

²⁷ The grant of the manor, rectory, &c., of Kirkham and the chapel of Goosnargh was made in 1546; *Pat.* 38 Hen. VIII.

²⁸ The vicarage is named in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1292.

²⁹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 484, citing the registers of the archbishop's court. In 1378 the fruits of the church were sequestered because it was found the 40 marks were not being paid by the abbey; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 389. *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 120.

³⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307.

³¹ *Ibid.* 307, 337.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

the tithes.²⁷ The same benefices were returned at the reduced rates in 1341.²⁸ In 1535 the value of the rectory was estimated at £100 a year,²⁹ and that of the vicarage at £31 12.³⁰ The rectorial tithes were usually let on lease.³¹ In 1650 the vicar received £80 a year from tithes and other dues as well as £50 augmentation from the Committee of Plundered Ministers.³² About 1717 the income was given as only £60, arising from the small tithes, Easter dues,

and surplice fees; there was an old house with a customary acre of glebe belonging to it.³³ The value of the small tithes advanced rapidly in the latter part of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, being £1,600 in 1835.³⁴ The vicar's income is now returned as £400.³⁵ The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church have recently given the rectorial tithes of the present reduced ecclesiastical parish of Kirkham to the vicar.³⁶

The following have been incumbents:—

Instituted	Name	RECTOR	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1170 . . .	Adam the Dean ³⁷			
c. 1211 . . .	Walter de Grey ³⁸		The King	
4 July 1213 . .	Simon le Blund ³⁹		"	res. W. de Grey
c. 1225 . . .	Richard ⁴⁰			
1236 . . .	William de York ⁴¹		The King	
29 Jan 1246-7 .	Aymer de Valence ⁴²		"	res. W. de York
c. 1251 . . .	Artaud de Sancto Romano ⁴³		"	res. A. de Valence
c. 1258 . . .	Henry de Wingham ⁴⁴		"	d. A. de S. Romano

²⁷ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 309; the Denwitham share was estimated at £2 and that of Lancaster at £1 6i. 8d. The former prior received 23s. 4d. in 1535; *Falsh. Ecll.* (Rec. Com.), v, 237.

²⁸ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 37. The tithes of corn, &c., were thus valued in the several townships: Clifton, £3 6i.; Newton, £2 5i. 8d.; Freckleton, £3 12i.; Warton, £2 5i. 8d.; Bryning, £2 7i. 8d.; Roby, £2 14i. 4d.; Westby, £2 2i. 4d.; Weeton, £2 7i. 8d.; Singleton, £3 14i. 4d.; Hambleton, £2 6i.; Larbreck, £2 17i. 8d.; Plumpton, £2 9i.; Wesham, £2 17i. 4d.; Treales, £2 14i. 4d.; Kirkham, £2 12i.; Gossnargh, £6 13i. 4d.; Whittingham, £5 6i. 8d.; Newsham, £1 6i. 8d. The difference between the old and new valuations was accounted for by the omission of the tithe of hay, &c., about 10 marks a year, small tithes, oblations, &c., pertaining to the altarage 20 marks and the glebe of the church 10 marks; but the main deficiency was due to the destruction and war of the Scots, viz. £80 a year.

²⁹ *Falsh. Ecll.* (Rec. Com.), v, 209 (misprinted 1000). In 1540 the farm of the tithes of Kirkham produced £64, those of Gossnargh £29 9i., and the manse £8 10i.; *Dugdale, Mon. Angl.* v, 711.

³⁰ *Falsh. Ecll.* (Rec. Com.), v, 263. The manse was valued at 12s. tithes of wool and lambs £7, of hay, small tithes and Easter toll £14 9i. 4d. The church dues paid by the vicar amounted to 2s. 8d.

³¹ *Falsh. Ecll.*, op. cit. 36; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 151-4. The family of Clifton of Westby and Wesham have usually been lessees of the manse.

³² *Ibid.*, 154-5; *Plund. Mini. Act.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 9, 96.

³³ *Gastrell, Ninna Chet.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 454. There were four churchwardens chosen by the vicar and thirty men, viz. one yearly out of Treales or Weeton, one out of Clifton with Salswick, one out of Westby with Plumpton and the other out of the remaining townships.

³⁴ *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 385.

³⁵ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

³⁶ Information of the Dean of Christ Church, Oxf.

³⁷ He is called 'de Deam' and was probably rector of the church and Dean of Amounderness; *Farrer*, op. cit. 38, 429,

366. He was concerned in the plea of 1194 regarding the advowson already mentioned. A charter of about the same date was attested by Adam the Dean, William de Kirkham and other ecclesiastics, while another was attested by Simon and William chaplains of Kirkham living while Richard was rector there; *Cockerland Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 335, 332. See also the account in *York. Arch. Journ.* xxi, 59.

³⁸ Chancellor of England 1205-14, Bishop of Worcester 1214, Archbishop of York 1215-55; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Kirkham was one of the benefices given him by King John, who had the right of presentation by reason of the minority of the heir of Theobald Walter; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 58; *Curia Regis R.* 204, m. 20.

³⁹ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 102; Simon Blund or Blundel was nephew of the Archbishop of Dublin. The king presented to two-thirds only of the rectory, which he held (as above) on account of the wardship of the son and heir of Theobald Walter; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 120. Henry de Loundres was Archbishop of Dublin 1212-28; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁰ Richard rector of Kirkham occurs early in the time of Henry III; for instance, he attested a charter in conjunction with Adam de Yealand, 'then sheriff,' i.e. 1228-31; *Lytham D.* at Durham, 12, 2 ac, 4 ac, Ebor. no. 40. See also *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 459; *Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 429; *Kuerden MSS.* li, fol. 197. It is thus evident that he resided at Kirkham, but he was only a 'clerk' and had several children, one of whom, Master William de Kirkham, also a clerk, seems to have been a man of standing in the district; *Lytham D.* 22, 2 ac, 4 ac, Ebor. no. 26; *Cockerland Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 217, &c. Another son, Jorian, had land in Gossnargh and Greenhalgh; *ibid.* i, 240.

It should be noticed that in one deed Richard is called *convector* of Kirkham; during the tenure of Simon le Blund he held the other third part of the rectory, and probably succeeded to the whole on Simon's death; *Dods. MSS.* liiii, fol. 854, no. 27. Among the Lytham Priory charters at Durham is one attested by Simon Blund, rector of Kirkham, and Richard, rector of Kirkham; *Misc. Chart.* no. 477.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 156. In the February following the king notified that he had given the advowson of the church of Kirkham (as part of the possessions of the heir of Theobald le Boteler) to Richard Earl of Poitou and Cornwall, guardian of the heir; *ibid.* 175. Richard, king of the Germans, according to the later pleadings confirmed the presentation of William de York; *Curia Regis R.* 204, m. 20. William was a prominent public official, one of the three custodians of the realm in 1242 and Bishop of Salisbury 1246-56; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was provost of Beverley in 1246, when the rectory of Kirkham was said to be worth 240 marks a year; *Assize R.* 404, m. 22.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 496; he is here called son of the Count de la Marche, and elsewhere the king's brother, for Isabel, widow of King John, married Hugh Count of La Marche. He became Bishop of Winchester in 1250-1 and died 1260; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Aymer is named as rector in 1248; *Cloze*, 62, m. 10 d.

In a charter of about 1245-65 there occur among the witnesses 'Robert and Roger, chaplains of the church of Kirkham'; *Lytham D.* at Durham, 12, 2 ac, 4 ac, Ebor. no. 54.

⁴³ In the long statement regarding the advowson in 1277 it is recited that King John (as above) presented Walter de Grey and Simon le Blund, and that the latter died rector in the time of Henry III; see also that Henry III presented William de York (cause of vacancy not stated), Aymer de la Marche, Artaud de Sancto Romano (who died rector), Henry de Wingham and Henry de Gant; *De Banco R.* 21, m. 16 d, 95. These presentations had been made by reason of minorities, except the last, when the king presented by reason of regality, the rector having been elected to the bishopric of London.

Artaud de Sancto Romano was presented to Shalford in 1241; *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 268. He is often named in the Patent Rolls, &c., being an officer of the Wardrobe. He seems to have died about 1257; *Excerpta et Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 252, 326.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, p. 624. Henry de Wingham or Wingham was also a public official; keeper of the Great Seal 1255-9, Bishop of London 1259-62; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He was also rector of Preston 1256-62.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

KIRKHAM

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1259 . . .	Mr. Henry de Gaunt ⁵⁰	The King	res. H. de Wingham
22 Aug. 1277 .	John de Kirkby ⁵¹	"	res. H. de Gaunt
c. 1286 . . .	John de Conisburgh ⁵²	"	"

VICARS

oc. 1331 . . .	John de Ardern ⁵³	—	—
oc. 1332-49 .	Robert de Newton ⁵⁴	—	—
c. 1350 . . .	William de Slaidburn ⁵⁵	—	—
oc. 1357 . . .	William de Bolton ⁵⁶	—	—
28 Aug. 1362 .	Philip de Greenhul ⁵⁷	Ab. of Vale Royal . .	—
oc. 1394-1401 .	Thomas de Hornby ⁵⁸	—	—
	Roger Diring	Ab. of Vale Royal . .	—
28 Dec. 1418 .	William Torfot ⁵⁹⁻⁶⁰	"	d. R. Diring
9 Sept. 1420 .	Mr. John Cottam ⁶¹	"	d. W. Torfot
14 Mar. 1452-3	Edmund Lache ⁶²	"	d. J. Cottam
oc. 1504 . . .	Richard Davy ⁶³	—	—
c. 1510 . . .	Thomas Smith ⁶⁴	Ab. of Vale Royal . .	—
c. 1542 . . .	James Smith ⁶⁵	—	—
6 Sept. 1585 .	James Smith ⁶⁶	John Smith	d. Jas. Smith
17 Nov. 1591 .	James Sharples, M.A. ⁶⁷	Christ Ch., Oxf. . . .	—
20 Nov. 1594 .	Nicholas Helme, M.A. ⁶⁸	John Sharples	d. J. Sharples
18 Aug. 1598 .	Arthur Greenacre, M.A. ⁶⁹	Cuthbert Sharples . .	d. N. Helme
22 Jan. 1627-8 .	John Gerard, M.A. ⁷⁰	Christ Ch., Oxf. . . .	d. A. Greenacre

⁵⁰ Master Henry de Gaunt seems to have succeeded Artaud at the Wardrobe; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 364.

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 227. The king having obtained the advowson presented John de Kirkby, no doubt the Bishop of Ely, 1286-90; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵² He occurs as rector in 1290, 1292 and 1297; *De Banco R.* 86, m. 214; *Assize R.* 408, m. 91, 101 d.; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 237. He must have been appointed before the appropriation of the rectory to Vale Royal.

⁵³ He attested a Freckleton deed in 1331; *Kuerden MSS.* iii, f. 3.

⁵⁴ He attested deeds in Oct. 1332 and in 1349; *Dods. MSS.* clix, fol. 73 (J.P.E.); *Kuerden MSS.* iv, K 17. He is named as vicar in a pleading in 1344; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 43. In the archdeacon's claim for dues it was alleged that the vicarage of Kirkham was twice vacant, on account of the plague, between 8 Sept. 1349 and 11 Jan. 1349-50; *Engl. Hist. Rev.* v, 526.

⁵⁵ He was vicar early in 1354; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 3, m. ij. In 1357 he was described as 'lately vicar'; *ibid.* 6, m. 3 d. He was Dean of Amounderness and appears to have been guilty of oppression in his office, securing a pardon some time between 1354 and 1361; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxiii, App. 344.

⁵⁶ This name is given by Fishwick (op. cit. 70) on the authority of 'the records of the Thirty-men.' He may be identical with Slaidburn.

⁵⁷ *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 387. This and some later institutions are given in Whitaker, *Hist. of Richmondshire*, ii, 437 (from Torre). Greenhill (or Greenhalgh) was a monk of Vale Royal.

⁵⁸ In 1394 Hornby (or Hernby) was going across the seas and nominated attorneys; *Towneley MS.* CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 392. His estate in the vicarage was ratified in 1399; *Cal. Pat.* 1309-1401, p. 3. He was plaintiff in 1401; *Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R.* 1, m. 5 d.

⁵⁹⁻⁶⁰ *Raines MSS.* xxii, 395. He was a priest.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* xxii, 397; he was a priest. He is named in various charters, &c.; *Kuerden fol. MS.* p. 383 (1422); *Kuerden MSS.*

iv, K 17 (1427-8); *Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R.* 3, m. 285 (1441); *Fishwick, op. cit.* 51 (1450-1).

In 1448 it was ordered that he and others should be put in prison till they should pay £200 to the Abbot of Vale Royal; *Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R.* 11, m. 205.

He seems to have had a son Peter in 1429; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, K 18. His father was named William and his grandfather was John Cottam.

⁶² *Raines MSS.* xxii, 379. He was vicar in 1458; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 81.

⁶³ *Kuerden MSS.* iv, P 121, no. 74. He founded a chantry or added to the endowment of the old one. A Richard Davy of Gonville Hall, Camb., became M.A. in 1495-6; *Grace Book B* (Luard Mem.), i, 82, 119. One of the name was rector of Norton in Norfolk in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* iii, 320.

⁶⁴ In a return compiled in 1527 Thomas Smith is given as vicar for eighteen years past, having been presented by the Abbot and convent of Vale Royal; his benefice was worth £40 a year; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bde. 5, no. 15. He occurs as vicar in 1512; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 12. He was buried at Kirkham 23 Oct. 1541; *Fishwick, op. cit.* 72, 122.

⁶⁵ William Stringer was 'parish priest' (curate-in-charge) in 1537; *Willis* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 73.

⁶⁶ *A Precept* was addressed to the Bishop of Chester and James Smith, clerk, on 27 Mar. 1542, that they should permit Miles Spencer and William Wright to present to the vicarage, then vacant and in their gift; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* (67, 34 Hen. VIII). From this it seems that Smith was already in possession. His name appears in the visitation lists of 1548, 1554 and 1562. He was buried at Kirkham 11 July 1585; *Fishwick, op. cit.* 73, 124. For church goods in 1552 see *Chet. Misc.* (new ser.), i, 4.

⁶⁷ Some of the institutions and notes have been taken from *Raines' Lancs.* (ed. Croston), v, 361-2, and *Fishwick's Kirkham*, 73-87, where notices of the different vicars will be found. The records

in the Diocesan Registry, Chester, have also been searched.

John Smith of Stalmine Grange was patron in virtue of a grant by William Troutbeck, true patron; *Earwaker MSS.*

⁶⁷ Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb., of which he was scholar; M.A. 1591; information of Mr. R. F. Scott. Buried at Kirkham 21 Sept. 1594.

⁶⁸ The patron presented in virtue of a grant from the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxf., dated 8 Dec. 1591. Nicholas Helme was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1585; *Foster, Alumni*. A complaint to the Bishop of Chester in 1598 (*Visit. Papers*) alleged that Helme was supposed to have come into the vicarage by simony, that he kept another man's wife in his house under suspicious circumstances, that he refused to wear the surplice and 'administered the wine as it came from the cellar, without any prayers or reverence;' and that he was ready to minister the sacrament to a blind woman and another who 'had beads in their hands'; *Fishwick, op. cit.* 75. The charges may have been malicious merely, but Helme's death would render inquiry unnecessary. He was buried at Kirkham, 16 July 1598.

⁶⁹ The patron was John of John Sharples. Greenacre was described as 'a preacher' in 1610; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 9. He died in 1627, and his widow afterwards practised as a midwife, attesting a monstrous birth in or about 1646; *Fishwick, op. cit.* 79. The surname is given as Gatacre.

⁷⁰ Act Bk. at Chester, 1579-1676, fol. 96. The institutions from this time have been compared with those in the Institution Books, P.R.O. as printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*.

John Gerard compounded for first-fruits 23 Feb. 1627-8; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 412. He appears to be the John Gerard of Christ Church, Oxf. (M.A. 1616), who was beneficed in Norfolk in 1630; *Foster, Alumni Oxon.* He is said to have 'exchanged with Mr. Fleetwood, who passed over to his son' (son-in-law); note in the Reg. by Vicar Clegg.

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Date	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
17 July 1640	Edward Fleetwood, M.A. ⁷¹	Christ Ch., Oxf.	res. J. Gerard
1650	John Fisher ⁷²	Christ Ch., Oxf.	res. E. Fleetwood
31 Mar. 1663	Richard Clegg, M.A. ⁷³	"	d. J. Fisher
20 June 1666	William Dickinson, B.A. ⁷⁴	"	d. R. Clegg
10 June 1720	Charles Buck, M.A. ⁷⁵	"	d. W. Dickinson
7 July 1744	Humphrey Shuttleworth, M.A. ⁷⁶	"	d. C. Buck
9 Aug. 1771	James Webber, D.D. ⁷⁷	"	d. H. Shuttleworth
18 Jan. 1813	George Lodowick Parsons, M.A. ⁷⁸	"	d. J. Webber
15 Dec. 1847	William Law Hussey, M.A. ⁷⁹	"	d. G. L. Parsons
24 Aug. 1852	George Richard Brown, M.A. ⁸⁰	"	res. W. L. Hussey
1863	Henry Williams Mason, M.A. ⁸¹	"	d. G. R. Brown
15 June 1875	Welbury Theodore Mitton, M.A. ⁸²	"	d. H. W. Mason
20 Nov. 1903			

It will be observed that the early rectors, presented by the kings, were as usual busy public officials who discharged their duties by deputy, and that the donation to Vale Royal was probably of advantage to the parish, as giving it a permanent and properly paid vicar instead of a stipendiary curate. These vicars, however, do not seem to have been of more than local importance, and even since the Reformation, while the advowson has been held by Christ Church, Oxford, none of them calls for special mention. Before the Reformation the due service of the parish church, chantry and chapels at Lund, Singleton and Hambleton would require five priests.⁸³ This was the staff

recorded at the bishop's visitations⁸⁴ in 1548 and 1554; but in 1562 only the vicar and two others are named, and the vicar alone seems to have conformed fully to the Elizabethan requirements.⁸⁵ He had apparently been brought up under the Reform of Henry VIII and accepted all the changes made by the civil power, holding the benefice till his death. No zeal can be looked for in such cases,⁸⁶ and the three chapels appear to have been left to decay, but it may be noted that the organ in the church was allowed to remain.⁸⁷ The vicars appear usually to have had a curate.⁸⁸ In the Commonwealth time additional places of worship seem to have been provided, but it

⁷¹ For pedigree see Dugdale's *Vita. Chet. Soc.*, 111. Fleetwood compounded for first-fruits 29 Oct. 1670. He had various quarrels with the parish-wardens and bishop. He seems to have been a Puritan, 'sometimes' omitting to use the surplice, though he said the Litany regularly twice a week. In 1634 the sum of 41. 3d. was 'paid for the exercise and for the moderators and the preacher'; Fishwick, op. cit. 98. 'Exercise days' etc. again mentioned in 1646; *ibid.* 102. He readily conformed to the Presbyterian discipline in 1646 (Baines, op. cit. i, 228) and signed the 'Harmonious Consent' in 1648.

In 1648 he published, under the title of *Strange Issues from Heaven*, an account of a strange birth above mentioned. A parishioner, Mr. Hoghton, 'a great Papist and of great parentage,' and his mother, 'a usually scoff and mock the Roundheads, and in derision of Mr. Prynne and the others cut off the cat's ears and called it by his name'; his wife also, being pregnant, wished that rather than a Roundhead, or bear one, her child might have no head, which monstrosity was accordingly borne by her; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 78-9.

⁷² Fisher had been minister of Bispham, and was regarded as 'a gaily and orthodox wit,' succeeding Fleetwood (whose daughter he married) at Kirkham in or before Feb. 1650-1, when the £50 out of Thomas Clifton's sequestered tithes was conferred to him; *Plund. Mini. Actn.* i, 59, 96. He conformed at the Restoration and died in possession 18 Mar. 1665, 6.

It is a token of his conformity that in 1662 a font was 'put up' at a cost of £2 15s. 4d.; Fishwick, op. cit. 105. At the same time the king's arms and the Commandments were painted.

⁷³ Educated at University Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1663; Foster, *Alumni*. He is chiefly known for his violent opposition to Cuthbert Harrison, the Nonconformist minister at Elswick; he had also disputes

with his parishioners. There is extant a letter from him dated 1684, in which he complains that the Quakers, 'the most incorrigible sinners that I know,' had opened a burial-ground, and desires that the sheriff may be informed; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 146. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *ibid.* 229. He founded a charity for the poor at Kirkham, and also established a school and a loan fund at Todmorden. There is a monument to him in the church.

⁷⁴ Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; B.A. 1701; Foster, *Alumni*. The name is also spelt Dixon.

⁷⁵ Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1736; Foster. On his epitaph in the church he is described as 'most famous for piety and learning.' His son Charles was curate of Lund (d. 1808) and had among other issue a son Henry Rishton Buck, lieutenant 33rd Reg., who fell at Waterloo; Fishwick, op. cit. 131-2.

⁷⁶ Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1760; Foster. He was also vicar of Preston 1782-1809; see the account of that church. He was buried in the chancel of Kirkham Church.

⁷⁷ Educated at Christ Church, Oxf., becoming tutor and censor; M.A. 1796; D.D. 1829. He was vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxf., 1803, Prebendary of York 1812, Dean of Ripon 1828, and had other preferments at various times; Foster, *Alumni*. He vigorously asserted his rights, recording his satisfaction at making the vicar 'as he ought to be, the first person in the place.' He procured the rebuilding of the church (the cost being borne by a rate) and raised the vicar's income from £250 to over £1,600 a year; but in the opinion of his parishioners he grossly neglected his duties, being non-resident and rendering no additional service for the increased income, and they petitioned Parliament on the matter; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 486.

⁷⁸ Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.,

of which he was student; M.A. 1834. Incumbent of Benington 1835.

⁷⁹ Educated at Christ Church, Oxf., of which he was student; M.A. 1837. He was hon. canon of Manchester 1856 and rector of Great Ringstead 1862-88.

⁸⁰ Educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1841. Incumbent of Maiden Bradley 1851-62.

⁸¹ Educated at Christ Church, Oxf., of which he was student; M.A. 1851. Incumbent of Wigginton 1858-75, hon. canon of Manchester 1887. He died 20 June 1902.

⁸² Educated at Pembroke Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1888. Formerly beneficed in Canada; vicar of Peel 1899-1902. Some details in the text and notes are due to him.

⁸³ At an inquiry made in 1562 it was stated that in the church of Kirkham there used to be of right two priests celebrating daily and serving the parish, which 'chantries' had been withdrawn by the Abbot of Vale Royal, one of them thirty years before and the other a year ago; *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 120.

⁸⁴ Lists at Dioc. Reg., Chester.

⁸⁵ The vicar, James Smith, appeared and subscribed. William Nickson seems to have stayed at home and Lawrence Kempe appeared but did not subscribe.

⁸⁶ He may be the vicar who in 1581 (?) reported the presence of two seminary priests in his parish; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 180 (from Harl. MS. 360, fol. 32).

⁸⁷ In 1576 for 'dressing the organs' 2s. was paid, and in 1643 'for organ pipes, which had been pulled asunder by the soldiers,' 3s. 4d.; Fishwick, op. cit. 93, 102. The parish clerk in 1572 and 1576 was ordered to teach singing; *ibid.* 91.

⁸⁸ Curates are noticed in the registers in 1596, 1608, 1619, &c.; see also *Minc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 68, 124.

was not till the 18th century that chapels at Hambleton, Lund, Singleton and Warton are found to be regularly used for service.⁸⁹

A report made to the Bishop of Chester in 1669, probably by the vicar of Kirkham, gives a lively account of the conditions ecclesiastical:—

There are three sorts of conventicles, viz. Papists, Quakers, and Fanatical or Mixed Multitude. Of the Papists there are two conventicles very visible at Westhy Hall, rented by one Mr. Butler, the supposed priest, whither resort some hundreds. Another at Mowbreck where Mr. Hughson (*alias* Whaley) sojourneth with Mrs. Westhy and, as is more than said, officiates as priest there. At Mr. Gervase Clifton's of Plumpton, as is said, is set apart a place or chapel for Romanists, but since Mr. Hughson's abode at Mowbreck it's not so much used. At Salwick Hall, it's said, the Romanists out of Preston have their meetings. In Great Singleton they be generally papists, but have not their conventicles so fixed, but have two or three supposed priests. There hath usually been a conventicle of Quakers at one Brewer's house in or near Little Eccleston. Of the Fanatical party there was a conventicle at Lund chapel on Sunday in last Lent assizes by Mr. John Parr; and either for that or the like offence the next Sunday at Heapa chapel, it's said, he is to answer at the next assizes. There was another conventicle held by one Hartley, a Yorkshireman and lately a weaver and now an Antinomian speaker. He usurped the pulpit at Kirkham in the absence of the minister. He hath also held many conventicles at Goosnargh, the vacancy of which chapel gives the Nonconformists encouragement to meet there since the expiration of the Act against conventicles. The factions plead indulgence because of the indulgence of the papists and their experience that churchwardens' presentments are but laughed at.⁹⁰

Dr. William Grimbaldson in 1725 left £500 for the maintenance of daily morning and evening prayers in the parish church, and these have accordingly been maintained ever since, for the donor ordained that should the prayers be neglected the income of his fund was to be given to poor housekeepers of Treales.⁹¹ The visitation returns of the 18th century afford

various interesting particulars. In 1706 a return of the church furniture was made; it included two decent surplices, two communion cups and several flagons. In 1722 the vicar administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper on Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Day, Whit Sunday, St. Jamestide, Michaelmas, Martinmas, Christmas and Shrove-tide. The 1,177 families in 1755 were thus classified: Of the communion of the Church of England, 868; Popish families, 269; Protestant Dissenters, 40. There were church rate contests in 1849 and later, the Nonconformists refusing to pay.⁹²

At St. Mary's altar a chantry was founded by one of the Clifton family.⁹³ Its endowment consisted of burgages and lands in Kirkham, Warton, Freckleton, Newton and Bilsborrow, and in 1547 amounted to £5 13s. 1d. clear per annum.⁹⁴ Thomas Primett was the incumbent in 1535⁹⁵ and until the Suppression. He was sixty years old in 1548, and noted as 'decrepit' in the visitation of that year. He lived on until 1564; his will has been printed by the Surtees Society.⁹⁶

Detailed official inquiries into the charities of the parish were made in 1824 and 1902-3; the report of the latter, issued in 1904, contains a reprint of the former.⁹⁷ The principal Kirkham charity is the grammar school, with an income of £1,260, and there are small educational endowments in many of the townships. There are also some special endowments for the parish church and the chapel at Lund. For the poor generally there exist funds producing £31 4s. 8d. a year distributed in money, in coal, &c.⁹⁸

The township of Kirkham has a United Charities' Fund of £27 14s. a year, distributed in medical relief, in money and in kind⁹⁹; also other sums amounting

⁸⁹ In the 1610 list (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 9) no chapel except Goosnargh is mentioned. Hambleton may have been an occasional exception, as a curate there is named in 1611. The vicar and the schoolmaster are the only clergymen named in Bishop Stratford's visitation list in 1691; Chester Dioc. Reg. The chapels named in the text were in use in the time of Bishop Gastrell; *Notitia Cestr.* ii, 422, &c.

⁹⁰ Visitation papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁹¹ The benefactor is described as M.D., of St. Dunstan's in the West, London. He ordered that the prayers were to be at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in summer and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. in winter; *End. Char. Rep.*

⁹² Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 98-100.

⁹³ Raines, *Chantryes* (Chet. Soc.), 213-16. Earlier 'chantries' are named in a preceding note. This chantry was named in 1527 as in the gift of William Clifton, the annual value being estimated as £4; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, &c., bde. 5, no. 15.

In 1492-3 Richard Davy and others were enfeoffed of various lands—apparently the chantry property—of the gift of James Clifton and Richard Davy, in order to establish (*faciant*) a fit chaplain to celebrate at the altar of B. Mary for the souls of Richard Davy, his relatives and all the parishioners of Kirkham; Kuerden MSS. iv, K 18.

⁹⁴ The gross rental of the chantry lands was £6 os. 11d., but quit-rents

of 4d. to the lord of Penwortham and 7d. 6d. to the lord of Kirkham were payable.

For a dispute as to the chantry lands in 1567 see *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 327.

⁹⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 263. William Clifton in 1537 bequeathed £3 6s. 8d. 'to the church of Kirkham towards emending of our Lady's work,' and four cows to 'the stock of our Lady of Kirkham' to pray for his soul, and desired his executors to be 'good masters' to Sir Thomas Primett, whom he styled 'my chantry priest,' and to whom he left 6s. 8d.; *Wills* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 71-3. Thomas Clifton in 1551 left a cow 'towards our Lady's stock'; Piccoppe, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 76.

⁹⁶ *Richmond Wills*, 171. He desired to be buried at Lytham, but left his surplice to Kirkham Church. The bequest of 2s. to the light of St. Nicholas in Lancaster Church shows how imperfectly Elizabeth's reformation had then been carried out in Lancashire.

⁹⁷ The details here given are derived from this report. The Goosnargh charities are given separately.

⁹⁸ Henry Colborne, a native of the parish and afterwards a scrivener in London, by his will in 1655 left money to purchase lands, a rent-charge from which was to be applied to schools and to the poor. The share of the poor was soon afterwards fixed at £5 10s. a year, which is given to the townships in rotation, and used by the overseers in a variety of ways. The rent-charge was

extinguished in 1898-9 by a transfer of consols to the official trustee.

Edward Robinson and others, apparently trustees, invested £80 in 1648 in land in Freckleton; 50s. a year of the rent was to be paid to the minister of Lund, and the rest given to the poor of the parish. In 1824 the benefits were in practice confined to Clifton and four adjoining townships. The present income for the poor is £17 15s., and it is divided among the townships or hamlets of Kirkham, Freckleton, Newton-with-Scales, Clifton-with-Salwick, Treales, Warton, Weeton and Wrea Green, and given in money or kind to the poor.

The Bread Charity represents a combination of benefactions, and goes back as far as 1670; it seems to have been due to the suggestion of the vicar, Richard Clegg. The present income is £5 9s., of which the vicar gives £2 12s., and is spent on a distribution of penny loaves every Sunday after morning service at the parish church, and on various holidays. The number of applicants is very small.

Mary Jones, widow, in 1827 left £100 for an annual Christmas gift to poor widows. The income is £2 10s. 8d., which is given in coals to widows in the townships of Kirkham and Wesham—the modern ecclesiastical parish. The vicar and churchwardens have charge of the distribution, but no difference is made on account of creed.

⁹⁹ Richard Brown in 1641 gave a rent-charge of £1 on his land and Mrs. Clegg and Mrs. Syle (before 1734) gave £20

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to £8 or 3d. a year given in money.¹⁰⁰ Bryning-with-Kellamersh has a special fund of £2 12s. 6d. a year¹⁰¹; Freckleton, £1 3s.¹⁰²; Medlar-with-Wesham, £2 10s.¹⁰³; Ribby-with-Wrea, £2 12s. 6d.¹⁰⁴—all given in money; Treales, Roseacre and Wharles, £13 10s., which may be distributed in several ways¹⁰⁵; Warton, £3 15s. 8d.¹⁰⁶; Westby-with-Plumpton, £2 8d.¹⁰⁷—both distributed in goods; Hambleton, £2 10s.; Greenhalgh-with-Thistleton, £6 6s.¹⁰⁸; and Little Eccleston-with-Larbreck, £1 10s.¹⁰⁹—all in money doles. Two or three charities have been

KIRKHAM

Chicheham, Dom. Bk.; Kirkeheim, 1196; Kirkham, c. 1200; Kirkam, 1260; Kirkham, 1274.

This township, which contains the church, is comparatively central for the main portion of the parish. It has an area of 857 acres,¹ and the population in

each for the poor. Land was purchased and the profits of the town have administered the income—sometimes irregularly. Some of the land has been sold and the proceeds, with accumulations, are now represented by £628 consols. The gross income is £27 14s., and it may be applied, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners made in 1898, in various ways—subscriptions in aid of hospitals, provident clubs, &c.; provision of nurses, out of an entering a trade, supply of food, fuel, clothes, &c., or money grants.

¹⁰⁰ Elizabeth Brown in 1739 left £50 on trust for poor widows. The interest has been distributed in small money gifts. The capital, now amounting to £48 14s., has been paid over to the official trustee.

William Harrison's gift of £140 for Bibles and other religious books, for poor people in Kirkham and Little Eccleston-with-Larbreck, is now applied to school prizes, &c.

Mary Bradkirk in 1816 gave £100 for five poor persons of Kirkham, members of the Church of England and regular attendants of the parish church. The present income, £2 12s. 6d., is distributed accordingly.

A sum of £180, trust money of unknown origin, was in 1832 invested for the benefit of poor widows. The income is £5 3s. 9d., which is given in small sums to between fifty and sixty widows.

¹⁰¹ This was a gift of the above-named Mary Bradkirk. The income is divided among five poor persons; attendance at Warton or Wrea Green Church is a qualification, in accordance with recent ecclesiastical arrangements.

¹⁰² This sum appears to be due to ancient gifts by Andrew Freckleton and others, once charged upon the Marsh, and to a rent-charge of 10s. on a close called Swainson Butta. The former gift is now provided for in this manner: 'There are 230½ cattle-gates on Freckleton Marsh, but in practice 231 are let yearly, the rents received being paid into the general fund . . . except that of the old half-gate, which is now paid to the parish council. As it represents nothing corporeal and only exists as a fiction for the sake of the charity it is not assessed for rates, &c., like the other cattle-gates.'

The rent varies from time to time. The doles are given on St. Thomas's Day and vary from 6d. to 4s. 6d.

¹⁰³ This charity was in existence in 1789. It is the income of two cattle-gates on Freckleton Marsh purchased with the original endowment said to have been given by Thomas Thompson and William Crookall. The money is distributed on St. Thomas's Day to about 104 poor persons.

¹⁰⁴ This is another of Mary Bradkirk's benefactions, similar to that for Kirkham. It is given to five poor persons in equal shares.

¹⁰⁵ William Grimbaldston, M.D., in 1725 left £300 for binding out poor children of Treales as apprentices; £400 for the master of Kirkham School, provided he had been bred at Westminster, Winchester or Eton, or in default for apprenticing, as before; £50 for classics, for Kirkham School; £500 for the saying of daily prayers in Kirkham Church, or in default for poor housekeepers born in Treales; £50 for books for poor children of the parish belonging to the Church of England. The money was invested in land, and as there were few applications for apprenticing, a school was founded in Treales. The gift for daily prayers remains as directed; the rest of the income is now devoted to Kirkham Grammar School.

Ellen and John Bolton in 1657–8, James Porter and his brother in 1729 and others gave money for the poor which was invested in a house and land at Catforth in Woodplumpton. The rent, now £13, is administered under a scheme made by the Charity Commissioners in 1899. The scheme, however, is practically disregarded, and the net income is divided on St. Thomas's Day among poor persons belonging to the hamlet of Treales. Old 'charity money' of £15, supposed to be the gift of one Bridgett, is now represented by £20 in Kirkham Savings Bank. The income (10s.) is given in doles of 1s. or 1s. 6d. to poor people of Wharles.

¹⁰⁶ Mrs. Mary Southworth in 1870 bequeathed £200 for the benefit of the school and scholars of the Established Church of England at Wharton. The portion for the scholars is spent on cloths for those who attend most regularly.

1901 numbered 3,693. The surface is generally level; the highest ground is in the centre and at the west end—here 100 ft. above sea level is attained—and it slopes away to the north and east, forming a slight valley, through which the boundary brook flows.

The principal road is that from Preston westwards; along it the town is built, as it descends from the Mill Hill on the east, rises, falls and rises again to the Willows at the west. A road branches south to Freckleton, from the old market square, and another north to the church. Further west is the road leading to the railway station in Wesham. The market cross was demolished about a hundred years ago.³

The town had in 1825 manufactures of sail-cloth and cordage, and also of fine and coarse linen; and the cotton manufacture had been introduced.³ This last has continued to expand, and affords employment to the majority of the people.

The soil is boulder clay, sand and gravel, overlying red marls.

¹⁰⁷ Anne Moor of Westby in 1805 left the residue of her estate, £40, for the school and the poor. The capital is now invested in consols, and the poor's moiety, formerly distributed in kind, seems for many years to have been allowed to accumulate.

¹⁰⁸ This was a rent-charge on Lentworth Hall and other lands made by Sir Nicholas Shireburne in 1706. The charge was in 1868 placed upon a farm in Hambleton, and since its sale has been paid by the purchasers of the different portions. It is collected by the vicar and churchwardens and distributed at Christmas among about ten poor families.

¹⁰⁹ Mary Hankinson, a benefactor of Esprick School, also bequeathed £200 in 1805 for the benefit of the poor of that hamlet. In 1901–2 there were only two poor persons in Esprick, and the money was paid to them in monthly instalments.

One Lawrenson, of date unknown, left £20 to the poor of Greenhalgh. This sum was invested in the highways, but only £12 has been repaid; the 6s. interest is divided among the two or three poor persons in the hamlet.

¹¹⁰ In 1697 William Gillow of Little Eccleston charged a close called Porter's Harlow with a rent of 10s. a year for the poor of the township, and George Gillow in 1720 added 20s. a year from the same land. The 30s. continues to be paid to the overseers, who distribute it in doles of 4s. to 7s. among poor widows and others.

¹¹¹ For Kirkham generally and Freckleton there was in 1824 a rent of 6s. due to a gift of Elizabeth Clitherall in 1675, and another rent of 27s. of unknown origin. This was given in money doles. The rent-charges have long ceased to be paid owing to disputes as to liability and as to the lands charged.

Mrs. Nightingale (before 1786) gave £10 for the poor of Hambleton. The money was spent on paving a lane. Interest was paid until 1885, when the auditor disallowed it. It appears that the £10 would have been repaid to the vicar and churchwardens as trustees, if these wardens had not opposed it, fearing loss of interest.

¹ Including 2 acres of inland water.

² *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. xvi.* 184.

³ *Baines, Dir.* 1825, i. 655–6.

The market has long been obsolete.⁴ The dates of the fairs have been changed from time to time; there are now three cattle fairs—4-5 February, 28-9 April and 18-19 October.

The court-house and police station is in Freckleton Street; the workhouse of the Fylde Union (1844) is at the west end of the town.

Kirkham and the district were visited by the plague in 1631.⁵

Halfpenny tokens were issued in 1670 and 1671 by Kirkham traders.⁶

In 1754 there was a 'chalybeate water called Humphrey's Spa' to the north of the town.⁷

The cucking-stool was used at Kirkham.⁸

A football match used to be played in the streets on Christmas Day in the afternoon.⁹

The printing press is said to have been in use in the town about 1790.¹⁰

'The town hall or moot hall was destroyed by fire some eighty years ago [c. 1810]; it formerly stood in the market place. The ground floor was occupied by shop-keepers, and part of the upper story was used as a flax-dressing room, the remaining space being taken up by the large room in which the town's business was transacted. This room was approached from the outside by a flight of stone steps.'¹¹ The urban district council meets in Station Road.

Zachary Langton, third son of Cornelius Langton of Kirkham, born 1698, and educated at the local grammar school and at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, acquired some reputation as a divine, publishing an essay *Concerning the Rational Human Soul*. He died in 1786. Thomas Parkinson, likewise born at Kirkham

(1745) and educated there, became Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Huntingdon and Leicester. He distinguished himself as a mathematician, and was elected F.R.S. in 1786. He died in 1830. Philip, son of Humphrey Shuttleworth vicar of Kirkham, was born in the town in 1782. After education at Winchester he went to New College, Oxford, becoming warden in 1822. This dignity he held till he was made Bishop of Chichester in 1840. He wrote against the Tractarians. He died in 1842.¹²

In 1066 **KIRKHAM**, like the whole **MANOR** parish, was part of the fee of Earl Tostig; it was assessed as four plough-lands.¹³ This probably included Wesham and other hamlets, Kirkham proper¹⁴—the later township—being no doubt then or soon afterwards a rectory manor, held by the clerks or others responsible for the church,¹⁵ and it always descended in the same way as the rectory, the history of which has already been recorded. The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, leased the manor to the Cliftons of Lytham,¹⁶ but in 1871 the manor and part of the land were sold to Thomas Langton Birley.¹⁷ No courts are held.

Soon after receiving Kirkham the **BOROUGH** Abbot and convent of Vale Royal in 1296 constituted a free borough there.

The burgesses were to have a gild, with gaol, pillory and cuck-stool and other means of punishing malefactors, the assize of bread and ale, and other liberties of a borough; their bailiffs were to be presented to the abbot. Perquisites of the courts, stallage and other dues were reserved to the abbey.¹⁸ A charter

⁴ It was in 1825 held on Thursday, according to the charter.

⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 47. There were about 200 burials in August and September 1631, the only 'Mr.' being one Henry Clifton (26 Aug.).

⁶ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 79.

⁷ Pococke, *Travels through England* (Camd. Soc.), ii, 6.

⁸ Fishwick, *Kirkham* (Chet. Soc.), 205.

⁹ *Ibid.* 206.

¹⁰ *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 31.

¹¹ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 25.

¹² Accounts of these three worthies may be seen in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

¹⁴ From the boundaries of the manor in 168: it appears that Kirkham proper was assessed as 18 oxgangs of land; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 21.

¹⁵ This seems clearly implied by the wording of Sheriff Godfrey's grant (1093) to Shrewsbury Abbey of 'the church which he used to have in the demesne of St. Michael [of] Kirkham, with the priests and the land which pertains to them'; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 270. In later charters it is merely the 'church' of Kirkham which is named; later no 'manor' occurs apart from the church.

¹⁶ In 1246 William de York, provost of Beverley and rector of Kirkham, secured the acknowledgement that an oxgang of land in Kirkham held by Robert son of William de Kirkham and another held by Alan de Newton were not lay fees but free alms pertaining to the church; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 103, 106.

¹⁷ The Abbot of Vale Royal was plaintiff in several cases in 1292 in respect of sums owing to him; Assize R. 408, m. 30, 34,

&c. The abbot in 1314 claimed a messuage, 2 oxgangs of land, &c., against Adam son of Henry de Blackburn and Alice his wife; De Banco R. 204, m. 136.

¹⁸ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 25. The Cliftons had usually been lessees of the rectory and manor. The Abbot of Vale Royal in 1526-7 gave William Clifton a receipt for £16, rent of the manor of Kirkham; Kuerden MSS. iv, K 18. In 1582 Thomas Clifton, in right of a grant from the Abbot of Vale Royal, claimed certain perquisites of the court of the manor of Kirkham against Richard Davy; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 109.

A lease of the manor to Thomas Fleetwood of Calwich in 1601 is printed in Porter's *Fylde*, 374.

A rental of the lands in Kirkham, as well as an account of the tithes (1508-9) belonging to the abbey, is preserved in Towneley's MS. OO.

¹⁹ Information of the Dean of Christ Church. Formerly the rectory and manor were leased separately, the terms being twenty-one years in each case. The last leases, granted in 1850 to Thomas Clifton, were not renewed. Another part of the land was in 1871 sold to George Wray and the remainder, together with the rectorial tithes of Kirkham proper, was annexed to the vicarage under Acts 29 Chas. II, cap. 8 and 1 & 2 Will. IV, cap. 45. At the same time several annexations of tithe-rent charges were made to various district churches.

For the Birley family see Burke, *Landed Gentry*. T. L. Birley, the purchaser of the manor, died in 1874, and was succeeded by his son Mr. Henry Langton Birley, who is said to be the present lord of the manor.

¹⁸ A bad copy of the original charter is printed by Fishwick, *op. cit.* 209-10. A 17th-century translation is in the possession of W. Farrer. No confirmation by the Crown is known.

In 1330 the community of Kirkham rendered an ox to the abbey; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), ii, 167.

The burgages are constantly mentioned. In 1375 a burgage in Preston was exchanged for one in Kirkham; Kuerden MSS. iv, P 118. John de Slaidburn and Alice his wife had a burgage settled upon them in 1407; *ibid.* K 17. In the same year John de Bradkirk granted a parcel of his burgage to Robert son of John the Smith, which burgage he had had from Adam de Newton. The parcel was a corner at the south end adjoining a burgage called the Kilnyar. The deed was attested by the bailiffs Robert de Myrscough and John the Smith; Earwaker MS. Christopher Singleton in 1560 claimed a burgage and land called 'an oxon' (oxgang) against Lawrence Singleton and others; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 232, 233, 296. See also *ibid.* 262, 277.

Several extracts from the bailiffs' records, 1680-1743, are printed in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 20-5. Various payments are recorded 'for his freedom within the borough of Kirkham'. At the court held Oct. 1681 Thomas Holgkinson was steward and there were fifteen jurors; two bailiffs were appointed, a serjeant, constable, galdlayers, burleymen, prisers, leather-searchers and flesh and fish viewers. 'The seal of the borough is a dove with an olive branch in its mouth. The original seal is still in the possession of the bailiffs, but is not in a perfect state of preservation'; *ibid.* 25.

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for a weekly market and a fair at Midsummer had been granted to the town by Edward I in 1287.¹⁹

In 1599 the mayor and burgesses of Preston, in virtue of their charters, which granted all the toll and stallage of the wapentake of Amounderness, complained that they had been defrauded of their dues by the bailiffs of Kirkham. The bailiffs in reply quoted their charters, and stated that the Abbot and convent of Vale Royal had had, in addition to the Midsummer fair, another fair at St. Luke's Feast (viz. 17-21 October), by prescription.²⁰

Formerly the free-farmer convened annually a jury of thirteen inhabitants who constituted a court leet and met in June, when they nominated two bailiffs for the borough, a constable for the borough, town and township, with tax-layers, viewers of fish, flesh and other provisions; scavengers, by-law men, affeerers, swine-ringers, pinders or pounders, assizers of bread and beer, and leather searchers. The lord himself appointed a collector of tolls. The bailiffs and twelve or more burgesses constituted a corporation.²¹ A court of requests was granted in 1770, and used to meet monthly for the recovery of small debts.²²

The market day was Thursday and the fair was for five days at Midsummer, 24-28 June. The charter is known from the abbot's reply in 1392 to the writ 'de warrantia', and from the copy in an *expensis* of 1601: *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 381; *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 608. This *expensis* is printed in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 18. In 1292 the abbot claimed various privileges for 'his men' at Kirkham on the ground of a charter given to Vale Royal in 1269-70. In 1498 the abbot proved his right to the market and fair; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 86, m. 6.

The charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in 1569.

¹⁹ *Duchy of Lanc. Pleas*, *elin. clxxxix*, P 5; *casiv*, P 11. For decrees see *Lanc. and Chet. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 238, 242.

²¹ *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 484. ²² *Act of 10 Geo. III.*

²³ *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 1852.

²⁴ A public lamp lighted with oil at the town's charge was ordered to be erected in the middle of the borough of Kirkham as 'some convenient place' in 1692; *ibid.*, *op. cit.* 487.

²⁵ See a preceding note. In 1259-60 Richard le Boteler claimed the custody of the son and heir of Ralph de Kirkham against Roger de Hetton; *Curia Regis R.* 166, m. 16.

²⁶ The list of those who contributed to the subsidy in 1332 is printed in *Ches. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 71. No 'trevelanders' are mentioned as 'of Kirkham' in 1600.

²⁷ The mill seems to have been held in shares. In 1326 Adam son of Richard the Harper and Maud his wife claimed a fourth part of the mill of Kirkham against the Abbot of Vale Royal; *De Banco R.* 260, m. 218.

William Cottam (or Cotom) in 1442 claimed the third part of the mill against Robert son of William Cottam; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan.* Misc. 1/10, no. 7. Some deeds of the family are preserved in Kuerden MSS. iv, K 17, 18. From these it appears that Nicholas son of Adam Aldwayn in 1372 gave a teneement in Kirkham to John son of Thomas son of Henry de Cottam. John de

Cottam in 1391 acquired a message from Thomas Southwood and Cecily his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 38. Again, Richard son of Michael de Staining and Christina his wife in 1356 granted a burgrave in Kirkham to Adam Skillecorne, and Edward Skillecorne in 1399-1400 gave it to William Cottam; Kuerden, *loc. cit.* William's lands were in 1427 8 settled on his children Robert, James, Joan, Amice and Margaret, while two years later John Cottam, vicar of Kirkham, gave a half-burgrave to his father William with remainders to Robert, James and William sons of William, to Peter son of John Cottam, to Amice, Joan and Margaret, daughters of William. From another deed it appears that the vicar was a grandson of John Cottam, who was no doubt the John mentioned in 1722.

Alice widow of William Cottam in 1435-6 released her dower in Kirkham, Freckleton, Newton, Warton, Bankhouses and Goomargh to her son Henry; and in 1446-7 William son of Henry Cottam made a feoffment of his lands; *ibid.* Margaret daughter of John Cottam, clerk, had in 1463 a burgrave which was to descend to William Cottam, and (in default) to the right heirs of William son of John Cottam. Roger son of James Cottam in 1489-90 released to William son of Henry Cottam all right in a burgrave, &c.

²⁸ The following appear in the inquisitions:

James Anderton of Euxton in 1552 held his lands in Kirkham of 'New College' (Christ Church), Oxford, in socage by a rent of 15*d.*; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 14; xi, no. 31. He had purchased them in 1532 from Rainbourn Robinson and Elizabeth his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 11, m. 85.

Evan Brown's burgages, &c., were in 1545 said to be held of the king, but George Brown's, in 1567, were held of the Dean and canons of Christ's Coll., Oxf., in socage, by a rent of 14*d.*; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vii, no. 24; xi, no. 4; xiv, no. 42.

The Kirkham lands of John Boteler of Rawcliffe were in 1502 stated to have

A local board was appointed in 1852,²⁸ and this was in 1894 transformed into an urban district council of nine members. There was no school board. The Fylde Rural District Council holds its meetings in the town. Kirkham and the district around are supplied with water by the Fylde Water Board; the gas supply is in the hands of a private company, formed in 1839.²⁹

Kirkham occurs as a surname,²⁵ but in mediaeval times there does not seem to have been any important resident family.²⁶ The mill was held by the Cottams.²⁷ Many of the neighbouring gentry had burgages or lands in the town.²⁸

William Walker, attorney, had his estate sequestered by the Parliament for adhering to Charles I.²⁹ James Lowde recorded a pedigree in 1664.³⁰ Thurstan Whalley of Warton registered an estate at Kirkham in 1717, being a 'Papist'.³¹

The parish church has been described above.

The Wesleyan Methodist church was built in 1844.³² The Congregationalists' first chapel, Zion, was built in 1810 and the next in 1818; the present church replaced it about 1900.³³

been held (like Rawcliffe itself) of the Earl of Derby; *ibid.* iii, no. 45. The tenure is not recorded in later inquisitions.

The Clifton of Clifton estate in Kirkham was in 1512 held of the abbey of Vale Royal, in 1551 and later of the king as of the dissolved abbey, and in 1585 of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; *ibid.* iv, no. 12; ix, no. 18; xiv, no. 21. The 'manor' is not named in any of the inquisitions. William Clifton of Kidenape also held of the abbey; *ibid.* v, no. 21.

George Hesketh of Poulton died in 1571 holding burgages, &c., of 'the lord of Kirkham' by the rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*; *ibid.* xiii, no. 15. In 1622 the same were found to be held of Cuthbert Clifton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 364.

The tenure of William Skillecorne's messuages, windmill and lands (1600) is not stated.

John Westby of Mowbreck in 1581 held two messuages, &c., of the dean and chapter; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 6; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 34. James Bradley of Bryning held a burgrave and windmill similarly in 1617; *ibid.* ii, 79.

In addition Sir Robert de Plesington held land in 1387 and William Ambrose in 1421; *Final Conc.* iii, 29, 79; Kuerden fol. MS. fol. 37.

²⁹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1398. He had left his house at the beginning of the wars for Bangor in North Wales and had contributed voluntarily to the maintenance of the king's forces. He compounded in 1646, but the fine was raised to £220 on information that he had joined Prince Rupert in Lancashire, after professing penitence and being made an officer of Parliament.

George Crooke's leasehold estate was sequestered for his recusancy; *ibid.* i, 721.

³⁰ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 191.

³¹ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 140.

³² Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 327; the first attempt to establish Methodism was a failure; the second, in 1841, resulted in the present chapel.

³³ Preaching commenced in 1805 in a small room. There is a memorial to the

The Roman Catholic church of St. John the Evangelist, at the Willows, represents the old mission at Mowbreck. This was transferred to Kirkham in 1809, when the chapel of Holy Cross, taken down in 1883, was opened. The present church, designed by Pugin, was consecrated in 1845.³⁴ There are registers from 1775.

MEDLAR-WITH-WESHAM

Middelarghe, Middelerve, 1226; Middilhargh, 1292.

Westhusum, 1203; Westeshum, 1262; Westesom, Westsom, 1292; Wessum, 1324.

Bredkirk, 1249.

Mulebrec, 1249; Molebrec, 1276.

Wesham, with Mowbreck on the east, occupies the southern part of the township, having Medlar as a long prolongation northwards, and Bradkirk, which (though quite detached) is reckoned with Medlar, as a prolongation westward. The total area is 1,965½ acres,¹ of which the two portions of Medlar furnish 1,079 and Wesham 886½. In 1901 there was a population of 1,826. The surface in general varies from 25 to 60 ft. above the ordnance datum, but there is some higher land on the west of Bradkirk, 125 ft. being there attained.

The principal village is modern, clustering round the railway station on the border of Kirkham. Through it go roads northward to Greenhalgh and north-west through Bradkirk to Weeton and Blackpool. The railway from Preston to Blackpool and Fleetwood crosses the township close to the southern border, having the station already named, which is called Kirkham and Wesham. From it the Lytham line branches off.

There are two cotton factories. The soil is clayey; wheat, oats and potatoes are grown, but most of the land is used for pasture.

The township is governed by a parish council. There are a lecture hall and concert room.

None of the component parts of the *MANORS* township—Medlar, Wesham, Mowbreck and Bradkirk—is named in Domesday Book; in 1066 they were probably included in Kirkham and Greenhalgh.² Afterwards they were in the hands of different lords.

MEDLAR was about 1180 held in thegnage by Roger de Hutton of Penwortham by a rent of 8s.; it was assessed as one plough-land.³ He gave it to his daughter Cecily in free marriage with Benedict Gernet⁴; she afterwards, as it seems, married Ellis de Stiveton or Steeton. She gave Medlar to the Knights of St. John about 1207, and they granted to Gilbert son of Roger son of Reinfrid,⁵ he in turn transferring it to the canons of Cocksand.⁶ In 1299 the Hospitallers confirmed the Cocksand right; a rent of 2s., instead of 1s. 6d., was to be paid to them, and 2s. also on the death or removal of an abbot.⁷ The canons retained possession till the Suppression,⁸ and in 1543 Medlar was granted by the Crown to William Eccleston of Great Eccleston.⁹ In 1592 Thomas Eccleston had only a rent of 20s. from lands there,¹⁰ the greater part having apparently been acquired by the Westbys of Mowbreck,¹¹ for in 1557 William Westby held messuages in Medlar and a close called the Cornfield of the king and queen in chief by the fortieth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 8s.,¹² i.e. the old thegnage rent. Land or rent in Medlar was re-granted to the Hospitallers by Queen Mary, as part of the Stidd estate,¹³ and seems afterwards to have been acquired by the Shireburns.¹⁴

WESHAM was in 1189 confirmed to Roger son of Augustin de Heaton by John Count of Mortain; one part, assessed as 4 oxgangs of land, was held by a rent of 2s. yearly, due to the chief lord, Count John; the other part, also assessed as 4 oxgangs, had been granted to Roger by Adam son of Adam Artwin.¹⁵

Rev. R. M. Griffiths, the minister from 1816 to 1848. A full account is given in Nightingale's *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 92-103.

³⁴ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*.

¹ 1,967 acres, including 7 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² Wesham was later reputed to contain two (or three) plough-lands and Medlar one (or half). The former was probably taken from Kirkham and the latter from Greenhalgh.

³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 47; it was held by Ellis de Hutton son of Roger in 1212.

⁴ *Ibid.* She was living and in possession in 1212.

⁵ Robert the Treasurer, Prior of the Hospitallers in England, confirmed to Gilbert (son of Roger) son of Reinfrid 'the whole vill of Medlar, i.e. one plough-land with all its appurtenances, &c., which we had by the gift of Cecily daughter of Roger, formerly wife of Benedict Gernet.' Gilbert and his heirs were to pay 12d. a year to the knights on St. Oswald's Day, half a mark as obit, and the 8s. a year due to the king; *Cocksand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 170.

Ellis de Hutton confirmed his sister's grant to the Hospitallers; *ibid.* 171.

⁶ *Ibid.* 168; one plough-land in Medlar, the mill of Greenhalgh and the service of Adam de Cornay and his heirs. The

canons were to perform the service due to the king. The grant was made in or before 1216, when the king confirmed Gilbert's grant to the abbey; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 218.

Gilbert seems to have become the abbey's tenant. He obtained a quitclaim respecting Medlar from Maud de Stiveton, daughter and beneficiary of Ellis de Stiveton, and had granted his whole tenement to Reyner de Stiveton, guaranteeing also to pay the 8s. service due to the king; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 440-2.

It was perhaps in consequence of this grant that an Ellis de Stiveton claimed Medlar in 1235, and on the Abbot of Cocksand calling William de Lancaster (son of Gilbert the benefactor) to warrant him Ellis resigned his right on being paid 25 marks by William; *Cocksand Chartul.* i, 169; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 63.

⁷ *Cocksand Chartul.* i, 167; see p. 171 for the earlier agreement for 1s. 6d. rent.

The canons obtained 3 oxgangs of land from Robert son of Ellis de Hutton, and another in 1271 from Eda daughter of Roger de Medlar, who had been enfeoffed by her father in marriage; *ibid.* 172.

This last grant is probably that referred to in a claim by Eda daughter of Roger de Furness in 1292; she alleged that she had demised an oxgang of land to the abbot's predecessor for life in 1276, he

promising a robe yearly, which was withheld. The verdict was for the abbot; *Assize R.* 408, m. 96d.

⁸ In 1324 the Abbot of Cocksand was stated to hold Medlar in conjunction with Newbigging or Singleton Grange; *Doda MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 40. In 1346 he held half a plough-land in Medlar in thegnage by a rent of 8s.; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 52. A similar tenure was recorded in 1445-6, but the abbot alleged that he held in pure als; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bde. 2, no. 20.

In 1303 Adam son of Richard de Mowbreck claimed a messuage and half an oxgang of land in Medlar held by the Abbot of Cocksand; *De Banco R.* 145, m. 95 d.

The Cocksand rentals 1451-1537 are printed in the *Chartul.* iii, 1264-5.

⁹ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. ix, m. 11. The grant included a close called Cornfield.

¹⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xvi, no. 38.

¹¹ William Westby was defendant in 1543 in various claims as to lands in Medlar lately of Cocksand Abbey; *Ducas Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 80.

¹² *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. x, no. 17. A similar return is made in later inquiries.

¹³ Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. xiv.

¹⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxvi, no. 5.

¹⁵ *Farrer, op. cit.* 437.

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Five years later the whole plough-land was confirmed to Roger de Heaton by Theobald Walter, the rent 4*s.* being apparently unaltered.¹⁶ It was held by Roger's heir in 1212,¹⁷ and in 1262 a later Roger de Heaton was found to have held in chief of the king 8 oxgangs of land in Wesham, 2 in demesne and 6 in service, rendering 4*s.* yearly.¹⁸ The estate passed to the lord of Mowbreck, who in 1557 was holding lands, windmill, &c., in Wesham of the king and queen by the rent of 4*s.*¹⁹; but the mesne lordship, like that of Mowbreck itself, was vested in the Botelers of Ireland,²⁰ perhaps in virtue of the grant



BOTELER. Or a chief wavy.



STANLEY. Argent on a bend azure three stags' heads caboshed or.

Amounderness, and as an appurtenance of their lordship of Weeton was acquired by the Stanleys.²¹

¹⁶ *Farrer*, op. cit. 439. The homage and service of Alexander de Wesham was

Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 48. Sabina widow of Roger de Heaton had dower lands in Wesham in 1201-4; *Farrer*, *Lancs.* i, 1.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 231. The site was 160*s.* a year.

¹⁸ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. x, no. 17. In 1286 William de Hoton (Heaton) was mesne tenant between Theobald le Boteler and Adam de Bradkirk; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 265.

Two ploughlands in Wesham and Mowbreck were included in the Earl of Derby's estate in 1346; *Survey* (Chet. Lib.), 52-4. The two ploughlands may have been composed thus: Wesham, one; Mowbreck, half; Bradkirk, half.

¹⁹ Sir John Stanley held the Boteler estate in 1411; *Fend. Aids*, iii, 95.

²⁰ The Derby rental (at Lathom) for 1522 shows that 4*s.* was paid to the king as the free rent of the vill of Wesham. The tenants at will paid 44*s.* a year and eight hens (each worth 1*d.*). The 4*s.* paid to the Crown in 1557 by William Westby was no doubt the same rent, he being mesne tenant.

²¹ In 1292 Thomas son of William de Greenhalgh claimed the third part of the manor and tithary in Wesham from John de Sutchill and Denise his wife, William le Boteler of Warrington and others. Denise replied that she held the manor by inheritance of Christina, daughter of Roger de Heaton, and that plaintiff had common of pasture and tithary. The father of the plaintiff married Alice daughter of Roger de Heaton (called Houghton) and Roger gave her in marriage 2 oxgangs of land out of the 8 oxgangs in the vill; *Assize* R. 408, m. 45. Four centuries passing it appears that Denise was the widow of Roger.

Thomas de Greenhalgh, John de Mowbreck and John son of Roger de Bradkirk brought a claim against William de

The Earl of Derby remains the chief landowner to the present time. For a long time part of Wesham was held by the Greenhalgh family,²² but was sold to the Masons in the time of Elizabeth.²³ One or two other holders occur.²⁴

MOWBRECK was from an early time in the possession of the Botelers of Ireland.²⁵ Of them it was held, like Wesham, by the Heaton family, the immediate tenant in 1286 being Adam de Bradkirk, who rendered 4*s.* yearly,²⁶ which continued to be the service due from the manor. The manor was settled



WESTBY of Mowbreck. Argent on a chevron azure three cinquefoils pierced of the field.

on William de Heaton and Anilla his wife in 1328-30, the free tenants being Nicholas del Marsh, John de Bradkirk, Thomas de Greenhalgh and John son of Roger de Wesham.²⁷ About 150 years later the manor was held by one William Westby,²⁸ perhaps by descent from Nicholas del Marsh, and in 1479 he settled it upon his son John and Mabel daughter of Richard Boteler. They had issue two daughters—Beatrice, who married Lawrence Preston, and Alice—but John by a second marriage had

William Aspinwall purchased a messuage, &c., in Roseacre and Wesham from the Earl of Derby and Lord Strange in 1591; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet* of F. bde. 53, m. 209. Edward Aspinwall died at Toxteth Park in 1632 holding an estate in Roseacre and Wesham of the king as of his duchy, by knight's service; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxviii, no. 1. It seems to have descended to Edward Aspinwall of Hale in 1698; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet* of F. bde. 240, m. 116.

Thomas Hesketh of Rufford in 152, held land in Wesham, but the tenure was not known; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 16.

Mr. Robert Fleetwood of Wessum' was buried at Kirkham 19 March 1641-2; *Reg. A* 'Mr. Fleetwood' was buried there 21 Oct. 1665 and Mrs. Mary Fleetwood 22 Aug. 1667; *ibid.*

Richard Fleetwood of Rossall held Wesham Hall and the demesne lands in 1606; *Piccope MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), iii, 252, quoting R. 5 of Geo. II at Preston.

²² In 1249 the land of Theobald le Boteler in Mowbreck and Bradkirk rendered 4*s.* yearly; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 172, 265.

²³ *Ibid.* 265. In 1276 Denise widow of Roger de Heaton complained that William de Heaton, Adam de Bradkirk and John de Gooonargh had broken her grange at Mowbreck; *De Banco* R. 15, m. 58.

A year later William de Heaton complained of waste by Denise in Wesham and Mowbreck; *ibid.* 21, m. 74.

²⁴ *Final Conc.* ii, 78. This fine confirmed a charter dated at Mowbreck in 1326; *Memo. R.* (L.T.R.), 128, m. xv.

In 1334 Thomas de Greenhalgh, John del Marsh and John son of Roger de Bradkirk were tenants; *Coram Rege* R. 297, m. 122.

²⁵ One William Westby and Ellen his wife had lands in Lancaster and Uriswick in 1413; *Final Conc.* iii, 71. Ellen Westby, probably a widow, held Burn in

Heaton and others in 1334, but did not prosecute it; *Coram Rege* R. 297, m. 122.

James Greenhalgh died in 1559 holding messuages, &c., in Wesham of John Westby in socage, by a rent of 18*d.* yearly; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xii, no. 23. The rent was the proportion of the 4*s.* due for 3 oxgangs. George Greenhalgh grandson of James succeeded.

William Westby in 1547 complained that James Greenhalgh and others had made encroachments on the waste of Wesham lordship; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 231.

²⁶ Richard Mason in 1564 purchased a messuage, &c., in Wesham from George Greenhalgh and Agnes his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet* of F. bde. 28, m. 266. Gregory Mason purchased a messuage—perhaps the same—from Hugh Mason, Anne his wife and Margaret Mason widow in 1571; *ibid.* bde. 33, m. 13. Gregory died in 1581 holding his land, &c., of John Westby by the rent of 18*d.* Cuthbert his son and heir was thirteen years old; his widow was Ellen Pleasington; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 55. Cuthbert secured his inheritance, or made a further purchase, by agreement with James Greenhalgh in 1585; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet* of F. bde. 47, m. 104.

Peter Mason 'of Wesham' was a recusant in 1607; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 383. Ralph son of Peter Mason 'of Lathom' in 1612 held, in addition to his father's lands, a messuage and 40 acres of land, &c., in Wesham of Thomas Westby in socage by 18*d.* rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 237. His heirs were two daughters. The estate may have passed to the Fleetwood family.

²⁷ The local surname was used. John son of Roger de Wesham was a free tenant in 1330; *Final Conc.* ii, 78. In 1350 Roger son of John de Wesham granted to Cecily daughter of Richard le Spencer of Newton, whom he married, an oxgang of land in the place for life; *Towneley MS.* C.85 (Chet. Lib.), Edw. III, no. 11.

a son William, who after various disputes obtained the manor from the Prestons.²⁹

He died in May 1557 holding the manor of Mowbreck of the king and queen as of their duchy of Lancaster in socage by 4s. rent, and leaving a son and heir John, twenty-seven years old.³⁰ This son proved one of the most uncompromising adherents of the old religion in the county. At the beginning of active persecution in 1568 he was summoned before the queen's commissioners, and replied that he had 'not resorted to the church Sundays and holidays,' as the laws of the realm required, nor 'received the communion in such sort as by the laws he (was) likewise appointed'; he had entertained William Allen (afterwards Cardinal), not as a disloyal subject but regarding him only as a relative.³¹ He remained constant, and is found on the recusant lists as heavily fined.³² In 1585 he sent a petition to the queen asking for some consideration; he was sixty years of age, he had lately paid £25 for the furnishing of a light horseman,³³ and his goods had been seized for a fine of £80, though his 'ancient rents' amounted to no more than £42 a year. He therefore desired the queen to accept £10 or 20 marks as a composition.³⁴ He died in 1591 in possession

of the family estates; the heir was his son John, eleven years old.³⁵

The younger John Westby died in 1605, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, then nineteen years of age.³⁶ Thomas Westby, who recorded a pedigree in 1613³⁷ and paid £13 6s. 8d. in 1631 on declining knighthood,³⁸ died at Burn in Thornton in September 1638, leaving his son John heir to a somewhat diminished estate.³⁹ On the outbreak of the Civil War John Westby and his brothers espoused the king's side,⁴⁰ and his estates were sequestered and finally sold for his recusancy and delinquency by the Parliamentary authorities.⁴¹ The estate of his brother and successor Francis suffered a like fate,⁴² as did that of his half-brother George.⁴³

Francis Westby succeeded in 1661, and recorded a pedigree in 1664, being then forty-four years of age.⁴⁴ Mowbreck descended to his son Thomas⁴⁵ and grandson John, who in 1717 as a 'Papist' registered his estates at Burn in Thornton, Mowbreck, Westby, &c., the Lancashire portion being valued at £230 6s. 1½d. per annum.⁴⁶ He left four daughters as co-heirs, and they or their representatives, after the death of his brother Robert in 1762, obtained the Mowbreck estates.⁴⁷ Division and sales followed,

Thornton in 1445-6; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bde. 2, no. 20. The William named in the text was probably a later member of the family; for him see the pleadings of 1517-18 printed in Fishwick's *Kirkham* (Chet. Soc.), 172-4. It appears that John Westby died about 1511, and that his son William was then under age.

Write of diem cl. extr. after the death of William Westby, probably the grandfather, were issued on 11 Mar. 1515-16 and 1 Apr. 1517; Towneley MSS. CC (Chet. Lib.), n. 754, 787.

The surname Westby is derived from a place of that name in Gisburn, held of the Percys; Adam de Westby occurs in 1258; *Torks. Inq.* (Yorks. Arch. Soc.), i, 70.

²⁹ The agreement was made in 1531; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 11, m. 102. William Westby was plaintiff, and Lawrence Preston and Beatrice his wife were defendants.

³⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 17. In addition to Mowbreck he held lands in Medlar, Wesham, Kirkham, Newton-with-Scales, Burn in Thornton, Heaton and Urwick. Elizabeth his wife survived him.

William Westby's will is printed in *Richmond Wills* (Surtees Soc.), 90. He desired to be buried in his pew and under his form in Kirkham Church. He left the manor of Mowbreck to his son John, his wife having been provided for by the assignment of Burn Hall to her.

³¹ Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 205, from S. P. Dom. Eliz. xxxvi, 2.

A pedigree was recorded in 1567; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 47.

³² In 1586 he was liable to the fine of £260 a year; Gibson, op. cit. 238. In 1582 his house had been one of the resorts of one of the missionary priests, a nephew of his; *ibid.* 222, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. cliv, 76. It is related that on one occasion he 'was glad to stand for a whole winter's day almost in a pit of water up to the ears, and often forced to duck under the water lest he should be espied of the persecutors';

Allen, *True, Sincere and Modest Defence of Engl. Caths.* 173-4 (quoted in *Month*, civ, 517).

³³ This was a special tax on recusants.

³⁴ Gibson, op. cit. 235, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. clxxxvii, 51. The petitioner had a wife and four children, of whom the eldest was under six years. He had elder daughters by a former marriage.

³⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 6. In addition to lands in Lancashire he also had the manors of Holmes, Duffield and Westby in Yorkshire, with lands there and in Gargrave, Thorpe, Settle, Gisburn and York. The tenures of Mowbreck, &c., were recorded as before. His will (recited in the inquisition) names his youngest son William, daughters Ellen and Mary and cousin William Haydock of Cottam.

Anne his widow was a recusant in 1593; Gibson, op. cit. 261.

³⁶ *Chet. Soc.* Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 33-6. The tenures of the manors of Mowbreck, &c., are recorded as before.

³⁷ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 90. Two of his sons, John and Thomas, were safely taken to Douay in 1623, but the attendant was captured at Dover on his return; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1623-5, p. 6.

³⁸ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

³⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, no. 42. The tenures of Mowbreck and Wesham were recorded as before. John Westby was aged twenty-nine.

⁴⁰ It is said that six of the brothers fought for the king; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 128. In the 1664 pedigree it is recorded that one brother, Thomas, was killed at Preston on that side. This was 'the popish doctor, Dr. Westby,' killed in 1643; *Civil War Tracts* (Chet. Soc.), 75.

⁴¹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2634; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 44. Mowbreck and other manors were purchased by Thomas Wharton and James Lowd. Though most or all was recovered, the family were impoverished.

⁴² *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3124.

⁴³ *Ibid.* iv, 3138. George Westby of Rawcliffe was ancestor of the later Westbys of Mowbreck. In this way White Hall in Rawcliffe became the principal seat of the family.

⁴⁴ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 331. Most of the details as to later descents in the text and following notes are from the pedigree in Foster's *Lancs. Peds.*

⁴⁵ He was one of those charged in the 'Lancashire Plot' of 1694; *Jacobite Trials* (Chet. Soc.), 16, 30, 33. He died in 1699. Three of his sisters in 1681 sent 40s. to the receiver of recusants' estates, 'which is' (they state) 'according to what we always paid since this charge was laid upon us'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 127.

In 1688 John Westby son and heir-apparent of Thomas Westby of Mowbreck was contracted to marry Jane daughter of Christopher Parker of Bradkirk; *Picope MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), iii, 202, quoting 2nd-3rd Roll of Geo. I at Preston.

⁴⁶ *Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 147, 318. John Westby died in 1722.

John Westby was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who died in 1720, and was followed by Robert. In 1731 a Private Act was obtained (4 Geo. II, cap. 29) by which the manor of Burn and lands in Thornton and Carleton were to be sold for the discharge of debts, &c. Several family deeds are recited in it.

⁴⁷ Foster, ut sup. The co-heiresses were Catherine wife of Alexander Osbaldeston (of Sunderland), Mary wife of Rev. Thomas Alderson, Anne wife of Rev. John Benison and Bridget wife of William Shuttleworth, whose only child and heir (Margaret) married Thomas Westby of Rawcliffe in 1744.

In 1740 Robert Westby, having no male issue, settled his estates with remainders to the right heirs of Thomas his father; *Picope MSS.* iii, 194, quoting Roll of Geo. I at Preston. Another deed (1756) states that Catherine mother of Alexander Osbaldeston was a daughter and co-heir of John Westby; Robert, the

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but part returned by marriage to Thomas Westby of Rawcliffe, a distant cousin.⁴⁸ His estate descended to two of his sons,⁴⁹ and then by will to the son of a nephew,⁵⁰ George Westby,⁵¹ who was in 1842 followed by his son Jocelyn Tate Fazakerley Westby.⁵² It was in 1893 purchased from the mortgagees by the Earl of Derby, the present owner.⁵³

BRADKIRK.⁵⁴ though recently accounted as part of Medlar, seems always to have belonged to the lords of Wesham.⁵⁵ It gave a surname to a family of long continuance in the district.⁵⁶ Adam de Bradkirk died in September 1349 holding in conjunction with Ismania his wife the manor of Bradkirk of Edmund de Heaton by fealty and the service of 4s. yearly. John his son and heir was only two years of age.⁵⁷

Later the estate was held on lease of the Earl of Derby^{58a} by the Parkers,⁵⁷ and in 1653 was purchased by Christopher Parker.^{58b} It did not continue much longer in his family, being sold in 1723. After passing through several changes it was again sold in 1797 to Joseph Hornby of Ribby,⁵⁹ and has since descended with his estates.

James Hornby of Medlar, as a recusant, had part of his estate sequestered under the Commonwealth,⁶⁰ and John Swarbrick of Wesham, as a 'Papist,' registered his estate in 1716.⁶¹

Christ Church, Wesham, was built in 1894 as a chapel of ease to the parish church of Kirkham.

There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

During the times of persecution mass was said at

brother, is named; *ibid.* 170, from Roll 12 of Geo. II. An indenture of 1766 respecting lands, &c., in Wesham and Medlar, was enrolled in the Common Pleas Hil. 10 Geo. III (R. 15); see also *ibid.* Mich. 11 Geo. III, m. 1 for the manor of Mowbreck.

⁴⁸ The descent is thus given: John Westby (d. 1618) —s. George (Rawcliffe) —s. John —s. John —s. Thomas, who had a brother George, as below.

⁴⁹ John, who died in 1811, and Thomas, who died in 1829, both unmarried.

⁵⁰ Thomas Westby, son of George, above-named.

⁵¹ The pedigree in Burke's *Commoners*, i, 597, after stating that George Westby had held office in Honduras, recorded that the family 'is one of those ancient Catholic houses still numerous in Lancashire which through good and bad repute adhered to the faith of their forefathers.' The tradition seems to have been denied by George Westby's act, for 'his widow, a recent convert, went to reside with her young family in London. Here she re-lapsed, and the children were not educated in the faith of their forefathers'; Gibson, *op. cit.* 205.

⁵² Mr. Westby married in 1863; Matilda Harriett daughter and co-heir of H. Hawarden Fazakerley of Gillsbrand Hall, near Chorley, and then assumed the name Fazakerley in addition to his own.

⁵³ Inform. of Mr. Windham E. Hale, who adds that a century ago the Mowbreck estate was held by four lords, all Westby descendants. On a division authorized by a Private Act in 1857 the hall and 331 acres became the property of J. T. Westby. The former estates of the family are now held chiefly by Lord Derby and the representatives of the late John L. Birley of Kirkham.

⁵⁴ The name was commonly spelt Bradkirk.

⁵⁵ The land of Bradkirk had before 1189 been granted by Hervey Walter and Theobald his son to Roger son of Augustine de Heaton; Farrer, *op. cit.* 437. In 1249 the land of Bradkirk and Mowbreck had paid 4s. yearly to Theobald le Boteler; *Lancs. Inq. and Extent*, i, 172, 265. This rent was in later times paid by Mowbreck alone.

⁵⁶ Adam de Bradkirk about 1230 gave lands in Elswick in marriage with his daughter Amabil; *Whalley Coucher* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 459. He in 1235 purchased an *organg* of land in Wesham from Ellen widow of Richard de Rimington for which he was to render 6d. a year; *Final Conc.* i, 72. He (or his son Adam) had also land in Greenhalgh in 1242; *Lancs. Inq. and Extent*, i, 152. Adam de Bradkirk

was living in 1262, Roger in 1286 and another Adam in 1293; *ibid.* 231, 264, 277. Adam de Bradkirk and Adam his son attested a charter c. 1260–70; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 85, no. 24. Adam son of Adam de Bradkirk about 1250 confirmed land in Elswick to the monks of Stanlaw; *Whalley Coucher*, ii, 464. John son of Adam de Bradkirk made a grant in 1281; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 86d, no. 45. Another John was a freetenant of Wesham in 1288–30; *Final Conc.* ii, 78.

John de Bradkirk and Alice his wife had a grant from Lytham Priory in 1327; they had a son John, who was succeeded before 1344 by his brother Edmund and he by another brother Adam; see the account of Lytham.

A little light is thrown on the descent by pleadings of 1349, in which Adam (son of John) de Bradkirk produced the charter granting his land, made by Roger son of Augustine de Heaton, to Adam the clerk son of Richard. This last-named Adam was great-grandfather (ancestor) of the former, who then had a dispute with his superior lord as to the tenure, he alleging that he held by the service of 4s. only, while Edmund son of William de Heaton alleged that he held by the fourth part of a knight's fee; De Banco R. 349, m. 209 d.; 356, m. 353.

⁵⁷ Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 1b. Adam also held land in Greenhalgh, Newton-by-Freckleton, Whittingham and Poulton.

John died in or before 1363, when the wardship of the heir (his brother Adam), under age, was in dispute; De Banco R. 413, m. 81 d.; 420, m. 257 d. An Adam de Bradkirk was verderer for Amounderness till 1384; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 356. Adam de Bradkirk (with Olive his wife) occurs in 1390 and 1398; *Final Conc.* iii, 35; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 70.

In 1401 John de Bradkirk granted to Robert son of John the Smith of Kirkham part of his burgage in that town; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xiv, 137. There are other Bradkirk deeds in the same volume. John de Bradkirk was living in 1420; *Final Conc.* iii, 86.

William Bradkirk was described as of Greenhalgh in 1477; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. file 17 Edw. IV. In 1492–3 Philip son of William Bradkirk was ordered to hold with Sir Thomas Wolton a convention as to the manor of Bradkirk with messuage and land there, &c.; *ibid.* Ric. III and Hen. VII. In 1479 was issued a writ of diem cl. extr. after the death of Roger Bradkirk; Add. MS. 32103, no. 1417.

^{58a} It does not appear when the estate

was acquired by the Earl of Derby. It is not named in the rental of 1522, but was owned by Edward, the third earl, in 1570; Add. MS. 32104, fol. 415.

⁵⁷ John Parker of Bradkirk held by lease of the Earl of Derby in 1625. He was a recusant, and his estate was sequestered by the Parliament and put in the act of sale, 1652, but as he was dead his infant grandson and heir William Parker (son of William) petitioned for discharge in 1652; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2445; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 43. It was perhaps the same John Parker of Radholme Laund in Yorkshire whose estate was sequestered for delinquency and recusancy in 1643.

His son Christopher was in 1650 described as 'of Bradkirk'; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* loc. cit. He was son of John by a wife Margaret, daughter of Anthony Parker, and had come of age in 1649, and, his father being dead, claimed relief.

A pedigree was recorded by Christopher Parker of Bradkirk in 1664. It shows: William Parker, d.c. 1612 —s. John, d. 1649 —s. (by second wife) Christopher —s. Anthony, aged seven; Dugdale, *Viii.* (Chet. Soc.), 227.

^{58b} This, like Mythop, Swarbrick and other lands in the neighbourhood, formed part of the forfeited estates of the seventh earl sold by the Parliament; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1117. The purchaser agreed with Charles Earl of Derby to receive from him an absolute conveyance on paying three years' value to him; Piccoppe MSS. iii, 126. From other deeds in the same volume (114–32) it appears that Christopher Parker made his will in 1693, and that the estate descended by 1710 to a son of the same name, who made a settlement of Bradkirk in that year. His sister and heir Catherine wife of Thomas Stanley of Cross Hall in Lathom in or about 1723 sold to Townley Rigby of Middleton in Goosnargh, and he, though a Quaker, claimed a seat in Kirkham Church in 1726 in right of Bradkirk.

⁵⁹ The details are recorded in Fishwick, *Kirkham* (Chet. Soc.), 178–80. It appears that the real purchaser in 1723 was John Richardson of Preston, and Bradkirk descended in 1767 to Edward Hurst, whose initials 'E. H. 1761,' and 'E. H. 1764,' appear on the buildings. He devised it to his sister Margaret and her husband James Kearsley, the vendor in 1797.

⁶⁰ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 261.

⁶¹ Escourt and Payne, *Eng. Cath. Non-jurors*, 135.

Mowbreck,⁶² which remained the seat of the mission till 1809, when it was removed to the chapel opened at Kirkham. As an offshoot of this St. Joseph's, Wesham Cross, was opened in 1886.⁶³

RIBBY-WITH-WREA

Rigbi, Dom. Bk.; Riggebi, 1226; Rygeby, 1246; Ruggeby, 1249.

Wra, 1226; Wraa, 1329.

This township has an area of 1,387 acres.¹ Wrea or Wrea Green is situated near the centre of the northern border, with Ribby to the east of it. The surface is higher and more undulating than in most of the neighbouring townships, rising to over 100 ft. above the ordnance datum in the centre and again in the north-east. There is moss land at the west end. The population numbered 475 in 1901.

The chief road is that going west from Kirkham to Lytham; it passes through both hamlets. From Wray Green cross roads go south to Warton and north to Westby and Blackpool.

The soil is clayey, and wheat, beans and oats are grown, but three-fourths of the land is pasture.

One of the Ribble guides used to be stationed at Wrea.

There is a parish council. An infectious diseases hospital was opened in 1902.

Among the members of Earl Tostig's *MANORS* Preston fee in 1066 was *RIBBY*, assessed as six plough-lands,² so that it included the later townships or hamlets of Ribby, Wrea, Bryning and Kellamergh. It was afterwards held in demesne by Count Roger of Poitou, who in 1094 granted tithes from it to St. Martin of Sées.³ Ribby proper continued to be parcel of the demesne of the honour of Lancaster, and is named in the Pipe Roll of 1168-9,⁴ and in later accounts as contributing to various aids.⁵ *WREA*, however, which was separately assessed as one plough-land, was granted in drengage,⁶ and was in 1212 held by Richard and Gerard by a rent of 6s.⁷ They were probably ancestors of the families afterwards using the local name, of whom, however, few particulars can be given.⁸ Ribby, in its old form of Rigby, has also given a surname to families⁹ who came into notice in a number of places in Lancashire.¹⁰

In the time of Henry VIII and later there were disputes as to the right of pasture,¹¹ and as to the bounds of the manors.¹²

Ribby and Wrea were usually farmed with Singleton.¹³ An extent of Ribby which was made in

⁶² As in other cases practically nothing is known of the 17th-century history. The existence of the mission in 1669 is proved from the report to the Bishop of Chester already given in the account of Kirkham Church. For convicted recusants c. 1670 see *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 202.

Robert Westby (d. 1762) is described in an anniversary book now at Kirkham as the founder of the chapel at Mowbreck, and a priest is known to have resided there in 1727. In 1774 there was also a private school. Ten years later Bishop Gibson confirmed fifty-five persons at Mowbreck, and the number of communicants was said to be about 180. See *Liverpool Cath. Annual* (Willows); Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 68, 79.

In 1769 was printed at Manchester 'The Recantation of William Gant, late a clergyman of the Church of Rome and for many years the officiating priest at Mowbreck near Kirkham; with some of the causes which brought on his conversion to the Church of England.' The recantation itself was read in Kirkham parish church before the vicar, &c.; *Preston Guard. Loc. Notes*, no. 320.

⁶³ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*.

¹ 1,390 acres, including 7 of inland water; *Genius Rep.* 1901.

² *P.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a. From the later records it would appear that there were three plough-lands in Ribby, one in Wrea, two in Bryning and one in Kellamergh, or seven in all.

³ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 290. This will account for the 26s. 8d. paid to the Prior of Lancaster, as recorded in the account of Kirkham Church.

⁴ *Ibid.* 12. It contributed in conjunction with Preston, &c.

⁵ The king's demesne of Ribby (three plough-lands) was in 1235 granted to Master John le Blund, king's clerk, for life; *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 93. In 1226 Ribby paid half a mark tallage and 9s. to the farm of the wapentake; *Lancs. Ing. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 135, 139. In the compotus of the

demesne in 1246-8 Ribby appears with £8 8s. 11d.; *ibid.* 170. In 1248-9 in a tallage Ribby paid 1 mark; *ibid.* 176. The 'manor' of Ribby is recorded in 1256-8; *ibid.* 221. For other notices see *ibid.* 230, 287. The accounts of the halmotes of Ribby and Wrea in 1325 are printed in *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 94-5.

⁶ For a time Wrea was held by the lord of Clifton (q.v.) in exchange for Salwick, but was exchanged back in 1200.

⁷ *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, i, 51. Adam of Wrea and Gerard his brother in 1200-1 gave the king 2 marks for confirmation of their tenements; *Rot. de Oblatis* (Rec. Com.), 124. Wrea paid 6s. in 1226 and 5s. tallage; *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, i, 139, 135. In 1246-8 one plough-land and three drengages in Wrea contributed 19s. 6d. to the demesne rents, and the drengs of Wrea in 1248-9 paid tallage 20s.; *ibid.* 170, 176. In 1256-8 the three drengages paid 39s. in all, and a new rent of 21s. 4d. was accounted for; *ibid.* 221-2. Ribby and Wrea each contributed 2 marks tallage in 1261; *ibid.* 228.

In 1297 the vill of Ribby and the free tenants of Wrea paid in all £19 11s. yearly to the Earl of Lancaster; *ibid.* 289.

⁸ The above-named Gerard of Wrea, also Richard de Wrea and William his son were benefactors of Cocksand Abbey; *Charter.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 228-9.

In 1324 John son of Jordan del Wrea claimed a message, $\frac{1}{2}$ oxgang of land, &c., in Wrea against Adam son of John Sharples; *De Banco R.* 253, m. 98. Adam and John sons of John son of Jordan del Wrea were in 1329 defendants to a claim for a message and 2 oxgangs of land put forward by the representatives of three sisters, of whom Agnes wife of Robert del Boot had a son Richard; Margery was wife of John son of William son of Simon de Medlar, and Margaret was the other; *Assize R.* 427, m. 3; *De Banco R.* 278, m. 117 d. For the Boot family see also *De Banco R.* 309, m. 13; 316, m. 459; 328, m. 324.

William del Bank unsuccessfully claimed two messages, &c., in Wrea and Newton against Adam del Bank and others in 1351; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. viii d. In the following year Thomas Taunter of the Grenes did not prosecute his suit against John son of Richard de Newton, who seems also to have been called John del Wrea; *ibid.* R. 2, m. j; *Assize R.* 435, m. 4.

⁹ It was recorded in 1618 that John Nickson of Kellamergh held a cottage and land in Wrea of the heirs or assigns of William de Wrea by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rent; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 88.

¹⁰ In 1311 there was a dispute between William son of Anabil de Precall and Thomas son of Robert de Rigby regarding waste in Ribby; *De Banco R.* 184, m. 3.

¹¹ As in Little Hulton, Duxbury, Wriglington and Goosnargh.

¹² In 1517 inquiry was made, when it was found that the free tenants of Wrea had always had right of pasture on Ribby Moor; *Towneley MS.* OO (Singleton rental).

¹³ *Duchy of Lanc. Dep.* i Mary, lxvi, R. 5. John Benson and James Davy, queen's farmers of part of Ribby, Cuthbert Clifton of Westby and the lords of the manor of Kirkham were the parties to the dispute. It was alleged that, large parts of the wastes of Westby and Kirkham having been wrongfully inclosed within the preceding twenty years, the tenants of those manors, being short of common, had pastured on all the waste or moor of Ribby. The bounds of this last began at the east end of a close adjoining Richard Crook's house, followed an old ditch called Raa Ditch to the east end of Tarnbreck, thence went to Tarnbreck Cross, then along a running water to the east end of a close by Henry Hall's house, and thence along a running water westward.

¹⁴ William Skilleorne, farmer of the king's lordships of Ribby, Wrea and Much Singleton, not having paid the rent due, was in 1483 ordered to be removed;

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1146¹⁴ shows that the Abbot of Vale Royal had a grange there, paying 31. 4d. a year for it. Held in bondage were 20 oxgangs of land, each of 14 acres and paying 16s. 8d.¹⁵ The tenants were bound to carry victuals whenever the lord journeyed from Ribblesdale to Lancaster Castle and vice versa. In addition there were 4 oxgangs of 13 acres each and rendering 13s. 4d., held on like conditions. There were several cottages let at 12d. rent and a pinfold. The survey of Wrea¹⁶ shows seventeen tenants—Adam del Wrea, Adam del Sharples, and others—holding land in all amounting to 3½ oxgangs and 57½ acres, doing suit to the halmote and paying double rent as relief.¹⁷ The rental of Ribby amounted to £19 17s. 5d., and that of Wrea to £11 17s. 11d. A rental of 1509 also has been preserved.¹⁸

In 1623 the manors of Ribby, Wrea and Singleton were granted in fee farm to Edward Badby and William Welden.¹⁹ Soon afterwards Ribby-with-Wrea is found to be in the possession of Alexander

Rigby, no doubt the owner of Middleton in Goosnargh.²⁰

The principal message in Ribby seems to have been that called Counton or COMPTON²¹; it was acquired by the Parkers of Preston and Bradkirk,²² and on the sale of their estates about 1720 passed to a descendant of the above-named Alexander Rigby²³ and then to Richard Hornby,²⁴ who sold it to his nephew Joseph Hornby²⁵; from him it has descended to his granddaughter Miss Margaret Hornby.²⁶

The inquiries show that the Cliftons²⁷ and some other local families had lands in Wrea.²⁸

The people of the district in 1650 desired that a chapel should be built there²⁹; but the first in connexion with the Church of England was that of St. Nicholas, built about 1721³⁰ and rebuilt in 1848–9. An ecclesiastical parish was formed for it in 1846.³¹ The incumbents, styled vicars, are presented by the vicar of Kirkham.³²

A school was founded in 1693.³³

Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xix, 123. He seems to have been excused for the time, but was again dismissed in 1485, being indebted to the king in great sums of money; *ibid.* xx, 70d.

Sir Richard Hoghton was steward of the three lordships about 1550; *Ducatus Lanc. Rec. Com.*, i, 304.

¹⁴ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 149.

¹⁵ The names of the tenants are given. Adam Adamson de Singleton held ½ oxgang for which he paid 6s. 8d., and in lieu of ploughing, reaping, &c., he paid 1s. 8d.—8s. 4d. in all. He was also to give merchet for his son or daughter and leyr-wit for his son. At death all his goods escheated to the lord, who was to discharge debts, mortuaries, &c., and after reserving the best beast was to give two-thirds to the widow and children. There were thirty-six other tenants in Ribby.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* The first entry shows that a tenement comprising a message, 18 acres of land and 4 acres of pasture had lately come into the lord's hands by default of heir to one David of Scotland, and that it had been divided into two moieties, held by William son of Nicholas and Robert son of Jordan, who paid the old rent of 31. 12d. and a mark each in addition.

¹⁷ An extent made some time earlier is printed in Baines' *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 692–3. It shows the land divided into 6 oxgangs and 30½ acres, with a total rental of 37s. 12d., including 2 marks from Adam de Paris for 2 oxgangs of land formerly John le Harper's.

¹⁸ Towneley MSS. OO. This shows that of the king's tenants in Ribby James Bradley paid £1 16s., Henry Newsham 28s., James Bradkirk £1 3s. 4d., a close called Racarr 10s., James Cowper 22s., Richard Cronshaw 13s. 4d., nine other tenants 18s. each. In Wrea were free rents of the Abbot of Vale Royal for a barn 31. 4d., the Earl of Derby 1s. and 2d. in addition for Beetham lands, the heirs of John Pearson 1s. 2d., John Culban 9d., William Sharples 8d., and others; the total being 11s. 6½d.

¹⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxiv, 1d.; Pat. 20 Jas. I, pt. iii.

²⁰ In 1670 Alexander Rigby was paying a rent of £14 1s. 11½d. for the manor of Ribby and Wrea; Pat. 22 Chas. II, pt. ii, R. 2.

²¹ Agnes Adlington, widow, in 1537 complained that William Singleton and others had interrupted her right of way at

Counton in Ribby, Warton Lees and Brown Moss; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 154. About twenty years later the tenants of Ribby had a dispute with Robert Shaw and others respecting title to lands in the manor; *ibid.* i, 303. In 1559 Robert Shaw, Alexander Shaw and Mary his wife, administrators of Nicholas Beconsaw, were plaintiffs in respect of a message called Counton; *ibid.* ii, 218. From another pleading it appears that Nicholas had been a lunatic; *ibid.* i, 292.

From the pedigree of Parker of Bradkirk it appears that William Parker married Margaret daughter of Robert Shaw of Compton in Ribby in 1561; Fishwick, op. cit. 180. William Parker in 1596 purchased messages and lands in Ribby and Wrea from Hugh Jollybrand, Isabel his wife, Edward Disconson, Margery his wife, Peter Wroce, Cecily his wife and Margaret Rigby; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 59, m. 274. In 1598 William Parker and Margery his wife sold a message and land in Wrea to Richard Pateson; *ibid.* bde. 60, m. 111.

²² In 1688 John Parker of Preston gave to Christopher Parker of Bradkirk the capital message of Compton in Ribby, and by Christopher's will (1693) Compton was to be sold; Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 112 (from the deeds of Hugh Hornby of Ribby). In 1709 and 1719 releases of various interests in Compton were made to Alexander Parker, executor, and in 1720 the sale seems to have been effected; *ibid.* 116, 118.

²³ Towneley Rigby (the purchaser of Bradkirk) and Grace his wife were in 1742 in possession of the manor of Ribby alias Ribby-cum-Wrea, with messages, lands, &c., in Ribby; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 326, m. 100. Robert and John Porter were the plaintiffs in this fine.

²⁴ The will of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Rigby shows that he had lands in Ribby in 1792 (Piccope, loc. cit.); but a fine of 1753 shows that the manor of Ribby was then in the possession of Robert Hornby, Jane his wife; Hugh Hornby, Margaret his wife; Richard Hornby and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 348, m. 240. The plaintiff in this case was James Whalley.

From the Hornby of Ribby pedigree, in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, it appears that Robert was the father of Hugh and Richard.

²⁵ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 398. Joseph Hornby was son of Hugh.

²⁶ Burke, as above: Joseph Hornby, d. 1832; —s. Hugh, d. 1849; —s. Hugh Hilton, d. 1877—sisters, Margaret Anne and Mary Alice.

²⁷ The tenement in Wrea of Cuthbert Clifton of Clifton was in 1512 held of the king as of his duchy in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inc. p.m. iv, no. 12. That in Ribby of William Clifton of Kidnappe in 1517 was held similarly by a rent of 20d.; *ibid.* iv, no. 11.

²⁸ Robert de Newsham had land in Ribby and Wrea in 1380; *Final Conc.* iii, 7. John Newsham of Newsham died in 1515 holding messages, &c., in Wrea of the king as duke in drengage, doing suit at the halmote, and rendering 7d. a year; Duchy of Lanc. Inc. p.m. iv, no. 75. George Newsham in 1585 held a message, &c., in socage by a rent of 4½d.; *ibid.* xiv, no. 88. His son Robert sold to John Bradley in 1591; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 53, m. 166. James Bradley's lands in Wrea in 1617 were held of the king partly of his honour of Pontefract and partly of his manor of East Greenwich; *Lancs. Inc. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 80.

George Hesketh's lands in Wrea in 1571 were held of the queen as of her duchy by the rent of 5d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inc. p.m. xiii, no. 15.

James Sharples died in 1593 holding a capital message, cottages, &c., in Wrea of the queen by a rent of 8d. Henry his son and heir was twelve years old; *ibid.* xvi, no. 13.

Nickson was a common surname. John son of William Nickson in 1411 gave lands in the hamlet of Wrea in the vill of Ribby which he had inherited from his mother Amercy to John Fleetwood; Kuerden MSS. iii, R. 12.

²⁹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 156.

³⁰ Bishop Gastrell in 1724 notes that it had been built at the expense of the inhabitants and that it was intended that the schoolmaster should officiate till some endowment could be obtained; *Notitia Centr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 426. The chapel was then part of the school building. It was consecrated in 1755; Chester Dioc. Reg.

³¹ By order in Council 21 Jan. 1846.

³² Fishwick, *Kirkham*, 63–5; a list of the incumbents is given.

³³ *Notitia Centr.* loc. cit.; *End. Char. Rep.*

BRYNING-WITH-KELLAMERGH

Birstatbrinning, 1200; Birstatbrunning, 1239; Burstad Brining, 1242; Brunigg, 1252; Brining, 1257.

Kelfgrimesheragh, 1200; Kelgrimisarhe, 1239; Kelsimshargt, 1249; Kelgrimesarh, 1254; Kelgrimsarh, Kelegrymesarh, 1251; Gelgrumysaragh, 1292; Kelgremarh, 1405; Kellamergh, 1444.

The township has an area of 1,061 acres, and in 1901 the population numbered 129. The hamlets from which it takes its name are situated in the centre of it, Bryning at the north end and Kellamergh at the south end of a strip of land rising above the general level, though attaining only 64 ft. above the ordnance datum. About the same height is attained again on the eastern border.

A road from north to south passes through the two hamlets, from each of which other roads go off towards Lytham.

¹ Including 2 acres of inland water; *Census Rep.* (1901).

² *Chart. R.* (Rec. Com.), 90. The daughters are named as Maud (wife of Robert de Stockport), Margaret, Avice (wife of William de Mulhum), Quenilda and Amuria. Robert de Stockport had in 1200-1 paid part of 10 marks (for two palfreys) for confirmation of three ploughlands in Bryning and Kellamergh; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 132.

Accordingly in 1212 and 1236 the heirs of Richard son of Roger held the fourth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 40, 144. Roger Gernet, Thomas de Beetham and Robert de Stockport were the heirs in 1242; *ibid.* 153. The share of Thomas de Beetham in 1249 was 9½ oxgangs of land, each worth 5s. a year, and a part of the windmill, 3s. 4d.; *ibid.* 171. It is noted that twelve ploughlands there went to a knight's fee. Quenilda widow of Roger Gernet in 1252 also held 9½ oxgangs of land, worth in all 43s.; *ibid.* 190. Her share was divided between Beetham and Stockport, so that Ralph de Beetham in 1254 held 13½ oxgangs of land by knight's service and a rent of 17½d. Each oxgang was then worth 6s. a year and the tallage of the bondmen 15s.; his three-fourths of the windmill was worthless, the mill being waste; *ibid.* 194, 201. The Beetham share was called the seventh part of a knight's fee in 1256-8; *ibid.* 221.

Afterwards a division of the whole of Richard son of Roger's estate seems to have been made, and in 1297 the 'heir of Beetham' held all Bryning and Kellamergh of the Earl of Lancaster, paying 2s. 6d. (for castle ward), and having in 1302 the fourth part of a knight's fee there; *ibid.* 290, 298, 316.

³ In spite of the statements quoted in the last note the extent of 1324 shows that the Beetham family had not obtained the whole manor. Thus in Bryning Ralph de Beetham held three-fourths of the vill and 12 oxgangs of land by the service of 15d. and the fourth part of a knight's fee; while John de Baskerville held the other part and 4 oxgangs by the service of 5d. for castle ward and the tenth part of a knight's fee. In Kellamergh, described as a hamlet of Bryning, Ralph de Beetham held 2½ oxgangs of land, John de Baskerville 1½, and Thurstan de Northleigh in right of his

wife Margery 3 (78), each paying 1½d. per oxgang for castle ward and holding by knight's service; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 40.

In 1346 Sir Ralph de Beetham held two (not three) ploughlands in Bryning and Kellamergh by the fourth part of a knight's fee and a payment of 2s. 6d. for castle ward; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 46. At the same time John Davenport held a plough-land (?) in Bryning and Kellamergh and lands in Woodplumpton and Formby; *ibid.* 52.

Just a century later Thomas Beetham held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Bryning and Kellamergh, the relief being 2s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bble. 2, no. 20.

By 1473 the Beetham manor of Cowburn in Warton had been made to include Bryning and others; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 102; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. IV, no. 87.

As in other cases (see Bootle) this Beetham manor was afterwards held by the Earls of Derby; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 68. The tenure is not recorded. The Derby rental of the time (at Latham) shows that only 11s. 6d. was received from tenants.

⁴ Gervase Middleton of Leighton in Lonsdale in 1548 held lands, &c., in Warton, Kellamergh, Bryning and Wrea of the king by fealty and the yearly rent of 2s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 11.

George Middleton in 1600 held the 'manor' of Kellamergh, with messuages, lands, &c., in Kellamergh, Bryning and Hollowforth, but the tenure is not recorded; *ibid.* xvii, no. 51. In 1640, however, the manor and estate were stated to be held of the king as his duchy in socage by 1d. rent; *ibid.* xxix, no. 64.

The Middleton manors in 1654 and 1666-9 included that of Bryning; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bble. 156, m. 135; 176, m. 154 (Sir T. Clifton, plaintiff); 182, m. 94.

⁵ For the Baskerville share see a preceding note. The family seems to be that seated at Old Withington in Prestbury; *Ormerod, Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 717. John de Baskerville was defendant in 1275 and 1278 to claims for dower put forward by Ellen widow of Robert de Stockport in respect (*inter alia*) of 4 oxgangs of land in Bryning and

At the Conquest **BRYNING** and **MANORS** Kellamergh were included in Ribby, and like it became part of the demesne of the honour until, about 1190, they were granted by John Count of Mortain to Richard son of Roger, thegn of Woodplumpton. They were assessed separately—Bryning as two plough-lands and Kellamergh as one—and were to be held as the fourth part of a knight's fee. Richard died in 1201, and John as king confirmed his former grant to the five daughters and co-heirs.² This part of the inheritance in the main descended to the Beethams³ and then to the Middletons⁴; the portion belonging to the Stockport family seems to have been given to a John de Baskerville,⁵ whose descendants continued to hold it in the 14th century. George Middleton had a number of lawsuits with tenants and others.⁶ The manor and estate seem to have changed ownership several times after 1680,⁷ and nothing is now known of any claim to the lordship.

Kellamergh; *De Banco R.* 11, m. 94; 23, m. 54. In 1372 Richard Mason and Margaret his wife, widow of William son of William de Baskerville, claimed dower in four messuages, &c., in Bryning and Kellamergh against Richard le Buntable, vicar of Prestbury, and others; *ibid.* 448, m. 353 d.

⁶ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 114, &c. In 1583 George Middleton of Leighton complained that whereas his father Gervase and his ancestors had as lords of the manor of Bryning held court baron there at which the freeholders had appeared and done their suit, one John Bradley, a freeholder, had secretly practised with Mrs. Middleton, plaintiff's mother-in-law, to get into his hands all the court rolls of the manor, intending to withdraw his suit. Further orders having been given to sever each man's tenement by stakes, &c., Bradley had pulled up the partitions and stakes and had likewise destroyed the common pinfold; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* cxxx, M 13.

In reply Bradley asserted that his father James had been lord of the fourth part of the manor of Bryning, so that plaintiff was not lord of the whole manor. He also asserted that Kellamergh was a 'town or manor' distinct from Bryning; *ibid.* cxxvi, M 8. This seems to be evidence that the Stockport or Baskerville manor was still remembered; see also Bradley inquisition below. Middleton in reply denied the assertions; *ibid.* cxxviii, M 1.

George Middleton died seized of the manor of Kellamergh and Bryning about 1598, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who soon afterwards made complaint of James Crook and John Mercer as having wrongfully entered certain lands and refused to surrender the deeds; *ibid.* cxcviii, M 6.

⁷ The following references are given, but may not all refer to the Beetham manor:—

In 1713 Edward Rigby held the manor of Bryning-with-Kellamergh, with various lands, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R.* 497, m. 5.

In 1760 Robert Hesketh, Anne his wife, Henry Sharples and Anne his wife held the manor or lordship of Bryning-with-Kellamergh, courts leet, courts baron, views of frankpledge, &c., belonging to the said manor; also messuages and lands in the township and ten cattle-

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A portion of *KELLAMERGH*, afterwards described as a moiety of the manor,⁹ came before 1246 into the possession of the family of Ulmes Walton,⁹ and was together with their principal manor purchased by Henry Earl of Lancaster in 1347.¹⁰ It descended with the duchy till 1551, being then sold to Anthony Browne.¹¹ This moiety also has disappeared from the records.¹²

Bryning is found as a surname, and Kellamergh also gave a surname to a local family or families,^{13,14} among whom were benefactors of Lytham Priory.¹⁵ Another family of long continuance was that of

Sharples.¹⁶ John Bradley¹⁷ of Bryning was a freeholder in 1600.¹⁸ James Bradley, his successor,¹⁹ was repeatedly fined for recusancy; his eldest son Edward was killed at Marston Moor, fighting on the king's side, and a younger son, Richard, born in 1605, became a Jesuit priest. Labouring in Lancashire in dangerous times he was arrested by the Parliamentary soldiers and imprisoned at Manchester, dying there before his trial on 30 January 1645-6.²⁰ Part of the estate was sequestered for 'delinquency only' under the Commonwealth.²¹ A pedigree was recorded in

gates on Freckleton Marsh; *ibid.* Feet of F. bble. 164, m. 98.

⁹ In 1302 George Comban, Robert Leach and their wives had the manor or reputed manor; *ibid.* August Assize, 45 Geo. III. (over).

¹⁰ From what has been stated, it must have been part of the Stockport share.

¹¹ Warrine de Walton, as shown later, warranted in that year; Assize R. 404, m. 10; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 194. The story is given in detail in the accounts of Ulmes Walton, Leyland, and Eccleston in Leyland. In the lines the estate is called '10s. rent,' but as above stated Thurstan de North-legh held 4 oxgangs of land in Kellamergh in 1244. This was half the manor.

¹² *ibid.* ii, 124; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. i, no. 61.

¹³ In 1401 Adam Hogeson of Kellamergh died holding a messuage and an oxgang of land and meadow (12 acres in all) of the king (as of his duchy) of the manor of Ulmes Walton by knight's service and a rent of 9d. Thomas, the son and heir, was six years of age; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1508. Thomas seems to have died soon afterwards, for in 1405 the wardship and marriage of Roger son and heir of Adam Hogeson were granted to John Fleetwood; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* ii, App. 512.

¹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxiii, 704.

¹⁵ In 1558 there was a settlement or partition of the manors of Ulmes Walton and Kellamergh, &c.; half was to belong to Anthony Browne and Joan his wife, and half to William Farington; *Pal. of Lanc.* Feet of F. bble. 20, m. 4. Four years later the Earl of Derby obtained one moiety of them from Sir Thomas Gerard and Elisabeth his wife, who gave warranty against Anthony Browne; *ibid.* 206, 24, m. 78. He also obtained the reversion of Farington's moiety; *Pal. of Lanc.* Pleas R. 280, m. 19. This part of the manor descended to Ferdinando, the fifth earl; *ibid.* It may have been repurchased by the Faringtons, for in 1675 George Farington held the manors of Ulmes Walton and Kellamergh; *ibid.* Feet of F. bble. 194, m. 102.

^{16,17} William son of Ughtred claimed by inheritance in 1246 12 oxgangs of land in Kellamergh against Robert son of Ughtred, but did not prosecute; Assize R. 404, m. 13 d. At the same time Margaret daughter of Sward de Kellamergh claimed the third part of an oxgang of land against Thomas de Beetham and another third against Jordan son of Quenilda. Thomas stated that he held in right of his wife Amiria, and had a son Ralph. Jordan summoned Warrine de Walton to warrant him, and Warrine in turn called Richard Banastre, who called Robert de Stockport, Roger Gernet and Quenilda his

wife and Ralph son of the said Amiria. These appeared accordingly and stated that the land was the village of Hugh de Mortheyn, and that plaintiff's father had held his 2 oxgangs of him by village; they alleged further that Kellamergh was a member of Singleton, part of the king's demesne, where such a writ did not run; *ibid.* m. 10.

Richard son of Gilbert de Kellamergh was defendant in 1292 and 1294; Assize R. 408, m. 57; 1299, m. 16, 18. John son of William son of Jordan de Kellamergh in 1347 put forward a claim to land in the place against John de Braukirk, Robert de Newton, vicar of Kirkham, and John son of William le Wower of Kellamergh. The last-named John said that his father William had had a grant of the land in 1318 from plaintiff's father, and so prevailed; Assize R. 1435, m. 43.

¹⁸ Robert de Kellamergh (son of Richard) about 1240 granted the monks two butts, lying between land of his brother Richard with easements in the vill of Kellamergh; Lytham Charters at Durham, 2 a, 2 ac, 4 ac. Ebor. no. 14. Robert the son of Robert afterwards gave a release; *ibid.* no. 15.

The above-named Richard son of Richard de Kellamergh also gave land, and the gift was confirmed by his son William; *ibid.* no. 17, 18. The same Richard gave his daughter Eda, on her marriage with Robert son of John the Salwaller (or Sauner), a 'land' in Kellamergh near the 'land' of the little tower (turrell), on the Wallfurlong; *ibid.* no. 16. It is noteworthy that a William 'del Castell' contributed to the subsidy of 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 60. John father of the bridegroom promised to compensate the monks out of his oxgang of land in Warton should Eda reclaim the land her father Richard had given; Lytham Charters, ut sup. no. 22. The brothers Richard and Robert also gave and confirmed various parcels of land to the monks; *ibid.* no. 19.

A grant by Beatrice daughter of Adam de Kellamergh and Clarice to the monks is noticeable, as having been attested by the lords of the place—Robert de Stockport, Roger Gernet and Thomas de Beetham—among others; *ibid.* no. 22. It may be added that Robert de Stockport (about 1230) released to the monks Simon de Kellamergh, with all his off-spring and chattels; *ibid.* no. 26. Adam Banastre also released to them the homage of Robert son of Richard de Kellamergh; *ibid.* no. 27.

¹⁹ In 1251 Godith widow of William de 'Kelkemath' claimed dower in Kellamergh against Henry de Sharples, Gilbert son of Roger de Freckleton and William son of Richard; *Curia Regis* R. 145, m. 1, 5 d.

John the son and Maud the widow of Henry de Sharples were defendants in 1292 to claims to land made by the granddaughters and heirs of William son of Henry de Kellamergh—viz. Ellen wife of Roger son of Avise de Preston, Margery wife of Richard de Tulkeith, Ewe wife of Adam son of Margery and Cecily wife of Robert de Ribbleton; Assize R. 408, m. 70 d.

In 1346 John son of William de Kellamergh and Adam de Sharples seized a number of cattle grazing on their common of Corcolcar. The owner of the cattle, William the Palfreyman of Lytham, asserted that they were feeding on Heath-holme Carr in Lytham; De Banco R. 348, m. 242.

Roger Kellamergh in 1444 complained that John Sharples and others had been breaking his close; *Pal. of Lanc.* Plea R. 6, m. 6.

Thomas Sharples died in 1527 holding a messuage, &c., in Kellamergh of the king as of his lordship of Penwortham by a rent of 3s. 11 d.; William his son and heir was fifteen years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 43. This property was soon afterwards acquired by Thurstan Tyldesley of Wardley and passed to his son Thomas, as appears by their inquisitions; *ibid.* x, no. 44, 27.

²⁰ One James Bradley in 1560 claimed a windmill, &c., in Kellamergh and Bryning as son and heir of John, son and heir of James, son and heir of William (son of Thomas) Bradley and Margaret (son of John) on whom the tenement had been settled in the time of Henry VI; *Pal. of Lanc.* Pleas R. 207, m. 9 d.

²¹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232. John Bradley son of James was, as already shown, engaged in suits respecting lands in the manor of Bryning from 1583 onwards; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 131, &c.

²² James Bradley died at Bryning in 1617 holding messuages, lands and wind-mill there, and other lands in Kellamergh, Wrea, Freckleton, Kirkham and Warton. No share of the manor was claimed. He left a widow Ellen and a son and heir Edward, then thirteen years of age. It is recorded that the Bryning lands were held of the lord of Stockport in socage by the rent of a pair of gloves at Easter; those in Kellamergh were held of the king; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 79, 80.

²³ *Gillow, Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.*, i, 287; *Foley, Rec. S. J.* ii, 178.

²⁴ The estate of James Bradley the elder was ordered for sale in 1652; *Index of Royalties* (Index Soc.), 41. James Bradley the younger, 'having been ever conformable,' put in a claim, but the estate was sold to Bartholomew Hesketh of Aughton; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 216-17; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3070. The two Jameses were probably the brother and son of Edward.

1665.²² The inquisitions yield the names of a few of the old landholders²³; among them was Edward Mercer,²⁴ who died in 1637, and whose mother's land in 1652 stood sequestered for 'popery'.²⁵ John Mercer as a 'Papist' registered his freehold estate in Kellamergh in 1717.²⁶ A family named Leyland occurs in the 18th century.²⁷

CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK

Clifton, Dom. Bk. Salewic, Dom. Bk.

This is a composite township, Clifton lying to the south-west and Salwick to the north-east, the respective acreages being 2,101 and 1,388, or 3,489 acres in all.¹ Lund, with its chapel, is about midway between the two hamlets, but in the Clifton portion. This portion has on the south the marshy land by the Ribble, and on the north some low land. From the marsh the surface rises at first somewhat steeply, the village of Clifton being on the slope; in general the surface continues to rise gradually from that point to near the northern boundary, but with many undulations, over 100 ft. above sea level being attained. In the northern corner the surface falls away somewhat; it is in this part that Pepper Hill is situate. The population was 413 in 1901.

The principal roads are three crossing westward through Lund, Clifton and the Marsh respectively. The line of another westward road, called the Danes' Pad, is traceable to the north of Lund; it is supposed to be of Roman origin. A cross road goes north through Clifton and Salwick to Pepper Hill,² where it meets another going north-west from Preston. There is also a westerly cross-road near. The Preston and Lancaster Canal winds west, north and east through Salwick. The railway from Preston to

Blackpool runs westward to the south of the canal, and has a station named Salwick.

There was formerly a cross at Lund village.³

The land is clayey; wheat, beans and oats are grown, but most of the land is in pasture.

The township has a parish council.

Robert son of John Gradwell was born at Clifton in 1777. Educated at Douay he was imprisoned there on the outbreak of the French Revolution. Afterwards he was rector of the English college at Rome, and in 1828 was consecrated (as Bishop of Lydda) to assist Bishop Bramston as vicar-apostolic of the London district. He died in 1833.⁴ At Clifton also was born George Hilary Brown (1786); he was appointed vicar-apostolic of the Lancashire district in 1840, and ten years later, on the restoration of the hierarchy, became Bishop of Liverpool. He died in 1856.⁵

In 1066 CLIFTON, assessed as two MANORS plough-lands, and SALWICK, as one, were part of the Amounderness fee of Earl Tostig.⁶ They were sometimes regarded as separate manors, probably their original status, but, as they were adjacent and held in demesne by one lord, Salwick gradually fell into the position of a dependency of Clifton. After the Conquest they were held of the king in thegnage, and in 1212 formed part of an estate of ten plough-lands so held, a rent of 40s. being paid.⁷

The owner in the year named was Walter son of Osbert,⁸ who seems to have been in possession by 1170.⁹ Walter was followed in 1217 by his son William de Clifton,¹⁰ who died in 1258 holding ten plough-lands in chief of the king—viz. eight in demesne and two in service—by a rent of 40s. and by finding a suitor at the courts of the county and the wapentake. His son Henry was of full age and married.¹¹

²² Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 49. The descent is thus given: John Bradley —s. James (d. c. 1620) —s. Edward (killed at Marston Moor, fighting on the king's side) —s. James (aged forty) —s. Edward (aged fourteen).

²³ The Heskeths of Rufford had land in Kellamergh in the time of Henry VIII, but the tenure was unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 16; vii, no. 14. The teneement of George Hesketh of Poulton in 1571 was held of the lords of Kellamergh in socage; *ibid.* xiii, no. 15. Later it was held of the king; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 366.

John Nickson of Kellamergh, who died in 1618, held a messuage, &c., of the heirs or assigns of Jordan de Kellamergh. William Nickson son and heir of John was seven years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* ii, 87.

George Browne in 1567 held a messuage, &c., in Kellamergh as part of his Kirkham estate, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxf., being lords; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 4.

²⁴ *Ibid.* xix, no. 9. The tenure is not recorded. William son and heir of Edward was two years of age.

William Mercer was defendant in 1582 and 1590, while John Mercer was claimant of lands in the manor of Bryning in 1601; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 161, 243, 422.

²⁵ In 1645 two-thirds of one-third part of the Mercer tenement was sequestered for the recusancy of Elizabeth mother of Edward; she died in 1651.

Two-thirds of another third were in 1646 sequestered for the recusancy of Alice Mercer, widow of Edward. William Mercer the son made petition in 1652 in respect of these portions; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iv, 128-9. The claim was allowed; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3013.

²⁶ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 89.

²⁷ Pedigree in Fishwick, *Kirkham*, 196.

Richard Bradkirk of Bryning died unmarried in 1813. A sister Elizabeth married John Langton; M. I. at Kirkham.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 3,373 acres, including 17 of inland water and there are also 40 acres of tidal water and 83 of foreshore.

² Thomas Duddell of Pepper Hill in Clifton occurs in 1613; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 14.

³ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 187.

⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.*

⁵ *Ibid.* i, 320.

⁶ *P.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 46. The fee consisted of Clifton (two plough-lands), Salwick (one), Westby (two), Fieldplumpton (two), and Barton (two). These give only nine plough-lands, but in 1226 Westby and Fieldplumpton together were called five plough-lands; the assessment of Barton in 1066 was four, not two.

Though Salwick became subordinate, it occurs occasionally as the leading member. From a tithe suit of 1586 it appears that there were then 19 oxgangs of land in Clifton proper; Fishwick, *Kirkham* (Chet. Soc.), 73.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 46.

⁹ He attested a charter which may be dated between 1160 and 1170; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 409-11. Theobald Warner about 1194 took the land of Salwick from him, giving Wrea instead; but soon after the accession of King John he recovered Salwick, paying 10 marks and a palfre; *Rot. de Oblatis* (Rec. Com.), 115; Farrer, *op. cit.* 130. He contributed to a scutage in 1205-6; *ibid.* 205.

Walter son of Osbert and his son William were benefactors of Cöckersand Abbey; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 411, 212.

¹⁰ Memo. R. (L.T.R.), i. Walter son of Osbert's name was copied into the roll of 1226, as if he were still living; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 139.

William de Clifton was collector of an aid in 1235; *ibid.* 142. In 1256 he agreed with John de Lea and Henry his son respecting common of pasture within Clifton Marsh; *Dods. MSS.* lx, fol. 160.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 212-13. The two plough-lands in service were those in Barton, as appears from the inquest of 1212; *ibid.* 46. The lands were in the escheator's hands from 23 April till 4 May, being then delivered to Henry, the son and heir. In that time £5 13s. 9d. was received; *ibid.* 222.

It appears that Henry was a younger son, for in 1257 William de Clifton gave

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Of Henry practically nothing is known.¹² He was ancestor of three successive Williams, the first of whom¹³ in 1318 obtained a charter of free warren in his manors of Clifton and Westby.¹⁴ He died in 1323.¹⁵ His grandson, another Sir William,¹⁶ showed himself a lawless and violent man in a dispute in 1337 with the Abbot of Vale Royal. On arbitration he was ordered to acknowledge his guilt and ask for pardon, submitting himself to the abbot's will, to pay 20 marks and compensate for loss. Those who had assisted him were to bring a large candle, which was to be carried round the church of

Kirkham on Palm Sunday and offered to St. Michael.¹⁷ He appears in another light in 1349, obtaining from the Archbishop of York licence for his oratories at Clifton, Westby and Lund.¹⁸

Sir William was about 1370 succeeded by his son Sir Robert,¹⁹ who died in 1401 holding the manors of Clifton, Salwick and Moorhouses, also the manor of Westby and various lands of the king in socage by the service of 40s. yearly. The heir was his nephew Thomas son of Sir Nicholas de Clifton, then twelve years of age.²⁰ The manors descended regularly to Cuthbert Clifton,²¹ who died 14 August 1512, leaving

60 marks of silver to Robert de Hampton and Margaret his wife for a release of her tetter of one-third of the manors of Clifton, Westby and Plumpton, with which Richard de Clifton (formerly her husband) had dowered her at the church when he married her, with the consent and good-will of William his father; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 170. It appears that Margery was daughter and co-heir of Sir William to Samothbury. Before 1288 she had married a third husband, Richard Deulas; *Assize R.* 1287, m. 32b.

¹² In 1283 Henry de Clifton and Margery his wife released their right to a moiety of the manor of Thurnham; *Final Conc.* i, 158. Margery widow of Henry de Clifton was in 1289 the wife of Robert de Holland, and was claiming tetter in a message and 4 oxgangs of land in Plumpton against Thomas de Clifton; *De Banco R.* 80, m. 125 d. Thomas was living ten years later; *ibid.* 128, m. 99.

¹³ William son of Henry de Clifton in 1298 allowed tetter in Salwick or Moorhouses to William son of Henry de Lea, just as his ancestors had enjoyed it; *Dods.* MSS. 122, fol. 160. In the following year he (as Sir William) approved to acres in Clifton Marsh with the leave of William de Lea; *ibid.*

William de Clifton was defendant in a claim put forward by Edmund Earl of Lancaster in 1291; *Assize R.* 1294, m. 11 d. He proved his right; *Plac. de Soc. Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 380. In 1297 he rendered the old 40s. tetterage rent; *Lancs. Inq. and Extent*, i, 289. In 1306 he and Aline his wife, through Eustace de Cottesbush, made a settlement of the manors of Clifton and Westby, the remainders being in succession to William, Thomas and Henry, sons of William de Clifton; *Final Conc.* i, 207.

William son of William de Clifton established his right to the manor of Salwick in 1313-14 against William de Clifton and Aline his wife; *Assize R.* 1314, m. 17. Sir William de Clifton occurs in a bond in 1317-18; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, C 21.

¹⁴ *Chart. R.* 11 Edw. II, m. 5, no. 18. His two manors, Clifton and Westby, were held of the king in socage by suit at the county from six weeks to six weeks and at the wapentake from three weeks to three weeks, and by the rent of 40s. The capial message of Clifton was worth 2s.; 4 oxgangs were in demesne, each oxgang containing 18 acres of arable land, worth 12s. 6d.; also 8 acres of meadow, each worth 1s. 6d.; a fishery in the Ribble worth 5s. 8d. a year, a water-mill 13s. 4d. a horse-mill the same, and a windmill 26s. 8d. Tenants at will held 12 oxgangs, valued as above, 24 acres of meadow and twelve cottages. In a

hamlet called the Moor were eight cottages and 80 acres of arable land, worth 44s. in all, and in another hamlet called the Scales were six cottages and 60 acres of arable land, worth in all 33s. His heir was his son William, aged twenty-eight; *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. II, no. 32.

William de Clifton in 1324 held the manors of Clifton, Westby and Barton by the ancient tenure of 40s. &c.; *Dods.* MSS. cxxxi, fol. 39b.

In 1346 Isabel widow of William de Clifton had a dispute with William son of William as to dower. The fine of 1306 was referred to. William and Alice (Aline) were dead; also William the son therein named, whose widow had entered into four messuages, 4 oxgangs of land, &c., parcel of the manor of Westby, contrary to the fine, as was alleged by the third William. Isabel alleged that William the grandfather (son of Henry) had given two-thirds of them to John de Venables, with the reversion of the other third (held by Katherine de Singleton as dower), and they had been then given to her on her marriage with William (the father of defendant). An allegation that the senior William was of unsound mind at the time was rejected by the jury; *De Banco R.* 348, m. 73; 350, m. 122. Katherine de Singleton was probably the second wife of the first William.

¹⁷ Fishwick, *Kirkham* (Chet. Soc.), 14-5, quoting Harl. MS. 2064, fol. 14b. Sir William wished to purchase the tithes of Clifton and Westby for 20 marks, which the abbot refused. He drove away the tithe collectors, and the abbot's tithes were left in the fields to waste; he even entered the church and assailed the priests and clerks, and in contempt of the rectorial rights had had his child baptized elsewhere than in the parish church. Further, with the approval of a number of associates, he had had the abbot's clerk beaten in the Preston streets.

William de Clifton appears in 1346 as holding two plough-lands in Westby, three in Fieldplumpton (Great and Little), three in Salwick and Clifton and two in Barton, in socage, paying 40s. yearly at the four terms, giving relief at death, and doing suit to the county and wapentake; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 46.

In 1348 Sir William complained that Edmund de Dacre had entered his free warren at Clifton and hunted therein without his licence, carrying off game; *De Banco R.* 355, m. 19. Sir William and Margaret his wife were in 1359 engaged in suits with Adam de Hoghton; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 7, m. 7.

¹⁸ Note by Canon Raines citing *Epi. Reg. Zouche*.

¹⁹ In 1375 Robert de Clifton made a feoffment of his manors of Clifton and Salwick, receiving them back the next year; *Close*, 49 Edw. III, m. 46; 50

Edw. III, pt. i, m. 3. In 1385 Sir Robert was alleged to have carried off wreck of the sea at Freckleton; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 22.

In the following year he went to Ireland on the king's service; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 214.

In 1390 he made acknowledgment of a debt before William de Walton, then mayor of Preston; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc.* 179, m. 134.

²⁰ Towneley MS. DD, no. 1453.

The date of the inquest is given as 18 Mar. 1 Hen. IV; it should probably be 2 Hen. IV, as Thursday in the first (second) week of Lent could not be 3 Mar.—the day of death—in 1400.

Sir Nicholas de Clifton was made keeper of Bolsover Castle in 1396; *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 662.

The pedigree given in the inquisitions of 1512 and 1514 (hereafter cited) is as follows: William de Clifton —a. Sir William —a. Nicholas —a. Robert —a. Thomas —a. Richard —a. James —a. Robert —a. Cuthbert (who died in 1512). The Robert son of Nicholas appears to be an error, but there is no independent proof of several of the steps.

Richard Clifton and John Clifton, each described as 'esquire', were in 1445 accused by Henry Fleetwood of waylaying him with intent to kill him at Kirkham; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 8, m. 2. Richard obtained licence for his oratories at Clifton and Westby in 1444; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 373. He was in possession in 1445-6, holding Westby, Fieldplumpton, Salwick and Clifton by the ancient service; the relief was 40s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees* bde. 2, no. 20. He seems to have been succeeded by his son James between 1479 and 1482; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 118. The writ of diem cl. extr. after the death of James Clifton was issued 20 Feb. 1495-6; Towneley MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 639. For James's possessions see *Lancs. and Chet. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 29.

²¹ In 1498-9 Alice widow of James Clifton in conjunction with Cuthbert, next of kin and heir of James, granted to Henry Clifton son of James a mess called Westgrims in Clifton for his life; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, C 21. Cuthbert Clifton in 1504 gave land in Whittingham (purchased by his grandfather James) in exchange for a burgage in Kirkham; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1884. Alice, the widow named, was one of the daughters of Robert Lawrence of Scotforth; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 163, m. 20.

A rental of the estates compiled in 1509 has been preserved by Towneley (OO). It gives the names of the tenants and the various rents due from each; thus Thomas Ryley in Clifton paid 19s. 10d., two days' 'shearing' or 4d., two days'

an only daughter Elizabeth, the heir male being his brother William.²² A division ensued, Clifton going to the daughter and Westby to the brother,²³ and thus the Cliftons became known as 'of Westby.' Elizabeth by her second husband Sir William Molyneux²⁴ had a daughter and heir Anne,²⁵ whose grandson Cuthbert Halsall had a daughter and co-heir Anne. She married Thomas Clifton of Westby, and the whole estate became reunited.²⁶

It will thus be convenient to give in this place the descent of the manor of Westby. William Clifton died in 1537,²⁷ and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died in 1551, leaving a son and heir Cuthbert,

twelve years of age.²⁸ Cuthbert was a recusant in 1577, his income being stated at 100 marks a year.²⁹ He died in 1580, leaving a son Thomas, eighteen years of age,³⁰ who at his death only five years later was followed by his son Cuthbert, three years old.³¹ This son, the purchaser of Lytham, was made a knight at Lathom in 1617,³² and died in 1634 holding the manors of Westby, Lytham and Little Marton.³³ Thomas, his son and heir, was twenty-nine years of age, and, as above stated, had recovered the manor of Clifton and the other moiety of the ancient family estate by his marriage with Anne Halsall. Pedigrees of the family were recorded at

ploughing or 11, two days' harrowing or 8d., leading four 'foder' of turves or 6d., two hens or 3d., and a goose or 2d. In Salwick-with-Moorhouse the New Hall with three closes and two doles and a half in the Broadmeadow was worth £2 11. a year, and the Old Hall with half a dole in the Broadmeadow £2 10s. The Westgrims Moss is named.

A full description of the boundary of the lordship of Clifton and Salwick is added. It went through the middle of the moor between Clifton and Lea, 'straight betwixt the hepping stones in Sidgreaves Lane and the nook of the new intake.' The Harestones, Wagging Birch, Raholme and Graystone seem to have been on the north-west border of Salwick.

It is noted that the friars of Preston paid 11. to the lord of Westby for certain lands at the Maudlands and a pound of pepper (or 11.), and that the lord of Barton paid 8s. for that lordship.

²² Two inquisitions were made. That in 1512 (Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 12) gives the pedigree as already recorded and recites several deeds. By one of them (without date) the feoffees of Sir William de Clifton gave to William de Clifton the son the manors of Clifton and Westby, with messuages, windmill, lands, rents in various places and homages of Sir Nicholas Boteler for a tenement in Whittle, of John de Barton for Inskip, and of Richard de Shireburne for Inskip. By another Sir William de Clifton gave to his son Nicholas messuages and lands in Goomargh and English Lea (including one in Sidgreaves). Cuthbert Clifton gave certain lands to trustees to pay Lawrence Hensson to celebrate in Kirkham Church for him and his wife, &c., for ten years, when the lands were to go to his brother William. All his messuages, &c., in Kirkham, Newton, Scales, Great and Little Plumpton, Warton, Wrea, Elswick, Greenhalgh, Esprick, Ashley and Barker in Goomargh were to go to his said brother, together with certain lands in Salwick, Clifton and Westby. The manors of Clifton and Westby and the lands there were stated to be held of the king as of his duchy by the yearly rent of 40s. Salwick is called a 'manor' at the beginning but not afterwards.

The second inquisition, in 1514 (ibid. iv, no. 48), quotes the fine of 1306, and recites that Richard son of Thomas Clifton was seised of certain messuages, &c., in Clifton, Westby, Salwick and other places which descended to Cuthbert as his heir (viz. son of Robert, son of James, son of the said Richard), and should descend to his daughter Elizabeth, who was nine years old at her father's death.

Elizabeth Clifton became the king's ward, but William Clifton had possession

of some or all of the estates, and in 1516 Richard Hesketh, the king's attorney for the county palatine, appeared before the barons of the Exchequer for instructions; *ibid.* iii, no. 3.

²³ In May 1515 it was agreed between Richard Hesketh and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Cuthbert Clifton, on the first part, and William Clifton brother of Cuthbert, on the other, that the manor of Westby, demesne lands, &c., property in Much and Little Plumpton, Wrea, Elswick, Poolhouses in Warton, Greenhalgh, &c., and the chantry at Kirkham lately made by Sir Richard Davy, vicar thereof, were to be taken for half the inheritance. The other half consisted of the manor of Clifton, with various lands, the tithe barn there, fishery in the Ribble, lands, &c., in Salwick and other places, chief rents and services of the free chapel and lands of St. Mary Magdalen nigh Preston, the chief rent of Barton, the chantry of Lund Chapel, and other lands. Richard and Elizabeth were allowed six months in which to make choice of one of the moieties; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, C 21.

²⁴ *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 155, m. 8 d.

²⁵ Sir William Molyneux of Sefton died in 1548 holding the manor of Clifton, &c., in right of his wife Elizabeth, who was mother of Thomas Molyneux the heir. Elizabeth died nine months before her husband, viz. on 5 June 1547, and Thomas was of full age. The manor and other lands were held of the king as of his duchy by a rent of 20s. 4d. a year; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix*, no. 6.

²⁶ It appears from the pedigrees that there were several children of the marriage, but that Anne, a daughter, was eventually the heir and married Henry Halsall of Halsall, by whom she had a son Richard; *Visit. of 1567* (Chet. Soc.), 94, 104. Settlements of the manor appear to have been made by Henry Halsall and Anne his wife in 1557 and 1571; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 17, m. 55; 33, m. 76. Richard was succeeded by his illegitimate son Sir Cuthbert Halsall, who had two daughters, Anne and Bridget; see *P.G.H. Lancs.* iii, 195; *Visit. of 1613* (Chet. Soc.), 59. The manor of Clifton, held by the rent of 20s. 4d., is named in the possessions of Henry Halsall in 1574; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii*, no. 34.

²⁷ Sir Cuthbert Halsall as lord of the manors claimed services in 1600; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, iii, 420.

²⁸ An agreement as to the manors of Clifton and Westby was made in 1612 between Sir Cuthbert Halsall and Cuthbert Clifton; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 307, m. 9 d. The manors were granted to the Earl of Derby and other trustees; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 80, no. 24, 25.

²⁹ His will is printed in *Wills* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 70-3. He deured

to be buried in Kirkham Church, where his ancestors were buried. Thomas, his son and heir, was under age; William, the younger son, was to be kept to the school until twenty-one; the daughter Ellen is named. Isabel his wife was to have the manor-place of Westby and the demesne thereto belonging. 'A certain pasture called the Peel' is mentioned.

³⁰ Isabel married John Holcar and in 1538 was claiming dower; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 164, m. 3 d.

³¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix*, no. 18; *x*, no. 47; *xii*, no. 12. Thomas died seised of the manor of Westby, messuages, windmill, &c., in Westby, Great and Little Plumpton, &c. The manor of Westby and its appurtenances were held of the king as of his duchy in socage by a rent of 10s. This was only a fourth part of the old service of 40s.; Clifton rendered 20s. 4d. There is nothing to show how the remainder was paid, but the chief rent of Barton (8s.) may account for most of it.

³² The accounts of Thomas Clifton's executors are printed in Picope, *Wills* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 73-80. He left 20s. to the grammar school. To the vicar of Kirkham 10s. was paid as a mortuary, and £4 0s. 4d. was paid at the church the day of his burial.

³³ Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 215, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. cxviii, 451. The William Clifton, gent., of this and later lists was no doubt his uncle, the younger son named in the will of 1537 above quoted.

³⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv*, no. 76. The tenure of Westby is given as before. A message called Ballam there had been assigned to Cuthbert's brother William.

³⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv*, no. 21. This recites the will of Thomas Clifton, dated 3 Feb. 1584-5, in which are given particulars of a settlement of his estates. His wife was Jane daughter of Sir John Southworth; he had three brothers—William, John and Cuthbert; his uncle, William Clifton of Ballam, was living.

³⁶ Thomas Clifton as a recusant was in 1584 required to provide a light horseman, armed, for the queen's service in Ireland; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 593.

³⁷ Licence of entry to Cuthbert son and heir of Thomas Clifton was given in 1605-6; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, C 21.

³⁸ Metcalfe, *bk. of Knights*, 171. Sir Cuthbert Clifton obtained a general pardon on the accession of Charles I; *Kuerden*, loc. cit.

³⁹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii*, no. 43. The tenure of Westby is recorded as before. 'The Peel' was said to be held of the king as of his duchy by knight's service. A settlement made in 1611 is recited, the remainder being to Thomas the son and heir and heirs male. There was a younger son Cuthbert. Jane Stanley,

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the herald's visitations in 1567,³⁰ 1613³¹ and 1663.³²

The Cliftons adhered to Roman Catholicism,³³ and in the Civil War to the King's side.³⁴ Thomas Clifton had his estates sequestered as a recusant and delinquent,³⁵ and at length they were sold by order of the Parliament.³⁶ His eldest son, Colonel Cuthbert Clifton, was taken prisoner at Liverpool in 1644, and died at Manchester,³⁷ and three other brothers are stated to have lost their lives in the king's service.³⁸ Thomas died in 1657, and his



CLIFTON of Clifton and Westby. Sable on a bend-argent three mullets; chief-gules.

second son Thomas succeeded.³⁹ He was made a baronet in 1661 as a recognition of his family's loyalty,⁴⁰ and he was accused of treason after the Revolution.⁴¹ He died in 1694, and his son having died before him the baronetcy expired, while the manors descended to his nephew Thomas Clifton of Fairsnape, who registered his estates in 1717 as a 'Papist,' the annual value being given as £1,548 17s. 2d.⁴² He died in 1720, and the manors of Clifton and Westby descended regularly to his great-great-grandson, another Thomas Clifton,⁴³ who became a Protestant in 1831,⁴⁴ and was sheriff in 1835. He died in 1851, and his son John Talbot Clifton, who represented North Lancashire 1844-47⁴⁵⁻⁵⁰ and was sheriff in 1853,⁵¹ died in 1882, having returned to the Roman Catholic religion.⁵² He was succeeded by his grandson Mr. John Talbot Clifton,⁵³

widow, formerly wife of Thomas Clifton (brother of Cuthbert), and Dorothy, Cuthbert's widow, were living at Westby.

The younger son, Cuthbert, entered the Society of Jesus in 1630 and laboured in the Lancashire mission from 1642 till his death in 1672. He is stated to have reconciled the seventh Earl of Derby to the Roman Church while on his way to execution at Bolton, 1651; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vii, 120. ³⁴ *Ibid.* (Cret. Soc.), 42. ³⁵ *Ibid.* 38. ³⁶ *Ibid.* 86.

³⁷ Sir Cuthbert was present at the meeting (for pilgrimage) at Holywell in 1620. It was then stated that he had two priests at his house, at which place were kept Fr. Arrowsmith's clothes and the knife that cut him up; Foley, *op. cit.* iv, 514, citing S. P. Dom. Chas. I, cli, 13. Two of his daughters were nuns.

It may have been this Cuthbert to whom in 1616 licence to travel abroad was given, Rome being the place for hidden; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1615-6, p. 341.

³⁸ Thomas Clifton was one of the 'recusants convicted' who petitioned the King on the outbreak of the war to be allowed to provide themselves with weapons; *Civil War Tracts* (Cret. Soc.), 39. He entertained the Earl of Derby at Lytham Hall in 1644; *War in Lanc.* (Cret. Soc.), 26.

³⁹ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 47-63. Major John Whitman, esq., contracted for the purchase of the manors of Clifton-with-Salwick, Westby, Lytham and Little Marton.

Other members of the family also suffered. The estate of Dorothy widow of Sir Cuthbert was sequestered in 1647 as a recusancy; *ibid.* 41. The annuity of John Clifton, a lunatic, was suspended for a time; *ibid.* 46.

⁴⁰ *Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* (Ind-x Soc.), 30; under an Act of 1652, for the use of the manor.

⁴¹ He married in 1641 Margaret daughter and heir of George Ireland of Southworth, and his estate was seized by the Parliament in 1643; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, ii, 60. Colonel Clifton—who must have been very young for such a post—was made governor of Liverpool after the capture of that town by Prince Rupert, and was taken prisoner at its recapture 1 Nov. 1644. He and the others 'were carried to Manchester and there kept. Some of them died within a little time after, as Colonel Cuthbert Clifton of Lytham and Captain Richard Butler of Rawcliffe with others'; *War in Lanc.* 60; *Civil War*

Tracts, 208. For an anecdote of him see *War in Lanc.* 51.

⁴² Gilroy, *Bibl. Dict.* of *Engl. Cath.*, i, 516-17. Their names are given as Francis (killed at Newbury 1643), John and Lawrence. Another brother, Gervase, was with the king's forces till the taking of Shelford Manor, when he was captured; 'as to his recusancy, as he was but young before the first war he could not be convicted, but his father and all the family being ever Papists, they (the investigators) believed he could never make it appear that he was conformable, nor was he then so far as they knew'; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, ii, 56, 45.

⁴³ The details in the later part of the descent are taken in the main from Foster's *Lancs. Ped.* 'Mr. Thomas Clifton of Lytham' was buried at Lytham 17 Dec. 1657; *Reg.*

⁴⁴ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iii, 170.

⁴⁵ Sir Thomas and Lady Bridget his wife were indicted for recusancy in 1678-9; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 109.

Sir Thomas, then a very infirm man, was arrested on suspicion in 1689, and kept in Mr. Patten's house in Preston, where he avowed his contentment with the government. Again he was captured at Wrea Green 17 July 1694 and lodged at Kirkham, being taken next day to his own house at Lytham, then by Wigan to Chester Castle. Afterwards he was kept in the Tower of London till the trial at Manchester; *Jacobite Trials* (Cret. Soc.), 98, 46.

His brothers William and James were also arrested in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 314. Lunt, the informer and chief witness, at the trial pointed to Sir Rowland Stanley as Sir Thomas Clifton and vice versa; *ibid.* 371.

The manors of Lytham, Westby-with-Plumpton, Clifton-with-Salwick and Little Marton were held by Sir Thomas Clifton in 1692; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 455, m. 11; Feet of F. bde. 228, m. 127.

⁴⁶ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 115; also Bridget Clifton, 94.

An agent of the government writing from Preston in 1716 says: 'The family of Thomas Clifton of Lytham, esq., a Roman Catholic of very considerable estate, seems to have been very deeply engaged in the late rebellion. George Clifton, his brother, is actually outlawed on account of that rebellion and I have the copies of several depositions taken against the eldest son of the said Thomas Clifton and one Mr. Mayfield his steward . . . that are very plain and direct!'

Again, 'The eldest son of the said Thomas Clifton has absconded ever since the action at Preston and is said also to be fled to France. . . . There are also some depositions against the said Thomas Clifton himself, and I have been assured by a clergyman of the Church of England in his neighbourhood, a very zealous man for the government, that . . . there was there proper encouragement given there might be a cloud of witnesses produced that would fix the matter plainly upon him'; Payne, *Engl. Cath. Rec.* 87, 100.

⁴⁷ The descent is thus given in Foster, *op. cit.*: Thomas, d. 1720—s. Thomas, d. 1734—s. Thomas, d. 1783—s. John, d. 1832—s. Thomas, 1788-1851.

It was the second Thomas Clifton who married Mary daughter and co-heir of Richard (fifth) Lord Molyneux. The same Thomas, as son and heir of Thomas Clifton and nephew and devisee of James Clifton of Preston, in 1727 transferred to William Clifton (son of Cuthbert, eldest son of said James) and John Winder land on the Freshes of the River Potomac in the province of Virginia, lately in the possession of James Clifton and of Thomas his second son; Piccope MSS. (Cret. Lib.), iii, 232, from rolls 1 & 2 of Geo. II at Preston. For the will of Thomas Clifton, 1734, see *ibid.* 256, quoting and 5th roll of Geo. II; it mentions Mary his wife daughter of Richard Lord Molyneux and his four daughters. Eleanor, one of the daughters, was a nun at the Bar Convent, York, 1720-85; *Misc. Cath. Rec. Soc.*, iv, 360.

The third Thomas in the descent married Anne daughter of Sir Carnaby Haggerston in 1752. The marriage covenant, from which it appears he owned Fairsnape and Todderstafte, is abstracted by Piccope (*ibid.* 278) from R. 26 of Geo. II. He had made a settlement of his manors of Clifton, Salwick, Westby, &c., in 1750; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 570, m. 7. The last Thomas similarly occurs in 1809; Draft Docquets, bde. 27, R. 10.

⁴⁸ Some particulars are related in Gilroy's *Haydock Papers*, 237.

⁴⁹⁻⁵⁰ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1906), 335.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² His brother Charles Frederick took his wife's surname of Abney-Hastings, and was raised to the peerage in 1880 as Lord Donington. He died in 1895, his son being the Earl of Loudoun, as heir of his mother; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 137.

⁵³ Son of Thomas Henry Clifton, who died in 1880.

born in 1686, the present lord of the manor. The principal residence of the family has been at Lytham since early in the 17th century. Mr. Clifton's possessions include the whole of the townships of Clifton-with-Salwick, Westby-with-Plumpton, and Lytham (ancient); also Little Marton, part of Great Marton and much of Warton. Manor courts have long ceased to be held, but juries of the farmers in the several townships assemble yearly to make arrangements for the clearing of the watercourses, and officials named constables, byelaw-men, &c., are nominated as a matter of form.⁵⁴

The Cliftons being the only landowners in the township, there is little to record besides. Richard Clitheroe of Clifton paid £10 on declining knight-hood in 1631.⁵⁵ One Thomas Threlfall had two-thirds of his house and land sequestered for recusancy in the Commonwealth time.⁵⁶ Several people of Clifton and Salwick registered estates as 'Papists' in 1717,⁵⁷ in addition to the squire.

Of Salwick there is little to record.⁵⁸ There were disputes between the lords of Lea and Clifton as to pasturage on Salwick Waste, Grimes Moss and Clifton Marsh.⁵⁹ William Duddell was a freeholder in 1600.⁶⁰

LUND was the site of an oratory in CHURCH 1349, as above stated. The chapel is named again in the partition of the Clifton estates in 1515.⁶¹ Nothing is known of its earlier history; it is not named among the chantries suppressed in 1547-8, and probably ceased to be used for service⁶² till the time of the Commonwealth, when, the Cliftons' estates being under sequestration, Lund Chapel was rebuilt⁶³ and occupied by one Joseph Harrison, 'a godly, diligent and painful pastor,' who received £40 a year from the Committee of Plundered Ministers.⁶⁴ Afterwards it reverted to the Cliftons, but in 1687 was claimed by Mr. Clegg, vicar of Kirkham,⁶⁵ and this claim seems

to have prevailed, probably owing to the Revolution, for in 1689 Thomas Ryley, 'conformable,' was minister there.⁶⁶ Bishop Gastrell about 1717 found that there was an income from recent endowments of £6 18s. 4d., and that the master of Kirkham School preached and read prayers there 'every Sunday, Sacrament days excepted.'⁶⁷ Curates were appointed regularly from 1732. The chapel became ruinous,⁶⁸ and was replaced by the present church of St. John the Evangelist in 1825. A district parish was attached to it in 1840,⁶⁹ and the vicarial tithes have been assigned to the incumbent, who is presented by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.⁷⁰ The following have had charge⁷¹ :—

1717	Edward Manwaring
1726	Thomas Cockin
1749	Benjamin Wright
1774	Cuthbert Harrison
1790	Joshua Southward
1790	Charles Buck, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1808	Thomas Stephenson
1820	Richard Moore, M.A. ⁷² (Brasenose Col., Oxf.)
1886	Charles Fullerton Smith, M.A. (Christ Ch., Oxf.)

Ward's House, near Salwick Hall, was formerly the seat of a younger branch of the Clifton family, of whom several became Jesuits, and mass was said in the chapel there in the 17th⁷³ and 18th centuries,⁷⁴ until the chapel at Lea was built in 1801.⁷⁵

NEWTON-WITH-SCALES

Neutune, Dom. Bk.; Neuton, 1242.

This township occupies a long strip of ground running north from the Ribble, with an area of 1,522½ acres.¹ The village of Newton is near the

⁵⁴ Information of Mr. James S. Fair.

⁵⁵ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3202. Threlfall was dead, but had been succeeded by another of the same name. The claim of Thomas Cottam in 1654 was allowed 'unless the County Commissioners find that Margaret wife of Thomas Threlfall is the Margaret Threlfall of Poulton who has been convicted of recusancy.'

⁵⁷ Of Clifton—Robert Hoskar, James Hoskar and Robert Gradwell; Etceourt and Payne, op. cit. 103, 133, 136. Of Salwick—James Hardman and Anne widow of John Charnock; *ibid.* 92, 140.

⁵⁸ The New Hall and the Old Hall in Salwick are named in 1591; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 256.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 113, 323; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 279.

⁶⁰ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232.

⁶¹ Quoted in a former note. See Raines' notes in *Notitia Centr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 424.

⁶² The chantry chapel and its lands, including three messuages in Kirkham and the 4 acres and a windmill in Clifton, certainly came into the hands of the Crown, for James I sold them in 1606 to William Brown and others (Pat. 3 Jas. I, pt. xvi), who no doubt sold to the lord of Clifton.

⁶³ In 1645 an allowance of £40 out

of Thomas Clifton's sequestered tithes was voted for the maintenance of a minister, 'when the said chapel of Lund shall be re-edified'; *Plund. Mins. Accs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 9. The grant became effective in 1648; *ibid.* 62.

⁶⁴ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 155. The allowance was increased to £50; *Plund. Mins. Accs.* i, 94, 245.

Harrison was 'a good scholar and a methodical preacher; fixed in a dark corner, where he was wonderfully followed and very useful'; Calamy, *Nonconf. Mem.* (ed. Palmer), ii, 97. For his family see *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, ii, 159.

⁶⁵ Raines, ut sup. quoting *Cartwright's Diary* (Camden Soc.), in which the bishop states he dismissed the claim for want of evidence. The claim must have originated somewhat earlier, for in 1680 Alice Clitherall left £5 towards an endowment; in 1682 John Dickson left money, half the interest on which was 'to be paid to such minister as should be legally authorised to teach and preach in the chapel of Lund, according to the Church of England,' or in default to the poor; and in 1685 Thomas Smith left £20 for 'a lawful minister'; while in 1690 Alice Hankinson left £2 for the use of the chapel; *End. Char. Rep.* (Kirkham), 18.

The chapel was first repaired at the

charge of the parish in 1688; Fishwick, *Kirkham* (Chet. Soc.), 56.

⁶⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229. Ryley is not named in Stratford's visitation list, 1691, so that he did not stay long.

⁶⁷ *Notitia Centr.* loc. cit.

⁶⁸ The royal brief for a collection on behalf of the rebuilding, dated 1822, is printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 200.

⁶⁹ Order in Council, Aug. 1840.

⁷⁰ Raines' notes, *Notitia Centr.* The benefice was declared a vicarage in 1866; *Land Gaz.* 25 May.

⁷¹ This list is from the church papers, Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁷² Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 303.

⁷³ See the account of Kirkham Church.

⁷⁴ Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vii, 140-1. In 1716 it was reported 'that Lowick [? Salwick] Hall, the reputed inheritance of Thomas Clifton esq. of Lytham, about four miles from Preston, belongs to some popish priests or is appropriated to some other superstitious use'; Payne, *Engl. Cath. Rec.* 89.

⁷⁵ John Clifton (d. 1832) suppressed Salwick Chapel, and made an unsuccessful claim for the plate and vestments; Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 237, 207.

¹ The Census Rep. 1901 gives 1,472 acres, including 7 of inland water; there are also 15 acres of tidal water and 40 of foreshore.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

centre, Scales lying to the north-east of it, on the border of Clifton. The southern end has been reclaimed from the Ribbles, and about a third of the remainder is flat ground, under 25 ft. above sea level; north of this the surface rises sharply to over 50 ft., Newton being situated on the slope, and then the ground again becomes even, descending a little at the northern boundary. The population in 1901 was 2,299.

The road from Preston to Kirkham passes through Seals and Dowbridge, with a loop round by Newton; and the road from Preston to Lytham crosses the low-lying ground to the south.

The soil is clayey and loamy, with subsoil of sand; wheat, beans and oats are grown, but nearly all the land is used for pasture.

The township is now governed by a parish council.

There was formerly a curious inscription on the High Gate Inn.³

In 1066 NEWTON was a member *MANORS* of Earl Tostig's fee, and assessed as two plough lands.⁸ Afterwards it was included in the barony of Penwortham, and found to be divided equally between the fees of Freckleton and Preese, held by knight's service.⁴ The former moiety was held by Singleton and Whittingham of the lord of Freckleton.⁵ The other moiety long descended like Preese.⁶ This was sold in 1608,⁷ and in 1617 was held by James Townend and Edmund Hankinson.⁸

There were immediate tenants who assumed the local surname, and were benefactors to Cocksand Abbey.⁹ A small part of Newton descended from Bradshagh¹⁰ to Coppull, and was in the time of Henry VI sold to Thomas Stanley¹¹ of Lathom, so descending to the Earls of Derby.¹²

Newton occurs but seldom in the records¹³; the 'manor' is named in 1563.¹⁴ In 1580 *SCALES* also was spoken of as a manor.¹⁵ In 1794 the lords

¹ Printed in *N. and Q.* (Ser. 6), ii, 336, with a local paper.

¹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288.

^a Ibid. 225.

¹ One of the moieties of Newton was in 1202 held of Roger de Freckleton by William Winwick and Maud his wife; Feet of F. Yorks. 4 John, no. 45. The other moiety was probably that held by Gunilda (or Quenilda), described as 'lady of Newton' in the Cocksand charters.

Alan de Singleton and Warine de Whittingham held the Freckleton moiety in 1242; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 152.

In 1292 Alice daughter of Richard de Markham and widow of William de Newton claimed dower in two-thirds of three messuages and 3 oxgangs of land in Newton against Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln, Maud daughter and heir of John son and heir of William de Newton and wife of William de Becomesau, and others. Adam de Freckleton claimed the lordship, and stated that William de Newton had held of him by knight's service, and John his son also; Maud the daughter and heir of John was under age, and the tennement was given to the Earl of Lincoln, who allowed one-third to Almorica, John's daughter. The jury, however, found for the plaintiff under a grant made by William de Newton; Assize R. 418. m. 9. d.; 419. m. 12. d.

In 1384 Robert de Freckleton granted John de Newton a messuage and 1½ oxgangs of land in Newton and Warton for life; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 24.

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 30, 152, 316. It continued in the families of Prees and Skillicorne till the 17th century.

In 1292 Margery widow of John Francys claimed dower in half an oxgang of land in Newton against Robert de Prees; *Assise R.* 408, m. 42 d.

William son of William de Prees, a minor, in 1361 recovered a messuage and land in Newton against Adam Wodebridde, Alice his wife and William Browning; De Banco R. 408, m. 79.

Margery de Prees in 1401 held 2 oxgangs of land in Newton of the king, for his honour of Penwortham by knight's service; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 76. John Skillicorne in 1478 held nine messuages, 100 acres of land, &c., in Newton of the king, paying 6d. a year; *ibid.* ii, 105. The family had an earlier interest in Newton, for in 1357 Adam Skillicorne

purchased an oxgang of land, &c., there from William de Thornton and Maud his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 155, 180.

Nicholas Skillicorne in 1606 still held the 'manor' of Newton-with-Scales; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 70, no. 83. Soon afterwards it must have been sold, for in a Skillicorne fine of 1609 it is not named; *ibid.* bdlc. 76, no. 21.

7 In Aug. 1608 James Townend and Edmund Hankinson paid £5 for licence to agree with Nicholas, John and William Skillicorne respecting the manor of Newton-with-Scales, a windmill, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 201. m. 9d.

⁸ James Townend of Weeton (*Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 407) died in 1618 holding a moiety of the manor of Newton-with-Scales, and various messuages, lands, &c., of the king as of his duchy by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. William his son and heir was fourteen years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 97. Some Townends occur in the Preston Guild Rolls.

Edmund Hankinson died in 1619 holding a moiety of the manor, various lands, &c., of the king as of his duchy by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. The heir was his son Robert, three years old; *ibid.* 122.

For the Hankinson family see Preston
Guard. L. N. No. 6. Harkham,
of Kirkham is said to have married Mar-
garet daughter and eventual heir of Joseph
Hankinson of Kirkham (she died 1804),
and thus probably the moiety of the manor
descended to Hornby of Ribby; Burke,
Landed Gentry.

In 1652 one moiety of the manor of Newton-with-Scales and messuages, wind-mill, &c., there was held by Thomas Davy, Margery his wife, Robert Clifton and Jane his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble. 151, m. 108.

A moiety of the manor was held in 1753 by the Hornbys of Ribby; *ibid.* bdlc. 148, m. 240.

Nothing further is known of any manor of Newton.

⁹ Adam son of Leysing de Newton and Robert his son were benefactors; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 201, 205. Summerbrook Furlong, Dounanesbreck, Fretlands, Avenams, Aldefield and Feredale are names occurring in their charters.

Gunilda daughter of Richard son of Swain and wife of Robert son of Huck gave land in Lumland, as also did her

son Jordan de Newton; *ibid.* i, 203-4. William son of Albert with his wife Siegrith daughter of Robert de Newton also gave land in Summerbrook Furlong; *ibid.* 205.

Another benefactor was William son of Richard de Bispham, who gave the canons the eastern moiety of Dalebridge Head, in part bounded by the 'great street,' from Dalebridge at Lund to the Carr; *ibid.* i, 205.

The abbey's rentals 1451-1537 are printed *ibid.* iii, 1262-3.

¹⁰ Adam son of Richard de Bradshagh and Margaret his wife in 1331 settled a messuage and 1½ oxgangs of land in Newton upon Adam's son William and Ellen his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 79.

¹¹ William Coppull the elder sued for the manor of Newton-in-Amounderness, with twelve messuages, 200 acres of land, &c., in Warton, Kirkham, Kellamersgh, Wesham, Greenhalgh, Elswick and Hambleton; the defendant was John Coppull; Pal. of Lanc. *Mea R.* 20, m. 14 (about 1456).

John son of William Coppull sold to Thomas Stanley lands in Newton, Freckleton, Kirkham, Warton, &c., which had descended to him from his mother Alice daughter of John son of William de Bradshagh^h; Kuerden MSS. iii, C 33.

¹² The Derby rental of 1522 (at Lathom) shows 54*s.* 8*d.* received from the tenants in Newton; also ten hens valued at 15*d.*

Henry Earl of Derby was plaintiff in 1591 respecting lands, &c., and the repair of Proud Bridge in Newton, Scales, Clifton and Freckleton; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 252.

¹³ William del Bank claimed two messages, &c., against Adam del Bank in 1351; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 1 d. (July), 8 d. (Mich.).

John le Spenser of Newton in 1375 made complaints of depasturing; De Banco R. 457, m. 341.

About 1541 began disputes between John Grimbaldston and members of the Elston family respecting a tenement in Newton-in-Scales; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. Lent, 32 Hen. VIII; Sessional P. 33 Hen. VIII, Writs of Assize, Aug. 26 Hen. VIII.

¹⁴ In a claim by William Skillicorne, who held by inheritance, respecting the common: *Ducatus Lanc.* ii. 270.

¹⁵ Ibid. iii, 92, in a petition by James Browne. The Browne family had had



CLIFTON WITH SALWICK: LUND CHURCH, ROMAN ALTAR USED AS FONT

of the manor of Newton-with-Scales were Joseph Hornby, Richard Birley and Bertie Markland.¹⁶ The names of some of the former landowners may be recovered from the inquisitions.¹⁷ The Hospitallers had land in Newton from an early time.¹⁸

John Browne of Scales and Thomas Davie of Newton-with-Scales paid £10 each in 1631, having declined knighthood.¹⁹

A school, known as the Blue Coat School, was founded in 1707.²⁰

FRECKLETON

Frecheltun, Dom. Bk.; Frequelton, 1212; Frekel-ton, 1242; Frekilton, 1244.

Formerly this township was bounded by two brooks flowing south to the Ribble, which forms the boundary on that side, and the Naze was a projecting point in the south-east corner. A large tract of land reclaimed from the Ribble has been added to the township to the east of the Naze. The highest ground is in the

centre and north, attaining about 85 ft. above the ordnance datum. The large but somewhat straggling village of Freckleton lies near the centre, having a mill by the brook to the east. The area of the township measures 2,417 acres,¹ and the population in 1901 numbered 1,239.

The principal roads are one going west through the village from Preston to Lytham and another going from the village to Kirkham on the north. Other roads lead south to the Ribble.

Sailcloth and sacking used to be manufactured in the village; rope and twine are now made there, and there is a cotton manufactory.

Sites of two ancient crosses are known.²

There is a parish council.

Before the Conquest **FRECKLETON, MANORS** assessed as four plough-lands, formed part of Earl Tostig's Preston lordship,³ and afterwards became a member of the barony of Penwortham,⁴ being head of a knight's fee of eight plough-lands.⁵ This was held by a family assuming the surname of Freckleton.⁶ In 1242 Richard de

lands in Newton from 1419; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1791, 1882, 1884.

George Browne died in 1567 seised of six messuages, &c., in the Scales and Newton, held of William Skillicorne by a rent of 1½d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 4. The estate went to James Browne, a cousin.

Another George Browne in 1572 purchased a messuage, &c., from Ellen Taberner, widow; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 34, m. 32.

In pleadings of 1580 Scales is called a 'manor.' James Browne, then claiming, stated that his grandfather James Browne of 'Houghton' had held it, and had settled it on his son William, with remainders to younger sons Henry and Alexander. William had two sons, Evan (who had one son Richard, s.p.m.) and George (s.p.m.), and the younger James claimed as son and heir of Henry. It appeared that on George Browne's death his brother Evan's daughters had shared; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. 22 Eliz. cxvi, B 19.

James Browne died in 1586 holding land of William Skillicorne by 1d. rent, and two closes of the queen as of her duchy by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 42.

John Browne in 1595 purchased a messuage in Newton-with-Scales from William Skillicorne and Joan his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 57, m. 68.

Henry Browne of Scales was a freeholder in 1600; Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233.

James Browne of Newton in 1621 held his messuage and land there of the king by knight's service as of the fee of Penwortham, and by 3d. rent. His son John, aged thirty, was the next heir; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 239.

In the case of the Cliftons of Clifton their tenement in Scales (once called a 'manor') appears to have been regarded as part of the manor of Clifton, Scales being on the border, but in Newton they held land of the Earl of Derby in socage or by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 12, 48. Henry Halsall, however, in 1575, was found to have held land in 'Newton in le Scales,' as part of Clifton, of the queen; ibid. xii, no. 34.

¹⁶ Licence for gamekeeper; *Preston Guard. Loc. Notes*, no. 1129.

¹⁷ Adam de Brackkirk in 1349 held 1½ oxgangs of land in Newton of the duke as of the fee of Penwortham by knight's service, sake and ward; another ½ oxgang of Richard the Harper by knight's service and a rent of 7½d.; and the fourth part of an oxgang of William de Prees by knight's service and 15d.; Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 1a.

The Newsham family had land in the township in 1380; *Final Conc.* iii, 7. George Newsham in 1585 held two messuages in Newton-in-Scales of William Skillicorne by a rent of 2d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 88.

William Westby of Mowbreck in 1551 purchased two messuages, &c., from Christopher Colborne; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 14, m. 253. This tenement was in 1557 found to be held of Sir Richard Hoghton in socage by the rent of a pepper-corn; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 17. The statement is repeated later. The origin of the Hoghton lordship is unknown; it may have resulted from their manor in Whittingham.

George Hesketh of Poulton in 1571 held land, &c., in Newton of William Skillicorne by 1½d. rent; ibid. xiii, no. 15. In 1622 this estate was held 'of the lords of the said town' by the same rent of 1½d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 366.

Robert Hankinson died in 1604 holding cottages in Newton of Nicholas Skillicorne as of his manor of Newton-with-Scales by 2d. rent. Edmund his son and heir was twenty-six years of age; ibid. i, 135. This Edmund, as already stated, acquired a moiety of the manor.

John Browning in 1617 held land in Newton of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich by 18s. rent. Margaret, his daughter and heir, was five years old; ibid. ii, 225.

Robert Hesketh of Rufford died in 1620 holding a messuage and land in Newton-with-Scales of the king as of his duchy in socage. Thomas Stanley afterwards occupied the same; ibid. iii, 357-8.

¹⁸ In 1246 the Prior of St. John claimed warranty from William de Prees respecting 1½ oxgangs of land; Roger and Richard, sons of Jordan de Newton, were

the prior's sureties; Assize R. 404, m. 4. The place is mentioned among the Hospitallers' lands in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

¹⁹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221-2.

²⁰ John Hornby, the founder, who lived in Newton, directed that the children were to be instructed freely 'in learning and in the principles of the Protestant religion,' and taken to Kirkham Church every Sunday; *End. Char. Rep.* Kirkham, 24.

¹ 2,207 acres, including 6 of inland water; *Centus Rep.* 1901. There are also 67 acres of tidal water and 135 of foreshore.

² Hall Cross and Higher House Cross; *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Soc.* xx, 186.

³ *P.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁴ Ibid. 335, n. 1. The Earl of Lincoln in 1292 claimed wreck of the sea at Freckleton and Warton in right of his fee of Penwortham; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 382. See also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 22.

⁵ Freckleton, four plough-lands; Whittingham, one; Newton, one; and Elswick, two.

⁶ The earliest member of it known is Roger de Freckleton, tenant in 1199, when he confirmed to Richard de Freckleton (who appeared by a brother, Adam) the sixteenth part of a mill and fishery in the township; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 7. In 1200-1 Roger appears as holding by knight's service; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 134. At the same time he paid 5 marks for having the pasture of Brethouff Moor, to which his claim had been allowed; ibid. 132. He is named also in the Pipe Roll of 1203-4; ibid. 176. In 1202 he confirmed to William de Winwick and Maud his wife the lands they held of him in Whittingham and Elswick, and added 8 oxgangs more, they releasing to him all claim in his tenement and giving 9 acres in Brechou (Brethouff) in Freckleton; Feet of F. Yorks. 4 John, no. 45.

It is possible that he was the Roger son of Jordan who gave 2 acres on the south side of Freckleton, together with his body, to the canons of Cokeversham; *Charitul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 198. He had a son Richard and a brother Swain, who also

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Freckleton,⁷ who was a benefactor of Cockerand Abbey⁸ and Lytham Priory,⁹ held in demesne 2½ plough-lands in Freckleton, while another plough-land was held by Alan de Singleton and Swain de Freckleton, and the remaining half plough-land by Gilbert de Meols, Roger de Nutshaw and William de Pool. Amid so many subdivisions the succession

is not clear.¹¹ In 1297 Adam de Freckleton was the principal holder,¹² succeeded before 1324 by Ralph de Freckleton,¹³ who was living in 1346. In that year Queen Isabella had a knight's fee in Freckleton, &c., of the inheritance of Alice Countess of Lincoln, and by Ralph de Freckleton her tenant rendered 10s. for castle ward yearly.¹⁴ Afterwards an heirless

Let a son Richard (perhaps the Richard of the fine of 1199?) *ibid.* 190. Roger attested several of Queenie de Warton's grants to Lytham Priory; D. at Durham. For another charter, perhaps somewhat later, the witnesses included Roger and Richard de Freckleton and Robert son of the lady of Freckleton; *ibid.* 12, 22c, 40c. *Ibid.* no. 47.

A third Richard (son of Waldeve) had lands in Freckinton about 1200-20; *Coventry Chancel*, i, 200.

In 1212 Richard son of Roger de Freckleton held one plough-land in Thurstington; *Lanes. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 34. Richard lord of Freckleton attested a number of the Lytham Priory charters; none (c. 1214) a Richard de Freckleton tested before Richard son of Roger de ; D. at Durham, 12, 226, 426, 7, no. 42. In a later one Richard is styled *Sir*; *ibid.*, no. 74.

At an inquisition made about 1253 it was recorded that Richard de Freckleton held a knight's fee, but his ancestors had mortgaged many persons of portions of it, so that his own residue was not worth £15 a year; *Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, de *de incertis*, no. 13. By a fine of 1220 Richard son of Roger obtained a release to himself of 5 oxgangs of land in Freckleton to which Maud daughter of Robert had some claim; *Final Conc.* i, 50. Richard was living in 1258; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 212.

⁸ As Richard son of Roger de Freckleton he gave the canons various lands, including Lyolfscroft and 4 selions at the Moor next the Hospitaliers' lands; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 197-8.

As Richard son of Roger lord of Freckleton, with the assent of Alice his wife and of his heirs, he (about 1230) gave his land between the lands of Richard son of Robert del Moor and William son of Hawise and confirmed the gift of Swain son of Osbert; Lytham D. at Durham, 72, 22c, 42c, 20r. no. 8. This deed has a seal with the legend — + RICHARDUS DE FRECKLE. Other grants by him in the same collection name lands on Scortfeldwyriges, Ulvesoth Furlong, the Outline Wra in Freckleton Field, the Housesteads, Cutfalsdewrigis, Tusthorn Furlang, the field called Strick, and an acre of meadows in Freckleton Field, extending from the road called Plushutor to the moor. In two of the charters (no. 11, 30) he is called Ricardus. In the third charter house of St. Cuthbert of Lytham, though he does not seem to have been a monk there; in another (no. 23) his mother Sara is named.

Richard's widow was Hawise daughter of Robert de Mitton, who released her right in certain land to the monks; *ibid.* no. 21. Robert son of Hawise de Freckleton and brother of Richard de Freckleton was no doubt her son; *ibid.* no. 22, 23. In another charter Hawise is described as formerly lady of the vill; *no.* 16.

¹⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 152. The Swain named is probably the Swain son

of Osbert already mentioned. From charters already referred to it appears that he was a benefactor of Cocksand and Lytham. Two of his charters are preserved at Durham (no. 31, 33), one of them bearing his seal. Swain son of Osbert recovered a parcel of land in Freckleton in 1246 against Richard de Freckleton, Adam de Singleton and Adam his son: Assize R. 404, m. 8 d.

Gilbert de Meols and Adam his brother attested a number of the Lytham Priory charters. This share seems to have been acquired by the Butlers of Rawcliffe.

William de Pool is probably the William son of Roger del Rise who, in conjunction with his wife Margery, released to the monks the land near Warton Pool in the field of Freckleton which he and his father had held of them by fee farm of 2s.; the monks had given him 5 marks in his great need; Lytham D. no. 28, 29.

For Nutshaw (Nottesagh) see the account of Penwortham parish.

¹¹ Richard lord of Freckleton and Richard his son attested a local charter c. 1246; Lytham D. no. 36.

Richard son of Roger, lord of Freckleton, granted 4 oxgangs of land in Freckleton and 1 in Elswick to Richard his son and heir, who was to marry Margaret daughter of Robert de Molyneux; Kuerden MSS. iv, F 13. Sir Adam de Molyneux was a witness.

Richard son of Richard de Freckleton in 1259-60 claimed half-acres against Robert son of Richard de Freckleton and Adam de *Singleton*, so that he probably succeeded his father about that time; Curia Regis R. 166, m. 17 d. A year or two later the defendants' names are given as Robert son of Richard and Adam de *Freckleton*; *ibid.* 171, m. 76. At the same time Richard de Freckleton claimed the services due for their free tenements from John son of Richard, Gilbert de Meols and Margery his wife, Richard son of John and Joan his wife; *ibid.* Adam son of Alan de Singleton acquired the land pertaining to 2 oxgangs of land from Michael de Thornton about 1240; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 92.

John de Freckleton appears just afterwards as attesting charters and as juror; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 231, 234 (1262-5).

¹² Ibid. i, 290, 298; he held the Earl of Lincoln's knight's fee in Freckleton of the Earl of Lancaster and paid 10s. yearly for castle ward. In 1302 also he held the fee in Freckleton, Whittingham, Newton and Elswick of the Earl of Lincoln; *ibid.* i, 316. Adam was still tenant in 1313, paying 4s. as sake-fee and doing suit to Penwortham Court; *De Lacy Inq.* (Chet. Soc.), 22.

Adam de Freckleton gave to Adam his son and Ellen his wife a messuage (bought of Sir William de Clifton) and 3 oxgangs of land in Freckleton; Kuerden MSS. iii, f. 3. Adam the son was outlawed in 1315 for the death of Henry de Bury in the rising of Adam Banastre; *Lancet. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 159. He was living twenty years later; *Coram Rege* R. 299.

m. 20 Rex. In 1322-3 Adam son of Adam de Freckleton released to his brother Ralph all right in his lands in Freckleton, except an oxgang which Edmund de Rigby and Joan his wife held for Joan's life; Kuerden loc. cit.; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 116. Ellen the widow of Adam son of Adam de Freckleton in 1337 claimed 2 oxgangs of land and an eighth part of another against James son of Robert de Freckleton, and against Nicholas son of Robert son of Michael de Freckleton the fourth part of an oxgang; De Banco R. 311, m. 82, 82 d. Again in 1351-2 Ellen claimed the same estate against Adam son of Robert de Freckleton and many others; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 3 d., 2, m. 3 d., 3, m. 5. She had in the former case made an appeal on the ground of error; Coram Rege R. 316, m. 18 d.; 326, m. 20.

¹³ From the last note it appears that Ralph was a son of Adam the elder. In 1324 the heir of Adam de Freckleton held the knight's fee of Alice de Lacy, doing suit to county and wapentake and paying castle ward; Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 396.

The subdivisions of the fee are shown in a list of those distrained to do homage in 1322: Ralph de Freckleton himself held three plough-lands and 4 oxgangs in the two townships; Nicholas le Boteler, one plough-land and 3 oxgangs in Freckleton; Adam Banastr, one plough-land in Freckleton and Elswick, &c.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 135. In the ministers' accounts of 1341-2 for Penwortham appear payments from Nicholas Boteler 4*s.* 2*d.*, Robert de Shireburne 3*d.* (for 2 oxgangs) and 3 roods of land, Adam Banastr 1*s.* 2*d.* (2 oxgangs), Edmund de Rigby and Joan his wife 1*s.* 4*d.*; *Mins. Accts.* bble. Jcan. no. 6.

In 1335 Ralph de Freckleton granted Adam his son and Emma his wife land in the Cross-flat, &c., in Freckleton; Kuerden MSS. iii. F 3.

¹⁴ *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 44.

In 1355 the tenants were separately named: Ralph de Freckleton, Nicholas le Boteler, Thomas Banastre, Richard de Shireburne, Richard de Newton and Sir Adam de Hoghton; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 87. The same persons held it in 1361; *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122.

Emmota widow of Adam son of Ralph de Freckleton in 1374 released to Ralph her son 40 acres she had received in free marriage; Kuerden MSS. ut sup. It was probably this younger Ralph who made a feoffment of lands in Freckleton and Elswick in 1369 and had the manor of Freckleton, demesne of Elswick, lands in Kirkham, &c., regranted to him in 1371; *ibid.* In the same year he demised his fishery at Freckleton to John Boteler for sixteen years; from a bond it appears that his wife was named Agnes; Towneley MS. C.8. c. Edw. III. no. 8. g.

Ralph de Freckleton in 1374 complained of depaupering by John Boteler of Marton and others; De Banco R. 455, m. 395.

In 1382-3 an agreement was made for the marriage of John son of Ralph de

Joan, daughter of a later Ralph, carried the manor to William Huddleston about 1427,¹⁵ and he held the manor in 1446.¹⁶ The Huddleston estate, not described as a manor, was sold to the Earl of Derby in 1496.¹⁷

Alan de Singleton's estate descended to Banastre of Bretherton and so to the heirs of Balderston.¹⁸ Their right in part was granted to the Earls of

Derby,¹⁹ who thus became the principal holders in the 16th century.

Richard le Boteler of Rawcliffe obtained a portion of the vill in 1259 from Richard son of Richard de Freckleton,²⁰ and this descended in his family till 1541, about which time part of the inheritance was divided among the daughters of John Butler.²¹ The shares were further subdivided by sales,²² but the

Freckleton and Alice daughter of Adam de Bradrirk; it shows that Ralph had mills in Freckleton and lands in Aughton, Maghull, &c.; Kuerden, loc. cit. In the following year Ralph made a feoffment of the manor of Freckleton, &c.; *ibid.*

¹⁵ In 1428 William Huddleston and Joan his wife were in possession of the manor; *Final Conc.* iii, 94. The name is here spelt Hodelston. In 1431 William Huddleston held a moiety of the manors of Freckleton and Elswick by the service of half a knight's fee; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 95.

¹⁶ William Huddleston and Joan his late wife held a knight's fee in Freckleton, &c., the relief being 100s.; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bde. 2, no. 20. It was, perhaps, the husband who had died, for the writ 'diem clausit extr.' after the death of Joan was not issued till 1454; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 175. In it she was described as 'daughter and heir of Ralph de Freckleton.'

¹⁷ Towneley MSS. C.8, 5 (Chet. Lib.), Hen. VII, no. 1. Thomas Earl of Derby v. William Huddleston nine messuages in Freckleton, &c. Land, &c., in the township is named in the possessions of Thomas the second earl in 1521, but the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 68.

The rental of 1522 (at Lathom) shows that 109s. 9d. was received from the estate purchased from William Huddleston, including 2s. 4d. for fisheries in the Ribble and 4s. 4d. profits of the court held during the year. In addition 19s. 9d. was received from the lands purchased from John Coppull. The estate descended to Ferdinando the fifth earl; *Add. MS.* 32104, fol. 406.

¹⁸ See the accounts of those townships. Adam de Hothersall gave Thomas Banastre and Joan his wife half an oxgang of land in Freckleton; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 257. Thomas Banastre granted a capital messuage and the moiety of 2 oxgangs of land in Freckleton to Roger son of Robert the Forester of Preston; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 94. No tenure is recorded for Sir Thomas Banastre's lands in Freckleton in 1385; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 14. Nor again in the case of Richard Balderston in 1457; *ibid.* ii, 63.

From the inquiries of the time of Henry VIII it appears that the following held lands in Freckleton of the Balderston inheritance, but no details are afforded: Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh (held of Osbaldeston) and Sir Alexander Osbaldeston.

Other Singletons appear in the township, one of them having been named above. Alice widow of Alan de Singleton claimed an acre in 1246 against Ellis son of Herbert, but Richard de Freckleton warranted the land, being of his demesne, whereupon the plaintiff remitted her right for 40d.; *Assize R.* 404, m. 14. Adam son of Alan de Singleton granted land in Racarr to the same Ellis; Kuerden MSS. iv, F.3. Ellis about 1260 granted various

lands to Gilbert son of Alan de Meols; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 95. Later Maud widow of Ellis made a grant to Gilbert de Meols; Kuerden MSS. loc. cit.

Maud widow of Adam de Singleton in 1294 and later claimed dower against Thomas Banastre of Bretherton and others in respect of 1½ oxgangs of land, &c.; *De Banco R.* 106, m. 8; 153, m. 410.

Gilbert de Singleton of Broughton in 1326 held his lands in Freckleton of Adam Banastre by the sixty-fourth part of a knight's fee, paying 2d. for castle ward. There were a messuage worth 12d. a year and an oxgang of land containing 12 acres, each worth 12d.; *Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. II, no. 67. Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton gave his brother John all his land in Freckleton in 1332; Dods. MSS. cliii, fol. 73. The same Thomas granted a lease of the fourth part of an oxgang of land to James the Tailor in 1348; Kuerden MSS. iii, F.3.

¹⁹ Pat. 4 Hen. VII; in a grant of Sir James Harrington's lands to the first earl. Some land also descended to him by virtue of the purchase from Coppull, mentioned in the account of Newton.

William Earl of Derby and Edward Stanley sold a messuage, &c., in Freckleton to Cuthbert Sharples in 1597 (Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 58, m. 360), but the manor was reputed to be held by the earl years afterwards, as appears by the inquiries. It must have been alienated before the Civil War, as it is not named in the Royalist composition papers, or later.

²⁰ Richard de Freckleton granted 2 oxgangs of land (which his father Richard had given to the grantor's brothers, Robert and William), and seems to have added in 1259 2½ oxgangs recovered from his brother John; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 90; cxlix, fol. 117b.

The Botelers made a number of other acquisitions. Thus Richard son of Michael de Thornton gave Richard le Boteler the service of Gilbert de Meols for 2 oxgangs of land, a pair of gloves being the rent; Kuerden MSS. iv, S.20b. To the same Richard land was given by Richard son of John son of Alice de Warton, and Richard de Pemberton granted Sir Richard le Boteler half an oxgang of land; *ibid.* F.13. John son of Robert de Hothersall in 1348 gave land to Master Nicholas Boteler; *ibid.* The above-named Richard de Pemberton is named in some Lytham Priory charters as a tenant in Freckleton.

In 1276 William de Meols, nephew of Gilbert, claimed 2 oxgangs of land, &c., in Freckleton and Hutton against Richard le Boteler and the Abbot of Cockersand; *Assize R.* 405, m. 2.

Adam de Meols and William his son attested charters about 1265; Lytham D. at Durham, 3 a, 2 ac, 4 ac, Ebor. no. 20, 44. Lands formerly belonging to Margery widow of Gilbert de Meols were acquired

by Sir Adam de Hoghton; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 58b, 50; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 688; Kuerden MSS. iii, W.30. They are not named in the Hoghton inquiries. A moiety of Margery's lands went to Richard le Boteler; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 117.

In 1364 a settlement of the manor of Freckleton was made by Richard son of Sir Nicholas Boteler (Ralph de Freckleton being a witness), the remainder being to John le Boteler of Marton; *ibid.* fol. 115. Sir John (son of Nicholas) Boteler of Rawcliffe somewhat later recovered a moiety of the manor against Nicholas de Croft and Ellen his wife; *ibid.* fol. 116. John de Cottam in 1395 obtained a mill and an oxgang of land in Freckleton against Nicholas and Ellen de Croft; *Final Conc.* iii, 46.

The lands of Sir John Boteler in 1404 were said to be held of Ralph de Freckleton by knight's service and 2s. 6d. rent; Towneley MSS. DD, no. 1460. Those of John Butler, who died in 1488, were in 1502 found to have been held of the Earl of Derby by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 45.

²¹ In the year named Nicholas Butler claimed as brother and heir male; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 172, m. 11. A large part of the estate was in 1572 divided among representatives of the four daughters, and the manor of Freckleton became part of the share of Thomas Standish of Duxbury and James Anderton of Clayton; *ibid.* 231, m. 8.

In 1599 the lands of Thomas Standish in Freckleton were said to be held of the queen as of her duchy by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 54. As early as 1552 James Anderton (father of the Hugh who married Grace Butler) was said to hold of the heir of Michael de Freckleton (cf. Michael de Thornton above) in socage by ½d. rent; *ibid.* ix, no. 14.

Some particulars of the Shireburne estate may be added. This was of varied origin. Adam son of Adam de Freckleton gave land to Robert de Shireburne in 1324-5; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 86. In 1441 Richard Shireburne was stated to have held in demesne two messuages, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow and 100 acres of pasture in Freckleton, of the king in socage; *Lancs. Rec. Inq.* p.m. no. 30, 31. Later, however, the tenure was recorded otherwise; thus Robert Shireburne (1492) held his land in Freckleton of John Butler in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 92. A similar statement was made in later inquiries.

²² James Anderton and Dorothy his wife made sales in 1573 (Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 35, m. 23, 98); Thomas Standish and Margaret his wife in 1580; *ibid.* bde. 42, m. 134.

In 1631 Richard Butler, who on declining knighthood was fined £10, was described as 'of Freckleton'; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chcs.)*, i, 222.

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Sharples family seem to have acquired part,²² and in 1618 a 'manor' of Freckleton was held by them.²³ Nothing further is known of it.

The other fragments of the manor in 1242 disappear from view very quickly. The surname of Freckleton²⁴ occurs often but not prominently. In the 16th and 17th centuries Clifton of Westby,²⁵ Hesseith of Poulton,²⁶ Cowburn,²⁷ Browne²⁸ and others held lands in Freckleton.²⁹

²² George and James Sharples purchased a messuage and land in 1548 from John Browne; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* i, 1, m. 191. John Sharples was among the purchasers in 1551, and John Sharples the elder, John Sharples the younger and James Sharples in 1580, as above. John Sharples also acquired three messuages & land from James Anderton and Henry Marsden in 1580; *ibid.* bde. 42, m. 156. John Sharples was the only freeholder recorded in the township in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232.

²³ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 90, no. 48. The delinquents were John Sharples the elder, Arthur Sharples, Alice his wife and Cuthbert Sharples. Freckleton and Warton are named together, but in the later line (1652) Warton only is named.

²⁴ Some notes have been preserved by Kuerden (MSS. iii, f. 3): Adam son of Ousest released to Richard de Freckleton — 1220 all right in an oxgang of land. Richard son of Osbert de Freckleton gave a messuage to Robert son of Thomas. Margery daughter of John de Freckleton released her right in half an oxgang of land to Stephen son of William de Carr. Maud daughter of Geoffrey de Pool gave to John son of Adam de Freckleton all her father's land in the Pool field; William son of Nicholas, the reeve of Freckleton, was one of the witnesses.

Richard de Freckleton in 1242 gave a rood on Threepeth to John son of Thomas de Plumpton, Ralph and Robert de Freckleton being among the witnesses; *Towneley MS. C.8, 5, Edw. II, no. 5.*

Among the charters of Lytham Priory some other early families appear. Richard Waldeve was a benefactor, the charters naming Thurlthorn Furlog, Stubbiholm, Elvire, Furlong, Weselbutts, all in the fields of Freckleton; Rutheditch and the Housesteads; D. at Durham, 32, 226, 227, Ebor. no. 35-40. Eve his widow gave lands to William son of Roger de Risc; 10. 24. Richard del Moor gave land to Michael son of Hugh de Hambleton and Michael gave to the priory; no. 44, 20. Adam son of Richard son of Margery de Freckleton occurs in 1346; no. 25, 26. See also *Final Conc.* ii, 131, 170.

Richard son of James de Freckleton in 1222 demised land to Nicholas son of William Bussell; *Kuerden fol. MS. 131.* Elizabeth widow of Robert son of Adam de Freckleton was plaintiff in 1165; *De Banco R.* 421, m. 205 d.

James Freckleton died in 1587 holding a messuage, &c., in the township, but the tenure is not stated; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 49. Gregory his son and heir, then aged twenty-four, occurs frequently among the jurors in the time of James I.

Ralph Freckleton died in 1587 holding two messuages, &c.—one of the queen as of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 6d., and the other of Thomas Holcroft as of the priory of Lytham by a rent of 2d. Henry his son and heir was twenty-six years of age; *ibid.* xiv, no. 35. Henry Freckleton died in 1626 holding

of the king and of Cuthbert Clifton, the heir being his nephew Ralph (son of Richard brother of Henry), aged twenty-four; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13* (Chet. Lib.), 426. Ralph died in 1632, leaving a son Henry as heir, three years old; *ibid.* 428.

²⁵ Cuthbert Clifton in 1580 was said to hold the heirs of Richard formerly lord of Freckleton by a rent of 4d.; but his son Thomas five years later was said to hold partly of the queen by knight's service and partly of Thomas Holcroft by a rent of 4d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 76, 21.

²⁶ George Hesketh in 1571 held of the Earl of Derby by a rent of 3d.; *ibid.* xiii, no. 15. His son William, however, in 1632 was said to hold of Thomas Holcroft by 1d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 366.

²⁷ Two messuages, &c., in Freckleton were in 1552 obtained by William Cowburn, clerk (probably as trustee), from Christopher Cowburn; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 14, m. 109. Christopher's wife Joan occurs in 1554; *ibid.* bde. 15, m. 15. Henry Cowburn the elder purchased from James and Dorothy Anderton in 1573; *ibid.* bde. 35, m. 98. John Cowburn in 1578 obtained a messuage, &c., from William Cowburn; *ibid.* bde. 40, m. 192.

John Cowburn died in 1578 holding a messuage, &c., of the queen as of the late abbey of Diculacres by a rent of 8d. His heirs were his sisters, Janet wife of Richard Butler and Ellen wife of Henry Freckleton, aged thirty-eight and thirty in 1588; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 30.

Some disputes in the Colburn or Cowburn family are referred to in *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 214, 233, &c.

Lawrence Cowburn died in 1604 holding a messuage, &c., of the Earl of Derby by 3d. rent, leaving a son and heir Henry, twenty years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 32, 44.

Henry Cowburn died in 1605 holding a messuage, &c., partly of the king by knight's service and partly of the Earl of Derby by the fortieth part of a knight's fee and 2d. rent; his heir was a daughter Judith, a year old; *ibid.* i, 45.

Lawrence Cowburn died in 1622 at Freckleton holding a messuage, &c., partly of the king in socage, as of his manor of East Greenwich, by 12d. rent, and partly of the king as of his duchy by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. William his son and heir was eight years old; *ibid.* iii, 317-19.

²⁸ William son of Robert Browne of Freckleton in 1313-14 unsuccessfully claimed a messuage and land against Adam son of Alan de Pool, who had been enfeoffed by Agnes daughter of Jordan de Freckleton; *Assize R.* 424, m. 2 d.

William Browne died at Freckleton in 1617 holding a messuage and land there of the king as of his duchy by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. His son Richard having died shortly before him, the heir was his grandson William

in addition to Cocksand and Lytham the abbey of Diculacres³¹ had some land in the township, as had also the Knights Hospitallars.³²

There are 230½ cattle-gates on the marsh, but 231 are let yearly, the odd half-gate existing by a fiction for the benefit of the charity.³³

For the worship of the Church of England Holy Trinity was built in 1839, services having begun in 1834.³⁴ A separate ecclesiastical parish was formed

Browne (son of Richard), aged sixteen; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 86. Richard Browne died in 1639, leaving as heirs two nieces—Janet, aged twenty-five, wife of William Cowburn and widow of Thomas Hall, being daughter of Elizabeth sister of Richard Browne; and Ellen Derham, aged thirteen, daughter of Janet, another sister; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13* (Chet. Lib.), 79-80.

³² Thomas Boteler of Warrington (1522) held lands, but the tenure was unknown; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 13.

Gabriel Hesketh of Aughton, who died in 1573, held his land in Freckleton of the Earl of Derby by a rent of 2d.; *ibid.* xii, no. 32. In 1597 it was sold to John Bradley of Brynning (Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 58, m. 328), and at his death in 1617 the same tenure was recorded; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 80.

James Hall died in 1609 holding a messuage and land of the king by a rent of 6d. His son and heir Thomas was twenty-six years old; *ibid.* i, 124.

Peter Mason of Lathom in 1570 purchased a messuage, &c., in Freckleton from Richard Chisnall and Christopher Anderton, they giving warranty against Thomas Disconson of Eccleston and the Master of the Savoy; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 32, m. 99. This land had belonged to Eccleston Chantry; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 252. The purchaser died in 1612, and then his land, &c., in Freckleton was stated to be held of the Earl of Derby in socage, but on his son's death later in the same year this was corrected, the lands being held of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 215, 237.

Nicholas Badger died in 1612 holding a tenement of the king as of his duchy by 6d. rent. Thomas his son and heir was of full age; *ibid.* i, 217. Thomas Badger died in May 1637, when the tenure was recorded as of the Earl of Derby; the heir was Thomas's son Nicholas, aged thirty; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 83.

Thomas Hankinson died in 1628, leaving a daughter and heir Ellen, aged nine; the tenure of his messuage, &c., was not stated; *ibid.* xxvii, no. 32. In another copy he is called John Hankinson; the tenure was 'of the king'; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13, p. 516.*

Thomas Taylor died at Freckleton in 1640 holding land there of James Lord Strange in socage, and leaving a brother Nicholas, aged sixty-eight, as heir; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 15.

³³ Adam de Singleton gave 'lands' in the field called Hwlidmunt upon Ribblesbank, with appurtenant easements in the vill of Freckleton; *Dieulacres Chartul.* (Staffs. Hist. Coll.), 349. See the Cowburn inquiries above.

³⁴ Mentioned in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

³⁵ *End. Char. Rep.* for Kirkham, 85.

³⁶ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 396.

in 1874,³⁵ and the patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The building contains an old oak pulpit removed from Kirkham.³⁶

The Wesleyan Methodists had a chapel in 1814; their present one was built in 1885. The Primitive Methodists have one dating from 1861.³⁷ The Congregationalists formerly held services there, but do not seem to have established themselves.³⁸

The Society of Friends had a meeting place from 1668.³⁹ They still have two ancient burial-grounds, and a meeting house, first built in 1720. No meetings are now held, but the room was in 1903 let to the Plymouth Brethren.⁴⁰

Roman Catholics have the small school-chapel of the Holy Family, served from Kirkham.

WARTON

Warton, Dom. Bk.; Warton, 1242.

This township lies along the Ribble, and much of the surface in the south-west is less than 25 ft. above sea level. In the east and north-east is higher land



BUTLER of Rawcliffe.
Assure a chevron between three covered cups or.

and on it the village is situated. Warton Bank and Warton Brow overlook the river, and formerly there was a ford from this side to Hesketh, a guide being stationed there to conduct travellers across. The area is 2,540½ acres,¹ including 8 acres of salt marsh. In 1901 there was a population of 446.

The principal road is that going west from Preston to Lytham, which divides into two branches after passing through Warton village, these joining again later. Cross roads go south to the Ribble and north to Wrea Green.

The soil is clay, and the land is almost entirely in pasture.

The township has a parish council.

Before the Conquest **WARTON**, then **MANORS** assessed as four plough-lands, was one of the members of Earl Tostig's Preston lordship.² After the creation of the barony of Penwortham it is found incorporated therewith,³ passing from Bussel to Lacy and the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster. By the Bussels it appears to have been granted to a younger member of the family to be held by the third part of a knight's fee, for about 1190 it had come into the possession of Quenilda daughter of Hugh son of Acard Bussel, who was married to Roger le Boteler,⁴ and had a number of children—Richard, Stephen, Thomas, Adam, Roger and Siegrith.⁵ The family were benefactors of the religious houses at Lytham and Cocksand,

³⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 1874.

³⁶ Fishwick, *Kirkham* (Chet. Soc.), 67.

³⁷ Baines, loc. cit.

³⁸ Lewis's *Topog. Dict.* 1831-44, assigns them a chapel.

³⁹ Information of Mr. R. Muschamp.

⁴⁰ In 1689 Lawrence Coulbourne's shop at Freckleton was a certified Quaker meeting-place; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230.

⁴¹ *Quaker Char. Rep.* 1905, p. 29. The 1720 room was pulled down in 1870. The meetings ceased before 1800; Baines, loc. cit.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 1,633 acres, including 3 of inland water and there are also 87 acres of tidal water and 697 acres of foreshore.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a. The later assessment was three plough-lands only; possibly one plough-land may have been added to Ribby. Sometimes Warton was stated (as will be seen) to have three plough-lands and a third; but this may be an error, due to the 'third part of a knight's fee' being taken to refer to a fee of ten plough-lands instead of nine.

³ *Ibid.* 335, n. 1. The lords of Penwortham retained part in their own hands for some time, for about 1154 Richard Bussel confirmed grants to Evesham Abbey of two-thirds of the demesne tithes of Freckleton and Warton; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 323. This explains the £2 received from the tithes of Kirkham by the Priory of Penwortham in 1291.

⁴ *Lytham Charters* at Durham, 1a, 2ae, 4ae, Ebor. no. 46; a confirmation of the grant of an oxgang of land which Quenilda's husband Roger had given to the priory. Roger's grant (no. 47), made 'with the consent of my wife Quenilda and my heirs,' was attested by 'Stephen my son, Martin my brother,' and others. The easements included rights in turbaries, moors, marshes, waters, sands and fisheries. Quenilda lady of Warton, with the consent of her heirs, gave to Lytham

the homage of Henry son of Edward; *ibid.* no. 11.

A son of Acard (perhaps Hugh) attested an agreement on behalf of Warine Bussel of Penwortham c. 1145; *Farrer, op. cit.* 321. Roger le Boteler attested charters of the time of Henry II, one at least as early as 1164; *ibid.* 375, 409. He paid half a mark in 1177 for some default; *ibid.* 38. In 1184-7 he appears to have claimed Claughton; *ibid.* 56. His wife is sometimes called absolutely 'the lady' or 'Lady of Warton,' at other times 'le Boteler' or 'de Warton.' She rendered account in 1200-1 for part of the scutage due from the fee of Penwortham; *ibid.* 132. She occurs again in the Pipe Rolls of 1202-4 (*ibid.* 170, 178), but seems to have died before Oct. 1207, when Richard her son was defendant to the claim by Hugh de Morton and his wife; *Curia Regis* R. 45, m. 3. As Quenilda daughter of Hugh she, with the consent of Richard her son and heir, granted 5 acres in Warton, with the land between Baunbreck and the ditch, and between the road called Highgate and Goschecarr, to the canons of Cocksand; *Charlul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 196. She and her husband had formerly given the canons 3 acres; *ibid.* i, 195.

A William le Boteler, their contemporary, was, with Aline his wife, a benefactor of Lytham; *Charters*, ut sup. no. 5. The seal shows a man standing, holding a cup in his right hand. A similar seal was used by some of the Botelers of Warton.

⁵ Richard, Stephen, Thomas and Adam, as sons of Quenilda, witnessed her Lytham grant above quoted (no. 46); Roger and Siegrith are known from other deeds. Thomas does not occur again.

Stephen le Boteler (or de Warton) gave to Lytham Priory half an acre in Redcarr-furlong upon Stubbegate, and a perch in the marsh between Blackfield and Stubbegate; *Lytham Charters*, 1a, 2ae, 4ae, Ebor. no. 4.

Lytham Charters, 1a, 2ae, 4ae, Ebor. no. 4. About 1240 he gave land in Wallfurlong and elsewhere; *ibid.* no. 42. As Stephen son of Roger he gave to the same, with the consent of Ivetta his wife, the house in Warton in which he lived, with land by the shore between Oubeck (or Howbeck) and Crowpool; *ibid.* no. 33. It appears that this was 'at the Bank' from a further charter by Stephen made about 1247; no. 36.

Quenilda daughter of Stephen le Boteler released her right to certain lands held by Lytham Priory; *ibid.* 2a, 2ae, 4ae, Ebor. no. 5. Adam son of the priest of Lytham granted to the priory certain lands purchased from Stephen le Boteler; *ibid.* 1a, 2ae, 4ae, Ebor. no. 8. This benefactor may be the Adam son of Roger the chaplain of Lytham of another deed; *Dods, MSS.* cxlix, fol. 143.

Adam is named in grants to Cocksand by his brother Richard; he had held 3 oxgangs of land by the gift of Quenilda; *Cocksand Charlul.* i, 192. Alice daughter of Adam son of Roger de Warton, who gave land to Henry son of William the Carpenter of Kirkham, may have been his daughter; *Lytham Charters*, no. 6. In 1246 Alice, as daughter and heir of Adam de Warton, recovered 4 acres in Warton; *Assize R.* 404, m. 4d. Mabel widow of Adam le Boteler in 1251 claimed dower against Maud daughter of Richard de Newton (half an oxgang), John son of Alice (1 acre), and Robert de Conyers and Alice his wife (1½ oxgangs); *Curia Regis* R. 145, m. 41d., 43d. John son of Alice de Warton was a benefactor of Lytham, giving land (with house) on the Bank, between the toft which had belonged to Stephen le Boteler and the three thorns; *Lytham Charters*, no. 44. Alice as widow of John son of Alice de Warton released her claim in or about 1285; *ibid.* no. 12. Richard son of this John had a grant from Roger Collan and Alice his wife; *ibid.* no. 14.

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Quenilda's husband becoming a monk of the tower,¹ and the descents can be traced for some time,² but the manor of Warton appears to have been alienated about 1220-40 to some of the Woodplumpton family,³ and thus in 1242 it was recorded that Thomas de Beetham held the third part of a knight's fee in Warton of the Earl of Lincoln's fee (of Penwortham).⁴

The Beetham estate, known as the manor of COMBURN or Cowburgh,⁵ descended regularly in the family till the time of Edward IV. An estate first acquired by Adam de Yealand about 1230⁶ and held after him by Conyers and Singleton of Broughton⁷ came in time to be regarded as a moiety of the manor of Warton. Thomas de Beetham on acquiring Warton gave a general confirmation to the

monks of Lytham of the lands they held.¹³ He died in 1248 or 1249, and it was found that he held three plough-lands of the Earl of Lincoln by the third part of a knight's fee, receiving only 4s. 4d. a year and certain white gloves, others having been enfeoffed freely.¹⁴ Sir Ralph his son and heir died about five years afterwards; his daughter Joan was only seven years old¹⁵ and appears to have died a little later, for at inquisitions made in 1255¹⁶ and 1257 it was found that Ralph's brother Robert was his heir.¹⁷

Sir Robert de Beetham confirmed the Lytham charters, and agreed with the monks as to the bounds of Bryning and Warton on the Lytham side¹⁸; he also gave land in the Bankhouses to Stanlaw Abbey.¹⁹ He was succeeded by his son Thomas before 1302,²⁰

To Roger her son Quenilda lady of Warton gave 2 oxgangs of her land; *ibid.* no. 2. Roger with the consent of Eda his wife gave to Lytham land near Stubbegate and Blakefield; *ibid.* no. 38. Roger son of Roger son of Quenilda gave the priory a selion called Dregg, lying between lands of Sir Robert de Conyers and of Roger son of Haward, and stretching from the ditch of Howbeck to the butts of Rudeth; *ibid.* no. 39.

Siegriht de Warton daughter of Roger le Boteler of Warton, with the good will of her husband Roger son of Edward, gave land on Redlinch and in Warton field upon Stuppegate to St. Cuthbert of Lytham; *ibid.* no. 45, 51. Roger and Siegriht gave a land to Cocksand also; *Charter*, i, 197.

¹ This is stated in the Lytham charter already quoted; *ibid.* no. 46.

² Richard le Boteler son of Quenilda de Warton gave to Lytham, with the consent of his heirs, the homage of Adam son of Edward, his free man; Lytham Charters, no. 27. The seal shows the 'Butler' as described above. He also gave an oxgang of land in alms, &c.; *ibid.* no. 55, 52. He was a benefactor to Cocksand also, giving among other parcels land between Markpool and Warton Pool, 2 acres on the field of Stubbegate next the ditch between Warton and Kellamergh, nearer Flitholm; *Cocksand Charter*, i, 192-4.

Eustace the son of Richard le Boteler of Warton confirmed a gift which his father had made to Lytham, viz. 3 acres in 'Cuburch' next the land of Roger de Freckleton; Lytham Charters, no. 50. Stephen and Adam le Boteler were witnesses. The seal is like his father's.

Adam son of Richard le Boteler of Warton, and therefore brother of Eustace, appears to have succeeded. He granted to Richard son of his uncle Roger half an oxgang of land in Warton in return for 3 marks of silver given him in his great need, which land had formerly belonged to the grantor's uncle Robert. Easements were allowed except on the lands formerly given in alms and in 2 acres which another uncle (Stephen) had for peace made between them. The service to be done to the lord was the proportion of knight's service pertaining to half an oxgang where nine plough-lands made a knight's fee; *ibid.* no. 31. By another charter Adam released to the monks of Lytham the land he held of them upon the Bank in Warton, they having given him 17s. in his great need; *ibid.* 2 a, 2 a, 4 a, Ebor. no. 7. It was possibly his daughters who put forward a claim to the manor in 1291-2,

but apart from this there is no record of the permanence of this branch of the family. The Butlers of Rawcliffe in the 16th century held lands in Warton, but the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 109, &c.

In 1301 Adam de Cloughton released to Thomas de Beetham all right in lands and rents formerly held by Richard le Boteler of Warton, his great-grandfather (*proavus*); Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 144b.

³ There was probably some connexion between Quenilda de Warton and Richard son of Roger the lord of Woodplumpton, for one of his daughters was named Quenilda. At all events, she gave to another of his daughters, Margaret, 1 oxgang of land in Warton together with the service of Stephen le Boteler for the 4 oxgangs he held of her. Margaret was to perform the knight's service pertaining to 5 oxgangs where nine plough-lands made a knight's fee; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 28. Richard le Boteler, the heir of Quenilda, assented to this charter, and was in 1207 called upon by Margaret and her husband Hugh de Morton to warrant the land to them, and in the following year he did so; *ibid.*

Margaret's estate probably passed to her sister Amuria, who married Thomas de Beetham, but how the lordship of the rest was transferred is unknown. Perhaps Adam son of Richard sold it in his necessity.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 151. The Prior of Durham in 1305-6 called upon Thomas de Beetham to acquit him of the service demanded by Henry de Lacy; *De Banco R.* 160, m. 101; 163, m. 261.

⁵ The name occurs (1200-1300) in various forms in the Lytham and Cocksand charters—Cuburch, Cuburne, Cowburgh—and Richard de Warton described it as an island; *Cocksand Charter*, i, 192. As a surname it appears as Cowburne and Colborne.

⁶ Adam gave to Cocksand Abbey 2 oxgangs of land, one purchased from Stephen le Boteler and the other from Roger son of the Lady; *ibid.* i, 190. Another oxgang he obtained in 1227 from Adam son of Walter, apparently claiming by inheritance; *Final Conc.* i, 52. Alice his daughter and heir married Robert de Conyers; *ibid.* i, 107.

⁷ Gilbert de Singleton in 1300 purchased a toft and 40 acres in Warton from Alice daughter of William de Conyers; *ibid.* i, 191. He died in or before 1326 holding lands, &c., in Warton of Sir Robert de Conyers by fealty

and rendering a pair of white gloves yearly, also by the service of the twenty-fourth part of a knight's fee and paying 43d. sake fee and 103d. for castle ward. There were a capital message (worth 2s. a year), 6 oxgangs of land each of 10 acres (worth 40s.), and the fourth part of a fishery (6s. 8d.); four free tenants paid 16d. yearly; Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. II, no. 67. Gilbert seems to have had a fourth part of the manor, though doing only the eighth part of the knight's service.

Thomas de Singleton and Elizabeth his wife in 1425-6 gave the manor of Warton, &c., to Nicholas his son and Margaret his wife; Kuerden fol. MS. p. 381.

In the 16th century the Singletons of Broughton were stated to hold their manor of Warton of the king as of his duchy by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 70; v, no. 45, &c. The charter is named in the old catalogue of Lytham charters at Durham, but is now missing.

¹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 171. Ralph died 8 Mar. 1253-4.

¹⁵ *ibid.* i, 195; the value is given as 2s. 4d. Joan's marriage was worth £30.

¹⁶ *ibid.* 202.

¹⁷ *ibid.* 203. Robert was of full age.

¹⁸ Durham catalogue as above.

¹⁹ *Whalley Chuch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 453-4. The gift was made for the soul of Robert's deceased wife Maud.

²⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 316; Thomas de Beetham held the third part of a knight's fee in Warton of the Earl of Lincoln.

In the same year John son of Richard de Warton claimed a message, an oxgang of land, &c., and a mill in Warton against Thomas de Beetham and another oxgang against Gervase Avenel and Emma his wife; *De Banco R.* 144, m. 333 d.

Thomas was in possession as early as 1290, when Godith and Avic daughters of Adam le Boteler claimed against him 2 oxgangs in Warton and two-thirds of the manor of Cowburgh as their inheritance. Their father was brother and heir of Richard le Boteler, and the claim was respected because Thomas de Beetham was under age; Assize R. 1288, m. 13 d.; 407, m. 1. The claim was renewed in 1292, when Thomas, still a minor, alleged that his father Robert had died in seisin; *ibid.* 408, m. 4. This is the last appearance of the Botelers. A Godith wife of John Ward occurs in 1300; *De Banco R.* 132, m. 193 d. 'The heir of Beetham' in 1297 was liable for castleward rents of 3s. 4d. in Warton and 2s. 6d. for Kellamergh and Bryning; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 290.

and Thomas by his son Ralph in or before 1317, in which year William de Tours and Emma his wife called upon him to warrant to them certain land in Warton claimed by John de Astenthwaite and Margaret his wife as dower, Margaret being widow of Thomas de Beetham.²¹ In 1346 it was recorded that Queen Isabella, in right of the fee of Penwortham, held three plough-lands and a third for the third part of a knight's fee in Warton which Sir Ralph de Beetham and Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton held of her in moieties, rendering 3s. 4d. yearly for castle ward.²² In 1361 Robert de Beetham and his tenants held the third part of a fee of the Duke of Lancaster.²³

Thomas Beetham of Beetham held a moiety of the manor in 1431 by the sixth part of a knight's fee, Nicholas Singleton of Broughton holding similarly the other moiety²⁴; while in 1445-6 Thomas Beetham and Thomas Singleton held three and one-third plough-lands for the third part of a fee, paying relief equally.²⁵ Thomas Beetham was suc-

ceeded by his son Sir Edmund, who conveyed his manor of Cowburn, which extended into Bryning, Kellamergh and Ravenshaw, with his other manors, &c., to trustees, with remainders to his brothers Roger, William and Richard, and then to his cousin John. He died in 1472 and his brother William succeeded,²⁶ but Richard was in possession in 1483.²⁷

From this time the Beetham Manor disappears from the records and its lands were said to be held of the Crown in right of the duchy, though Gervase Middleton still retained some land in 1548.²⁸ The Singletons sold their moiety of the manor to James Gerard in 1598,²⁹ and John Gerard of Haighton had an estate there in 1635³⁰; but the manor with much of the land seems to have been acquired by the Sharples family,³¹ and was in 1652 sold to James Ashton.³² It is not mentioned again.

The land was from an early time divided among a number of freeholders,³³ as appears from the inquisition of 1249 above cited. Warton³⁴ and Collan³⁵ occur among the early surnames; and the inquisitions

Sir Thomas de Beetham was in 1311 found to hold lands, &c., in Warton, Bretherton and Newsham by the service of a knight's fee, paying 18d. for sack fee and doing suit to the court; *De Lacy Inq.* (Chet. Soc.), 22.

²¹ *De Banco R.* 221, m. 219 d.; 226, m. 145; 230, m. 105 d. Margaret's claim was for dower in eighteen messuages and 12 oxgangs of land in Warton. The defendants produced a charter of Thomas de Beetham's granting all his tenement in Kellamergh, also 1½ oxgangs and ¾ oxgang in Warton, to William de Tours and Emma for Emma's life.

There is some error in the extent of 1324, which reads thus: 'Ralph son and heir of Robert de Conyers holds of Alice de Lacy the manor of Warton of the fee of Penwortham by the service of 3s. 4d. yearly for ward of Lancaster Castle, the third part of a knight's fee and suit to the county and wapentake'; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 396. 'Thomas de Beetham' has perhaps been omitted after son and heir; thus the double tenancy of the manor would be recognized for the first time.

²² *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 44. The Singletons may have acquired the Conyers part of the manor by marriage. Thomas de Singleton in 1331 complained that Ralph de Beetham had seized his cattle at Stainacregrere, a place outside Ralph's fee. Ralph replied that William de Conyers had formerly held ten messuages and 12 oxgangs of land of his grandfather Robert de Beetham by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 2s., and that William's heirs were his daughters Agnes and Joan; *De Banco R.* 287, m. 448 d.

In the aid of 1346-55 Richard Banastre is joined with Beetham and Singleton as tenant of Warton; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 87. By a charter some years earlier Agnes widow of Richard Banastre gave to Richard her son land at Warton, with Ribble Water; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, W 5.

²³ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122. The yearly value was 33s. 4d.

Sir John de Beetham and Christiana his wife occur in 1403-4 and Sir John in 1420; *Final Conc.* iii, 67, 86. In 1401 Margery de Prees held 2 oxgangs in Warton of Sir John de Beetham by knight's service and a rent of 12d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 76. The

same was held of the heir of Sir Edward Beetham in 1479; *ibid.* ii, 106.

²⁴ *Feud. Aids*, iii, 95. Thomas was the son and heir of Sir John; *Final Conc.* iii, 85. He was in possession by 1429; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 23.

²⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bdlc. 2, no. 20. A Roger Beetham occurs in 1450; *Final Conc.* iii, 117.

²⁶ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 102; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. IV, no. 87. It appears that Roger left a daughter Agnes, who married Robert Middleton.

²⁷ *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* cxxx.

²⁸ *Messuages, &c.*, in Warton, Kellamergh, Bryning and Wrea were held of the king by fealty and a rent of 2s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 11. George Middleton sold his estate in Cowburn and Warton to William Skillicorne in 1567; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 29, m. 74. A settlement of it was made by William Skillicorne and Nicholas his son and heir in 1590; *ibid.* bdlc. 52, m. 34. The tenure of William's estate in Warton in 1600 was not known.

Richard Skillicorne in 1534 held land in Warton of the king by 1d. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, no. 25.

William Clifton of Kidsnappe died in 1517 holding lands in Warton of the Earl of Derby by fealty only; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 21. This may be an indication that the earl succeeded to the Beetham estate here for a short time. It appears, however that an estate in Warton, Freckleton, &c., was sold by John Coppull to Sir Thomas Stanley in the time of Henry VI; *Kuerden MSS.* iii, c 33.

²⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 60, m. 55. The deforciantes were Thomas Singleton, Cecily his wife and Edward his son and heir. The estate included messuages, windmill, lands and moiety of the manor and a moiety of the view of frankpledge.

³⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 30. He held four messuages of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee and a free fishery in the Ribble. The change of lordship appears in other ways. Thus in 1571 George Hesketh of Poulton held lands, &c., in Warton of Edward Singleton of Broughton, while his son William Hesketh in 1622 held of John Gerard; *ibid.* xiii, no. 15; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 366.

³¹ At the time of selling the manor the Singletons also sold two messuages, &c., to William Threlfall and Jenet his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 60, m. 51. They also gave to trustees or mortgagees another part of their estate—probably the remainder—and one of the trustees was John Sharples; *ibid.* m. 96.

In a fine of 1617 respecting the manors of Freckleton and Warton, with messuages, lands, windmill, &c., there and in Newton-with-Scalles, Stalmine, Preesall, Hambleton, Catterall, Goosnargh and Woodplumpton, and a free fishery in the Ribble, the deforciantes were John Sharples the elder, Arthur Sharples, Alice his wife and Cuthbert Sharples; *ibid.* bdlc. 90, no. 48.

³² *ibid.* bdlc. 150, m. 25; the deforciantes were John Sharples, Dorothy his wife, John Browne and Isabel his wife.

³³ This appears from previous notes.

In 1219 Gilbert son of Reinfeid gave 2 oxgangs in Warton (formerly belonging to Robert de Treales) to William son of Robert in part exchange; *Final Conc.* i, 42.

William de Bradkirk in 1366 purchased a messuage and land in Warton from Ralph son of William de Freckleton and Isabel his wife; *ibid.* ii, 170.

John son of Richard Carus and Katherine his wife had land in 1398; *ibid.* iii, 55.

Thomas Hesketh purchased 14 acres, &c., in Warton in 1514 from John March and Beatrice his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 11, m. 237. The tenure was unknown; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 16.

³⁴ From the Lytham Charters (quoted above) it would appear that some of the Wartons were descendants of the younger sons of Quenidia, while others came from four sons of Elward or Eward—Henry, Robert, Adam and Roger.

³⁵ Among the Lytham Charters at Durham are several relating to Roger Collan and Alice his wife, ranging from about 1230 to 1280; they had a son Adam; *ibid.* 1a, 2a, 4a, Ebor. no. 14-19.

In 1278 Alice widow of Roger Collan claimed lands against Adam son of Robert del Bank, Thomas son of Roger and several others; *De Banco R.* 27, m. 135 d.

Juliana Collan granted Richard son of John le Spenser a messuage, &c., in the Bankhouses; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, W 15.

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of the 16th and 17th centuries show a number of landowners,³⁶ but few of them seem to have been resident. The Singletons at one time had a house at Warton, and a John Singleton³⁷ died in 1592 holding a messuage there and land in Whittingham. James Browne of Lower Birches,³⁸ William Dixon,³⁹ William Dalson,⁴⁰ Richard Noblett,⁴¹ James Smalley⁴² and John Thistleton⁴³ had small estates in Warton. Robert Thistleton the son of John had his estate requested 'for his popery' in the Commonwealth time; he died in 1653.⁴⁴ Two 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁴⁵

The Lytham Priory lands were after the Dissolution held by the Cliftons.⁴⁶ The abbey of Cockersand⁴⁷ and Whalley⁴⁸ and the Knights Hospitallers⁴⁹ also had lands in Warton.

In connexion with the Church of England the former St. Paul's was built in 1722,⁵⁰ and consecrated in 1725, being replaced by the present building in 1883-6. A separate parish was assigned to it in 1846.⁵¹ The vicars are presented by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.

WESTBY-WITH-PLUMPTONS

Westby, Dom. Bk.; Westby, 1226.

Plumton, Dom. Bk.; Plumton, 1226.

This township is divided into five hamlets. Westby is the central one. The two Plumptons, anciently

known as Fieldplumpton for distinction from Woodplumpton, occupy the northern part, Great Plumpton lying to the north of Little Plumpton. Ballam (Higher and Lower) and Brown Moss Side in the south-west are considered parts of Westby. The measurements are as follows: Westby, 877½ acres; Ballam, 666½; Brown Moss Side, 724½-2,268½; Great Plumpton, 665; Little Plumpton, 664; or in all, 3,597½ acres.⁵² The population in 1901 was 532. There is some comparatively high land in the north, Great Plumpton being 100 ft. above sea level; but the surface falls away to the south-west, and the greater part of Ballam and Moss Side is below the 25 ft. line.

Two roads cross the township from Kirkham to Lytham and Blackpool, and there are cross-roads uniting the different hamlets, one of them going north to Weeton. The railway from Preston to Blackpool crosses the northern end of the township, and that from Preston to Lytham runs along near the south-western border, having two stations called Wrea Green and Moss Side.

The soil is clayey; about a third of the land is arable, the rest being pasture.

There was formerly a stone cross in Westby.⁵³

Two presidents of Ushaw College were born at Westby—John Gillow, 1811-28,⁵⁴ and Charles Newsham, 1837-63.⁵⁵

The township is governed by a parish council.

It may be added that among the other Warton benefactors of Lytham Priory were the families of Midhope and Salt-
see *supra*.

³⁶ George Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe held his land in Warton of Edward Singleton by 1d. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 8.

³⁷ Gilbert Latewice (Latus) in 1568 held Thomas Singleton in socage by 1d. rent; *ibid.* xii, no. 11.

³⁸ George Allen of Poulton in 1579 held of Thomas Singleton (a minor) by knight's service, which Thomas held the manor of Warton of the queen as of her lachy by knight's service; *ibid.* xiv, no. 80.

³⁹ Evan Haughton in 1608 held land in Warton of the king by ½d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 126.

⁴⁰ James Bradley of Bryning in 1617 also held in Warton of the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee, a rent of 5d., and suit at Penwortham Court; *ibid.*

⁴¹ Thomas Worthington of Blainscough in 1619 held his land in Warton of the king by knight's service; *ibid.* ii, 174.

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⁴¹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 122. James Browne died in 1619; his land had belonged to Lytham Priory, for it was held of Cuthbert Clifton as of his manor of Lytham the hundredth part of a knight's fee and 1½d. rent. The heir was a brother William, then aged six years, who died in 1624 holding a somewhat increased estate, including a windmill and kiln, &c., in Warton and Cocksburn; *Towneley MS. C. 8, 13* (Chet. Lib.), 73. Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, was thirteen years old.

William Browne of Freckleton also had land in Warton in 1617, held of the king by a castle-ward rent of ½d.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 87. Richard Browne died in 1639 holding an acre of Thomas Clifton as of his manor of Warton; *Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, pp. 79-80.*

⁴² He died in 1619 holding land of the king by 1½d. rent, and leaving as heir a son James, aged twenty-five; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 125. Richard Dixon died in 1638 holding a messuage and land of Thomas Clifton as of his manor of Lytham. The heir was his grandson Richard (son of James son of Richard), aged ten years; *Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, p. 343.*

⁴³ *Ibid.* 342. He died in 1639 holding land of the king. His son Robert was seventeen years old. He may have been of Warton in Lonsdale.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 913. Richard Noblett died in 1625 holding two messuages and land of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. His son and heir Robert was twenty-six years old.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 1069. He died in 1639, leaving a son and heir George, aged twenty-six. His messuage and land were held of Thomas Clifton as of his manor of Lytham.

⁴⁶ Nicholas Skillicorne and Margaret his wife in 1596 sold a messuage, land, &c., in Warton to John Thistleton; *Pal. of Lancs. Feet of F. bde.* 59, m. 258. John Thistleton died at Warton in 1621 holding of Sir Cuthbert Clifton as of his manor of Lytham by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee and the rent of 6d. Robert, his son and heir, was twenty-five years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 249. The Skillicornes had held of Beetham.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Com. for Comp. v, 3217.*

⁴⁸ *Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 89; they were Robert Mercer and Edward Hardman.

⁴⁹ Thomas Eccleston in 1592 held land in Warton of Thomas Holcroft as of his manor of Lytham; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 38. Inquisitions already cited show that the Cliftons acquired lands in Warton together with the manor of Lytham. Apart from this, however, the family had long had lands in Warton, for Cuthbert Clifton in 1512 held them of the king in socage; *ibid.* iv, no. 12, and later inquisitions.

⁵⁰ For their rentals 1451-1537 see *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 1262-3.

⁵¹ William Noblett held the Whalley lands at Bankhouses about 1540, paying 4s. a year; *Whalley Cuck.* iv, 1234.

⁵² *Place de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

In the Lytham charters the lands of the Hospitallers are named. They seem to have passed into the possession of the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst with other parcels of the Stidd estate; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, no. 4.

⁵³ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 427. Land called Little Moorhey was given by Joseph Shaw of Liverpool in fulfilment of the intention of his brother William Shaw of Preston; *Chet. Dioc. Reg.* For description and list of curates and vicars see *Fishwick, Kirk*

In 1066 *WESTBY* and *PLUMPTON MANORS* *TON*, each assessed as two plough-lands, formed part of Earl Tostig's Preston lordship.⁶ Later they are found to be held of the king in thegnage as part of the estate of the lords of Clifton.⁷ In 1372 Robert de Clifton and his men were charged with having seized one William Garlick at Little Singleton, carried him off to Westby and there imprisoned him for a fortnight, carrying off also his corn and other goods. In defence it was pleaded that Garlick was a villain as of Clifton's manor of Westby and had absconded.⁸ Except for about a century—from 1512 onward—the manors, usually regarded as one, viz. Westby-with-Field Plumpton, have descended like Clifton, in the account of which will be found also the story of the exceptional period referred to. During that time Westby was the residence of the Clifton family.

In the 14th century Great Plumpton appears to have been held by a junior branch of the Clifton family, using Plumpton as a surname.⁹ A 'manor'

of Field Plumpton was held by Thomas Lathom in 1370.¹⁰ The Singleton family had a part of Plumpton,¹¹ and one or two other estates occur in the inquisitions.¹²

Cockersand Abbey had a little land in Plumpton.¹³ James Sanderson and a number of others registered their estates as 'Papists' in 1717.¹⁴

'The Cliftons maintained a priest at Westby throughout the days of persecution. If he was not at all times resident in the hall, owing to the surveillance of the pursuivants, he was not far distant; and perhaps sometimes there was more than one priest attending to the wants of the district.'¹⁵ About 1700 James Barrow, a Jesuit, had charge. In 1716, after the defeat of the Jacobites at Preston, he was convicted of recusancy and declared an outlaw. He escaped capture.¹⁶ The Jesuits remained in charge till 1791, and were succeeded by Benedictines and then by the secular clergy. A chapel was built at the west end of the hall in 1741, but closed by Thomas Clifton, who had become a Protestant, in 1845. The

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁷ See the account of Clifton. Richard de Holland and Margery his wife claimed 4 acres of brushwood and 150 acres of moss against the Priors of Durham and Lytham, who proved that the 4 acres were in Lytham, and alleged that Henry de Clifton, formerly husband of Margery, had allowed them common in the moss, but on this point the verdict was for the plaintiffs; *Assize R.* 407, m. 3.

In 1323 the capital messuage of Westby was worth 40d. a year; in demesne were 72 acres of arable land, worth 8d. each, and 6 acres of meadow, worth 12d. each, a water-mill, a horse-mill, and a wind-mill, each worth 13s. 4d. Tenants at will held eight cottages, 96 acres of arable land and 4 acres of meadow. In Little Fieldplumpton were eight cottages and 96 acres of arable land held by tenants at will, and in Great Fieldplumpton two cottages and 32 acres, held similarly; *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. II, no. 32.

The rental of Westby (Towneley MS. OO) shows that the demesne was worth £12 a year in 1509; the tenants' rents and services were valued at £12 13s. 7½d. The field-names include Gude Marton, Stanalil, Prestoff, Humber and Smerdell.

Peel in Marton and Ballam are mentioned in the account of Clifton. The former pasture belonged to the Earl of Derby, and was about 1520 occupied by William Clifton, who paid £2 a year, as appears from the rental at Lathom.

⁹ De Banco R. 446, m. 96. Plaintiff said his grandfather William Garlick had come to Westby from Hoole in the time of Edward I.

¹⁰ Thomas de Clifton seems to have held 4 oxgangs of land in Great Fieldplumpton in 1289—that would be a fourth part of Plumpton; De Banco R. 80, m. 125 d.

In 1299 Egelina widow of Walter de Clifton claimed dower in a messuage, &c., and 4 oxgangs of land in Great Fieldplumpton against Gilbert de Singleton, who called Thomas de Clifton to warrant him; *ibid.* 127, m. 114 d. Afterwards Thomas called John son of Walter de Clifton to warrant him; *ibid.* 138, m. 99. Isabel widow of William de Clifton claimed dower in two messuages, &c., and 4 oxgangs of land in Field Plumpton in 1324-5 against William son of William de Clifton, and recovered; *Assize R.* 426, m. 8.

Nicholas del Marsh in 1327 complained that John son of Walter de Clifton and William his son had carried off certain goods of his at Great Plumpton; De Banco R. 269, m. 63 d. Then in 1345 Joan widow of John son of Walter de Plumpton claimed dower in a messuage and 4 oxgangs of land in Great Fieldplumpton against William son of John de Plumpton; *ibid.* R. 342, m. 336 d.

This was probably the estate of six messuages, 4 oxgangs and 8 acres of land, and 60 acres of pasture, which was in 1359 settled upon Robert Griffin and Joan his wife and their heirs male, with remainders to Thomas Tittle, to the issue of Joan, and to Sir William de Clifton; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 160.

It may be added that Denis son of Nicholas del Marsh was plaintiff and William de Clifton defendant in a dispute as to land, &c., in Westby in 1322; De Banco R. 244, m. 128.

¹² Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* ii, no. 7. It is recorded that Thomas de Lathom 'died seized of the service of Robert de Clifton, who held of him the manor of Field Plumpton in socage, rendering yearly 6s. 8d., which manor Thomas held of the manor of Penwortham by the said service.' This last clause seems to be erroneous, but it is possible that the Robert de Clifton here named as tenant was the Robert Griffin of the last note.

¹³ Gilbert de Singleton of Broughton has been named above. In 1325 he held a fourth part of the vill of Great Plumpton, which Nicholas del Marsh held of him for life by the service of a rose at Midsummer; *Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. II, no. 67.

In the 16th century the Singletons of Staining held land in Plumpton, but the tenure is not stated.

¹⁴ Thomas Earl of Derby in 1521 held lands in Plumpton, but the tenure is not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* v, no. 68. This may have been the ancient estate of Thomas de Lathom in Field Plumpton. In the Derby rental of the time (preserved at Lathom) appears '£4 from the farm of the manor and 8 oxgangs of land with the appurtenances' in Plumpton deemed to John Skillicorne. The name appears again in 1653 among the confiscated estates of the seventh earl; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 237.

George Allen of Poulton died in 1579 holding messuages, &c., in Plumpton of Cuthbert Clifton in socage; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 80; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 198.

The tenure of the lands of Shireburne of Stonyhurst is not stated.

Anthony Billington died in 1631 holding a messuage, &c., in Plumpton of Robert Bannester; John his son and heir was nineteen years of age; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 70.

¹⁵ Walter son of Osbert gave the canons the house which had been Alan Taylor's, with thecroft, also a moiety of Pilate-furlong, with common in the vill of Plumpton; *Cockersand Charital*. (Chet. Soc.), i, 211. William son of Walter confirmed the gift. Richard son of Richard Russel seems to have been the tenant in 1268; *ibid.* 212. The rental is printed *ibid.* iii, 1262.

¹⁶ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 90, 96, 97. The other names were William Lund, William Hodgson, Grace Thompson, widow, Roger Taylor, John Postlethwaite, Thomas and Richard Kirby, Thomas Blackburne of Great Plumpton, William Hamber, George Ball, Edward Parkinson of Ballam (under the will of Gregory Crook), George Cowburn of Little Plumpton, and William Lathom (at Tarbock).

¹⁷ Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 31. 'In the days of persecution mass was said at two farm-houses in this district, one at Moss-side, the other at Little Plumpton, where William Hodgson used to live, one room, containing theological books, being always kept locked'; Estcourt and Payne, *op. cit.* 90.

¹⁸ Gillow, *op. cit.* 232-4. The government's officer gives a lively account of his search for the priest and his spoliation of the chapel, in which he had been assured there was good quantity of plate; 'this I gathered,' he says, 'from one of the dragoons who was of these congregations about four years since, but now a true Protestant, and was privy to all those secret places.' He did not find the plate, and the people vainly endeavoured to rescue the books, &c., which he took.

Fr. Barrow had £12 from the college (i.e. his order) and £6 from Sir T. Clifton and others; his successor in 1751 had the more liberal stipend of £80 10s.; *Foley, Rec. S. J.* v, 321-5.

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congregation was then joined to Kirkham until in 1860 the present church of St. Anne was opened.¹⁷

WEETON-WITH-PREESE

Wideton, Dom. Bk.; Whiteton, 1205; Wytheton, 1236; Wythinton, 1286; Wetheton, 1382.

Midchope, Dom. Bk.; Mithop, 1212; Methop, 1286.

Pres, Dom. Bk.; Prees, Preez, Pries, 1278; Prese, 1388.

Swartebrec, 1249; Swartebreke, 1286.

The area of this township is 2,972½¹ acres, and its population in 1901 was 374. It is curious to note that Preese, which has recognition in the official name, has no separate measurement, while Mythop or Mythorp, the western corner, has its area recorded as 677 acres, though it is not recognized in the township name; it is divided from Weeton by moss land. Weeton proper occupies the southern half of the township, the northern half containing Preese on the west and Swarbrick on the east. Each of the four places named occupies a piece of rising ground, one piece being divided by depressions from the others; at Weeton 112 ft. above the ordnance datum is attained, at Swarbrick and Preese 100 ft. and at Mythop 50 ft.

A road from Kirkham goes west and north through Weeton and Swarbrick to Singleton; from Weeton a cross road goes west through Mythop to Blackpool and another east to Greenhalgh. The old Danes' Pad is traced in Mythop, running north-west. The railway from Preston to Fleetwood and Blackpool also runs north-west through the township, and a branch line to Blackpool crosses the south-west corner.

The Fylde Waterworks have large reservoirs at Weeton.

Charles Earl of Derby procured a charter for a weekly market at Weeton in 1670,² and a fair for

cattle and small wares used to be held on the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday.³

The township has a parish council.

The soil is sandy, with subsoil of clay; wheat, oats, beans and barley are grown, but more than half the land is devoted to pasture.

A 'hairy ghost' is associated with Weeton.⁴ There is an ancient burial cairn.

William Barrow,⁵ known better as Waring or Harcourt, was born in 1610, and educated at St. Omers. In 1632 he joined the Society of Jesus, and was sent on the English mission in 1644, labouring in the London district till the outbreak of the Oates Plot. He was arrested in May 1679, and executed the following month with several other victims.

In 1066 Weeton, Preese and Mythop, *MANORS* assessed as three, two and one ploughland respectively, formed part of the Amounderness lordship of Earl Tostig.⁶ Afterwards the lordship was divided, Weeton becoming head of the fee of the Butler of Ireland in Amounderness,⁷ and Preese and Mythop being added to the fee of Penwortham.⁸

WEETON contributed 21s. 8d. to the tallage in 1205-6, the heir of Theobald Walter being a minor in ward to the king.⁹ In 1242 the heir held the third part of a knight's fee in demesne and the sixth part in service.¹⁰ From extents of Theobald le Boteler's lands made in 1249¹¹ and 1286 it appears that at Weeton was a well-built manor-house; half the land, 12 oxgangs, was in demesne, and the other half was held by free farmers at the will of the lord; there were three mills.¹² The manor continued in the Boteler family till about 1400¹³; it was then acquired by Sir John Stanley of Lathom,¹⁴ who obtained a charter for free warren there,¹⁵ and it has continued in his family to the present time,¹⁶ the Earl of Derby being lord of the manor. The rental of 1522¹⁷ shows that Weeton was then the head of a lordship

¹ Full particulars will be found in *Gillow*, op. cit. 236-8; *Hewitson, Our Country Churches*, 345. Bishop Gibson visited Westby in 1784 and confirmed 78 persons; the number of communicants was given as 360.

² 2,972 acres, including 14 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1670, p. 267.

⁴ *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 493.

⁵ *Ibid.* 482.

⁶ *Dict. Nat. Hist.*; *Gillow, Bibl. Dict.*; *Foley, Rec. S. J.* Under the name of William Harcourt the cause of his being allowed to in 1886 allowed to *Home & Pollen, Act of Margery*, 32.

⁷ *P.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁸ *Ibid.* 350. The Weeton lordship included also Treales, Greenhalgh, Raw-

⁹ *Ibid.* 335, n. 1.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 335, n. 1.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 152-3. The lands were in Weeton and Treales; the sixth part was in Thistleton, Preese and Greenhalgh.

¹² *Ibid.* 171. In 1249 there was only one mill. Certain land belonging to Weeton, called Quinschalschured, was worth 3s. yearly, and a plot of meadow 3d. For the dowry of Margery widow of Theobald le Boteler in Weeton, &c., see *Croft*, 64, m. 19.

¹³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 264-6. In 1291 Theobald le Boteler was commanded

to do homage to Edmund the king's brother for his lands held of the honour of Lancaster; *Duchy of Lanc. Royal Charters*, 175.

¹⁴ See *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 385. Edmund le Boteler in 1302 held half a knight's fee in Weeton of the Earl of Lancaster; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 316.

James son of Edmund le Boteler of Ireland in 1324 held the manor of Weeton with Little Marton, &c., by knight's service and the yearly rent of 10s. for a gohawk, 5s. for castle ward, and 13s. 4d. doing suit to the county and wapentake; *Dods. MSS.* cxxi, fol. 40.

The manor of Weeton was included in a feoffment by James le Boteler Earl of Ormonde and Eleanor his wife in 1329; *De Banco R.* 278, m. 180d. See also 325, m. 380.

The Earl of Ormond in 1346 held the fishery of Marton Mere by 10s. rent, two (not three) plough-lands in Weeton, three in Little Marton, three in Treales, two in Wesham and Mowbreck by half a knight's fee, rendering 13s. 4d.; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 52-4.

Eleanor Countess of Ormonde held in 1355; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 90. She was a plaintiff in 1356 (*Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 5, m. 26 d.), and tenant of Weeton in 1361; *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122.

The Earl of Ormond in 1378 paid 10s. to the aid as for the moiety of a fee in Weeton, Greenhalgh, Treales, Thistleton,

Out Rawcliffe, Bradkirk, Medlar and Esprick; *Harl. MS.* 2085, fol. 421, &c.

In 1384 John (James) son and heir of James Boteler, late Earl of Ormonde, had livery of 100 marks rent from the manor of Weeton; *Kuerden fol. MS.* p. 56. See also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 359, 361.

¹⁵ Sir John Stanley was lord of Weeton in 1401; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 76.

¹⁶ The grant was made in 1408 to John Lund and Thomas Charnock, chaplains; *Chart. R.* 9 Hen. IV, no. 6.

¹⁷ John Stanley in 1431 held the moiety of a knight's fee in Weeton, Treales, Wesham and Thistleton; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 95. In 1445-6 Sir Thomas Stanley held in Weeton of the inheritance late of the Earl of Ormonde (and the fishery called Marton Mere, rendering 20s. yearly or a sor gohawk; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bble. 2, no. 20.

Thomas the second Earl of Derby in 1521 held the manors of Weeton and Treales of the king by the service of half a knight's fee and the rent of 13s. 4d. The clear value was £30; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 68.

The manors of Weeton and Treales occur at various times in fines and recoveries of the earl's estates; e.g. *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bble. 276, m. 75 (1715); *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 623, m. 1a (1776).

¹⁸ In the possession of the Earl of Lathom.

comprising also Treales, Wesham, Out Rawcliffe, Little Marton, Greenhalgh, Plumpton and other lands. A court had been held during the year. To the king were paid rents resolute of 13s. 4d. for the lordships of Wootton and Treales, 10s. for the fishery at Marton Mere and 4s. for the township of Wesham.¹⁸

PREESE was held, together with a portion of Newton-with-Scales, by a local family, having been given by Warine Bussel to Gillemichael son of Eward,

who had married his daughter, as the fourth part of a knight's fee.¹⁹ It descended in the Prees family,²⁰ of whom little is known,²¹ until about 1360. In 1401, after the death of Margery de Prees, it was found that she had held the manor of the king as of the honour of Penwortham by knight's service and 12d. rent, and that the heir was her nephew, Edmund Skillicorne.²² It descended to Nicholas Skillicorne, who heads the pedigree recorded in 1567,²³ and then

¹⁸ The free tenants of Wootton paid 31s. 2d.; also 3s. sake-fee. The tenants of Treales paid 5s. 9d. sake-fee; those of Wesham paid 4s.; and John Boteler of Out Rawcliffe paid 1d. as the price of a pair of gloves for that estate. The tenants at will in Wootton paid £13 16s. 8d.; the value of the works and boon hens was 9s. 9d. The profits of the court amounted to 8s., but the steward's expenses absorbed 2s. 4d. of that sum.

¹⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 29. The heir in 1212 had three of the original four plough-lands, and was a minor in ward of the Archdeacon of Stafford and William de Harcourt.

Robert son of Gillemichael (*ibid.* i, 90) gave an oxgang in Preese, viz. the sixteenth part of the whole vill, saving his demesne of Wray, to the canons of Cokersand in free alms; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 200. He as Robert de Whittington added three parts of a field called Wray lying between Preese and Ayk-sough; *ibid.* 201.

Gillemichael had a son Gospatrick, who gave land in Burton in Kendal to Cokersand; *ibid.* iii, 1008. Gospatrick tract in 1212 held land in the adjacent Dalton; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 90. William son of Henry or William de Hothwaite had land in Burton and Dalton in 1228; *Final Conc.* i, 54; *Cokersand Chartul.* iii, 1010. He may be the William de Prees of 1235; *Final Conc.* 71.

The heir of the above-named Robert was probably the William de Prees acting as juror in 1242, when he held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Preese and Newton of the fee of the Earl of Lincoln (Penwortham); *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 151-2. He occurs down to 1258 (*ibid.* i, 212) and Robert de Prees in 1286 (*ibid.* i, 265), another William acting as juror in 1297 and holding the fourth part of a fee in Preese and Newton in 1302; *ibid.* i, 289, 316.

There were three Roberts contemporary; for in 1278 Maud widow of Robert son of Austin de Prees claimed a messuage, toft and oxgang of land against Robert son of William de Prees, who called Robert son of Robert son of Austin to warrant him, which younger Robert appeared accordingly; *De Banco R.* 27, m. 38; 30, m. 13. He had then to give dower to Maud; *ibid.* 31, m. 44. Maud claimed dower in Preese against Robert son of William de Singleton in respect of a messuage, toft and 2 oxgangs of land, and against Robert son of William de Prees; *ibid.* 27, m. 60. Robert de Prees was defendant in another plea of dower in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 30.

²⁰ William de Prees, as stated already, was tenant in 1297 and 1302. He was, no doubt, the William distrained to do homage to Edward II in 1322 for two plough-lands in Preese held by the fourth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 136. It should be noticed that Robert de Prees was to do homage for

the plough-land in Newton; *ibid.* William de Prees and Amery his wife were plaintiffs in 1323-4; *Assize R.* 425, m. 2. Amery daughter of Henry de Walley in her widowhood in 1328 granted to one of her sons, Henry de Haconsall, part of her father's land with remainder to John son of another of her sons, Robert de Prees; *Towneley MS.* C. 8, 5 (Chet. Lib.), Edw. III, no. 12.

In 1338 William de Penereth and Emma his wife did not prosecute a claim for a messuage and 2 oxgangs of land in Preese put forward against Robert de Prees, Alice his wife, William the son of Robert, Maud his wife, Edmund son of Robert, Henry de Haconsall and Ellen his wife. Henry was in possession, having entered by Robert de Prees; *Assize R.* 1425, m. 2 d, 6 d.

A Robert de Middleton seems to have been in possession about 1358 as bailiff for William de Caton and Joan his wife; *Assize R.* 438, m. 4, 14.

In 1361 the heir of William son of Robert de Prees held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Preese and Newton; *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122. Cf. *Feud. Aids*, iii, 87.

²¹ Between 1354 and 1361 the Duke of Lancaster granted to Adam Skillicorne the custody of the lands of William son of Robert de Prees, deceased, with the marriage of John son and heir of William; *Dep. Keeper's R.p.* xxii, App. 344. There are other allusions to Adam in the same report; it appears that he became coroner for the county and died probably in 1383, when a new officer was appointed; *ibid.* 356. John Skillicorne probably succeeded, but he died in 1385; *ibid.* 358.

Adam son of William Skillicorne gave 2 marks for a writ of entry in June 1364; *Fine R.* 165, m. 11. Lands, &c., in Newton and Preese were in the hands of Adam Skillicorne in 1371, but nothing is said of any manor; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 180.

A little earlier (1368) William son of William de Prees, in right of his brother John, had established his title to a messuage, &c., in Wootton against Adam de Skillicorne and William de Beconsaw, who had entry by Robert de Middleton and Alice his wife; *De Banco R.* 431, m. 309.

²² *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 76. The guardianship of the heir was granted to William de Rigmaiden; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 531. It seems probable that Adam Skillicorne had married his daughter to John de Prees, at the same time securing the manor to her and her heirs. Nicholas de Prees put in a claim soon afterwards; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* i, 75.

A story at variance with the above record was related in 1535, it being stated that various lands and the manor of Preese were through William de Southworth, vicar of Poulton, settled on Adam Skillicorne and Alice then his wife, with remainder to his son Edmund; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vii, no. 3. The fine

above cited, referring apparently to the same act, says nothing of a 'manor.' The same inquisition recites a settlement by Edmund Skillicorne and Margaret his wife.

The writ of diem cl. extr. in the case of Edmund Skillicorne was issued 12 Mar. 1400-1; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxiii, App. 2. The inquisition states that he held burgages, &c., in Lancaster in conjunction with Margery his wife, daughter of Thomas Rigmaiden. William Skillicorne, his son and heir, was fifteen years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 75.

William, born at Wedacre in Garstang on 8 Sept. 1385, proved his age in 1408; *ibid.* i, 91. He held the manor of Preese by the fourth part of a knight's fee in 1431; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 95. The writ of diem cl. extr. after his death was issued 6 July 1437; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxiii, App. 37. His son was the John Skillicorne who died in 1478 holding the manor of Preese and lands, &c., in Newton of the king as of his duchy by a rent of 6d., also lands, &c., in Warton, Preston and Lancaster. William his son and heir was forty-eight years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 105. John Skillicorne, William his son, Richard and James sons of William Skillicorne, were burgesses at the Preston Guild of 1459; *Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 12.

William, who married Agnes Lawrence of Scothorff (Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 163, m. 20), died before 20 Feb. 1495-6, when the writ diem cl. extr. was issued; *Towneley MS.* CC, no. 638. The inquisition stated that he held the manor of Preese and 2 oxgangs of land in Newton of the king's honour of Penwortham by knight's service and 6d. rent; *Towneley MS.* 'Lancs. Tenures' (in possession of W. Farrer), 8.

William was succeeded by a son John, whose grandson Richard died in 1534 leaving four daughters, the eldest being only ten years old, by his wife Isabel daughter of Ralph Langton of Newton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vii, no. 3, where the descent is given thus: Adam -s. Edmund -s. William -s. John -s. William -s. John -s. William -s. Richard. The heir male was Nicholas Skillicorne, then thirty years of age. John Skillicorne was of Preese in 1523, when he had a dispute with the Abbot of Whalley as to common of pasture on Carr Marsh on the border of Staining; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 31. His wife at that time was Margaret sister of James Anderton of Warden in Leyland; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 51. Afterwards (in 1528) he married Anne, James's widow; she died in 1534; *ibid.* vii, no. 3; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 37. John was living in 1532.

From a further inquiry made about 1556 it appears that Richard's four daughters were then living and married.

²³ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 52; Nicholas is described as son of John Skillicorne. He had a son William and grandson Nicholas. The elder Nicholas and his three sons

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to his grandson Nicholas, who held it in 1609.²¹ Soon afterwards the manor was sold, and in 1634 was held by John Wolvorton.²²

In 1756 John Parkes purchased a moiety of it from Thomas Gorst and Rachel his wife.²³ The hall²⁴ now belongs to Mr. Thomas Horrocks Miller of Singleton.

SWARBICK in Preese seems always to have been a member of Weeton.²⁵ It gave a surname to a family or families of long standing in the district.

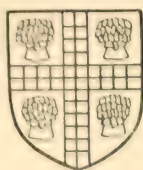
MYTHOP, though part of the fee of Penwortham, was held as the tenth part of a knight's fee by the lords of Weeton,²⁶ and has descended with it. A family surnamed Mythop occurs, but does not seem to have been of long continuance.²⁷

Sir Gilbert Gerard was in 1593 stated to have held land in Preese of the inheritance of Richard Bolderston.²⁸

Some of the Earl of Derby's lands were sold by the Commonwealth authorities in 1653.²⁹ Three 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.³⁰

For the Church of England St. Michael and All Angels' was erected at Weeton in 1843. A parish was assigned to it in 1846,³¹ and the vicar of Kirkham has the patronage.

A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1827,³² but has long since disappeared.



SKILLICORNE of Preese. Sable a cross countercomparted and azure between four garbs of the second.

TREALES, ROSEACRE, AND WHARLES

Treales, Dom. Bk.; Turuel, 1242.

Rasaker, Raysakur, 1249.

Quarlous, 1249; Warlawes, Werlows, 1286.

Treales is the southern half of this composite township, the northern half being divided between Roseacre to the north-west and Wharles to the south-east. The respective areas of the three portions are 1,998, 937 and 1,165 acres, or 4,100 in all.¹ The population numbered 492 in 1901. The greater part of the surface is flat, but in the south is some higher land, the 100 ft. above sea level being attained; but this declines somewhat sharply to the brook which forms the boundary between Treales and Kirkham.

From Kirkham a road goes north through Treales, standing on the higher land mentioned, and then by Bolton Houses and Cross Hill to Wharles, at which hamlet it divides, one branch going north-east to St. Michael's and the other north-west, by Roseacre and Sasswick House, to Elswick. There are some side roads and cross roads. The railway from Preston to Blackpool runs through the extreme south of the township.

The soil is clay; wheat is grown, but three-fourths of the land is pasture.

There is a parish council.

In 1066 **TREALES**, a member of **MANOR** Earl Tostig's fee, was assessed as two plough-lands.² Afterwards it is found to be a member of the Weeton fee, held successively by Boteler and Stanley, and the lordship has descended to the present Earl of Derby.³ **ROSEACRE** and **WHARLES** were probably improvements from the waste⁴; it does not appear that they were ever

burgesses at the guild of 1542; *Preston Guild R.* 10. Nicholas was dead in 1550, when the manor was in the hands of the king's tenants by reason of the minority of William, his son and heir; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxiii, ccd.

In 1592 an informer told the governor that 'Mr. Skillicorne of Preese' had for many years a recusant schoolmaster, who for sundry years was one William Fletcher, then a recusant, now schoolmaster at Wigan'; *Gibson, Lytate Hall*, 258, quoting S. P. Dom. Ebor. ccxv, 70. William Skillicorne died in 1601 holding the manor of Preese, and was succeeded by his son Nicholas; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xviii, no. 35. For a pedigree see Fishwick, *Kirkham*, 169.

A settlement of the manors of Preese and Swarbrick was made by Nicholas of Preese in 1606; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. dle.* 125, no. 81. The manor of Preese was in a similar fine in 1606; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. dle.* 125, no. 81. No Skillicorne appears in the *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. dle.* of 1622 or later. Nicholas and John Skillicorne were convicted recusants in 1620; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1620, p. 150.

Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. dle. 125, no. 81. From the draft of an Act of 1624 it appears that John Skillicorne had conveyed the manor to Robert, Edmund and Charles W. *W. MSS.* *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1624, p. 150.

Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. dle. 354.

In 1836 it belonged to Hugh Hornby

of Liverpool, and was afterwards sold to Thomas Miller, father of the present owner; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 400; (ed. 1870), ii, 493.

The 4 oxgangs of land there were in 1286 held by free farmers of Theobald le Boteler; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 265. This is probably the land in Preese held by the heir of Theobald Walter in 1242; *ibid.* 153.

In 1212, of the four plough-lands granted by Warine Bussel to Gillemichael, only three were held by his heirs; the other, in Mythop, was held by the heir of Theobald Walter; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 29. It was worth 4½ marks yearly in 1249 and 64s. in 1286; *ibid.* 172, 264. The tenure was in 1302 recorded as the tenth part of a knight's fee in Mythop, held of the Earl of Lincoln; *ibid.* 316. This is repeated in later extents, &c.; e.g. *Feud. Aids*, iii, 91.

In 1522 the tenants of Mythop paid £4 a year, including 3s. 3d. as the value of the works and services; *Derby Rental* (at Lathom).

James le Boteler Earl of Ormonde in 1329 complained that Robert de Prees and Adam son of Thomas de Mythop had rescued cattle from his pound at Weeton; *De Banco R.* 278, m. 157.

Adam son of Richard de Mythop in 1341 confirmed to his son Richard lands at the Bankhouses in Warton; *Lytham D.* at Durham, 12, 22c, 42c, Ebor. no. 20. The witnesses included Henry, Geoffrey and Robert, sons of Richard de Mythop.

Nicholas son of Robert de Mythop had land in Elswick in 1402-5; *Towneley MS. C. 8*, 5 (*Chet. Lib.*), Hen. IV, no. 5, 7.

There was another place of the same name in Lytham.

¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xvi, no. 2.

² *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1117; *Swarbrick, Mythop, &c.*

³ James and Thomas Swarbrick and William Blacoe; *Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 134-5. For the convicted recusants c. 1670 see *Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.)*, v, 195-6.

⁴ By Order in Council 21 Jan. 1846.

⁵ *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 493.

⁶ Including 2 acres of inland water; *Centus Rec.* 1901.

⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁸ See the account of Weeton. The sheriff rendered account of 261. tallage of Treales in 1205-6; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 202. In 1249 the three plough-lands in Treales were worth £8 14s. 7d. in all issues, and the land of Wharles and Roseacre £9; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 172-3. In 1286 there were 24 oxgangs of land in the hands of free farmers, each oxgang being worth 11s. a year; *ibid.* 265.

⁹ In 1286 there were in Roseacre 215 acres of land, and in Wharles 144 acres, each worth 10d. yearly, in the hands of free farmers; *ibid.*

It appears that in 1283 Randle de Goosnargh, Alice his wife and William son of Alexander the Clerk of Elswick held 67 acres in Roseacre, but Theobald le Boteler purchased them; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 160.

The Derby rental of 1522 (at Lathom) shows that £16 was received from tenants at will in Treales; a windmill paid 30s., and turbarry 26s. 8d. The rent of the tenants at will in Wharles

considered to be manors.⁵ The township is scarcely ever named in the records, but in 1228-9 a mandate was issued to the sheriff respecting Lewe de Treales, who had found ancient coins while ploughing.⁶

Thomas Firth (Styth) of Wharles in 1631 was fined £10, having refused knighthood.⁷ Sir Edward Osbaldeston in 1637 had a small rent from Treales.⁸ Some 'Papists' of Treales and Roseacre registered estates in 1717.⁹

Christ Church, Treales, for the worship of the Church of England, was built in 1855. The vicar of Kirkham is patron.¹⁰

The Presbyterians had a licensed meeting-place in Roseacre in 1689,¹¹ but it does not seem to have been permanent.

GREENHALGH-WITH-THISTLETON

Greenholif, Dom. Bk.; Grenhole, 1212; Grenele, 1242; Grenchol, 1244; Grenole, 1249; Grenolf, 1331.

Thistilton, 1212; Thistelton, 1242.

Estebrec, 1249.

Greenhalgh or Greenalgh, in which are Esprick and Cornoe, occupies the southern part of this composite township, Thistleton being the northern part. The two portions measure 1,187 and 710 acres respectively, or 1,897 in all¹; the population in 1901 was 408. The surface is flat, sloping gradually from south to north and from west to east, the extremes

being 100 ft. above sea level at the south-west border and 25 ft. in the north-east corner. There is moss land in the south.

A road goes north-north-west through the whole length of the township, passing through Corner Row and Esprick. From it another road goes west to the hamlet of Greenhalgh, turning south to reach Weeton; while yet another in the north turns off to the east and north to reach Thistleton, from which it turns towards Elswick.

The soil is clay; potatoes are grown, but most of the land is permanent grass.

For this township there is a parish council.

In 1066 three plough-lands in GREEN-MANORS HALGH formed part of Earl Tostig's Preston lordship.² Afterwards there seems to have been a division; so that one of the plough-lands, Medlar, was granted out in thegnage, while the others, Greenhalgh proper and Thistleton, were given to the ancestors of the Boteler family, and held as members of the Weeton lordship, the superior manor descending in the same way.³

By Hervey, the grandfather of Theobald Walter, Thistleton and Greenhalgh were given with his daughter Alice to Orm son of Magnus, and thus descended to Roger de Hutton, lord of the adjacent Medlar.⁴ Roger and his son granted the whole or greater part out in various ways.⁵ Chiefly by purchase the Butlers of Rawcliffe appear to have acquired the greater part,⁶ and were regarded as lords of the

was 1091. 8d., including 18d. the value of their works; for Roseacre the amounts were 26 15s. 5d. and 41. 7d. respectively.

⁵ The 'township' of Wharles and Roseacre is named in 1526; Add. MS. 32106, no. 998. ⁶ Close R. 39, m. 20.

⁷ Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 15.

⁹ Henry Johnson and John Ward of Treales; William Crooke and John Miller of Roseacre; all leaseholds; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 91, 92. For the convicted recusants c. 1670 see *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 196-7.

¹⁰ A separate ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1858; information of the vicar. See A. Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 365, where is also an account of the Primitive Methodist Meetings, 369-72.

¹¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232.

¹ 1,898 acres, including 8 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *P.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

³ The members of Theobald Walter's fee of Weeton were not named separately in 1212, but Thistleton and Greenhalgh occur in 1242; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 37, 153. The assessment of Greenhalgh as one plough-land was recorded in 1249; *ibid.* i, 172. Thistleton is named among the Countess of Ormonde's lands in 1355 and among those of Sir John Stanley in 1431; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 90, 95.

One oxgang of land was in 1286 in the lord's hands, and rendered 181. yearly; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 265. This, no doubt, was the oxgang not held by knight's service; *ibid.* 173.

The Derby rental of 1522 (at Lathom) records the payment of 181. 9d.—the *qd.* in lieu of services—for a teneement and oxgang of land containing 24 acres, in

the occupation of Gilbert Wilkinson; *31. 4d.* for a cottage newly built, and 2 acres, lately of Henry Fleetwood deceased, and then of Robert Wilkinson; and 12d. for certain lands in Greenhalgh Field held by Rowland Cornay. These rents were from Greenhalgh in the Fylde; from Greenhalgh in the Holme came 101. for a teneement lately Henry Fleetwood's. Another Greenhalgh gave a name to Greenhalgh Castle near Garstang.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 37.

⁵ Part was included in the gift of Medlar to his daughter by Roger, and thus came into the possession of the Hospitaliers and of Cocksand Abbey—viz. the mill of Greenhalgh and the service of Adam de Cornoe; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 47; *Cocksand Charrul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 168-71.

Ellis son of Roger de Hutton made grants in Greenhalgh and Thistleton to Cocksand, as will be seen below. To Adam de Cornoe he gave part of his demesne in Greenhalgh, and this was confirmed by his son Robert; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 91. The same Ellis granted an oxgang of land to Jordan son of Richard the Clerk of Kirkham, and another to Walter son of Ailsi de Ros (the land of Adam de Cornoe, the mill, Whitaker, and thecroft of Raun being excepted); *ibid.* fol. 856, 87.

In 1242 the immediate tenants were: In Thistleton—John de Thornhull; in Greenhalgh—Roger de Nutshagh, Adam de Bradkirk, William de Kirkham, Robert son of Thomas, and Richard son of William; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 152-3.

⁶ Geoffrey de Pleasington, with the consent of Alice his wife (probably the heir), released to Richard le Boteler all right in Greenhalgh, Whitacre and Cornoe; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 98. Richard le Boteler gave his son Edmund

all his land in Greenhalgh, Whitacre, Esprick, and Cornoe Row; *ibid.* fol. 976. The same Edmund le Boteler acquired for 27 marks an oxgang and a half of land from William son of Robert de Greenhalgh, who in 1274 at Little Hoole released all his land in Greenhalgh to Edmund; *ibid.* fol. 92, 866 (no. 44). Edmund also acquired first an acre of land and then the whole inheritance in Whitacre of William son of Adam de Whitacre; *ibid.* fol. 85, no. 25, 35. From Geoffrey de Pleasington he obtained a release of all the land held by Geoffrey of the Hospitaliers; *ibid.* fol. 97.

Nicholas le Boteler in 1291 released to an uncle Henry the land in Greenhalgh formerly held by the uncle Edmund just named; and a little later gave his sister Alice all his land in Greenhalgh, with the services of Adam de Bradkirk, William de Esprick, and others; *ibid.* fol. 98, 97. William de Elswick, son of Alexander the Clerk, granted to Henry le Boteler, son of Sir Richard, the homage and service of his brothers Alan and Thomas, apparently in Thistleton; *ibid.* fol. 85.

Alice sister of Nicholas le Boteler was no doubt the wife of Adam de Walton, to whom in 1302 Henry le Boteler gave all his land in Greenhalgh; *ibid.* fol. 87b.

Mabel widow of Nicholas le Boteler in 1300 claimed dower in six messuages, 6 oxgangs of land, &c., in Greenhalgh, against Adam de Walton and Alice. The free tenants named were Adam de Bradkirk, William, Adam and John de Esprick; *De Banco R.* 135, m. 227.

Ranulf de Singleton and Mabel his wife in 1304 claimed her dower in certain land in Greenhalgh held by Adam de Walton and Alice his wife, and William son and heir of Nicholas le Boteler, a minor, was called to warrant; *De Banco R.* 135, m. 157, 164.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

manor'. In 1488 John Butler held his lands of the Earl of Derby by knight's service,⁸ but in 1504 and later the mesne lordship was ignored, and the lands in Greenhalgh and Thistleton were said to be held of the king as of his duchy by knight's service.⁹

Greenhalgh gave a surname to some local families,¹⁰ of which one retained possession of its lands till the 16th century.¹¹ The Bradkirk family held a fourth part of Greenhalgh.¹²

THISTLETON, apart from the tenement of the

Butlers, was largely held by the Cowdrays¹³ and Aughtons of North Meols¹⁴ and their heirs, their manor of Thistleton consisting principally of the 2 oxgangs of land, a fourth part of the vill, granted to the canons of Cockersand by Ellis son of Roger de Hutton.¹⁵ A number of the tenants of Thistleton, which name in former times seems to have been used of the township as a whole, appear in the pleadings and inquisitions¹⁶; some of them, seated in neighbouring townships, held of the Crown, the Earl of Derby

⁸ See a later note; also the account of Cat Rawcliffe.

⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 11. The lands were said to be in Thistleton.

¹⁰ Ibid. iii, no. 100; viii, no. 8; xvi, no. 154. Greenhalgh alone, or Greenhalgh with Thistleton.

¹¹ William Butler of Hacksnall in 1386 held land in Thistleton of the queen as of her duchy in socage; *ibid.* xiv, no. 4.

¹² Walter de Greenhalgh was tenant of Ellis de Hutton about 1220; *Cockersand MSS.* 166. Robert son of William de Greenhalgh (c. 1260) was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey, having given land at Sandford; *ibid.* 165. He may have been Robert the Clerk of Kirkham (son of William) to whom Richard le Boteler granted 2 oxgangs of land in Thistleton; *Dods. MSS.* lii, fol. 85, no. 24. A William son of Robert [? de Greenhalgh] had in 1219 obtained a rent of 8s. due from William son of Warine in Thistleton; *Final Conc.* i, 42.

¹³ Other clerks of Kirkham had lands in the township and were possibly ancestors of the Greenhalgh families. Thus Robert son of Rainkell de Treales about 1230 gave a part of his land within Greenhalgh to Ralph son of Richard the Clerk, co-rector of Kirkham; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 85, no. 27. Somewhat later, Master William de Kirkham, clerk, son of Richard the Clerk of Kirkham, gave all his land in the vill of Greenhalgh to his brother Ralph, with remainder to their sister Amabel wife of John de Hacksnall; *ibid.* fol. 926. In 1263 Sir Richard le Boteler agreed with Geoffrey de Pleasington and Alice his wife that they should have the ward and marriage of Thomas son and heir of Ralph de Kirkham; there were 2 oxgangs of land in Greenhalgh; *ibid.* fol. 864, no. 43. To Thomas son of Ralph de Greenhalgh—no doubt the same person—John son of Adam de Bradkirk in 1281 granted a small piece of land to enable Thomas to enlarge his dwelling; *ibid.* no. 45.

¹⁴ William son of Robert de Greenhalgh has been named above (1274). Geoffrey son of Maud formerly the wife of Roger de Nutshaw released to his brother Henry the fourth part of an oxgang of land in Thistleton, and Henry de Nutshaw in 1316-17 gave lands there to Robert son of William de Greenhalgh at a rent of 2d.; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, T. 5.

¹⁵ William son of Thomas Greenhalgh was in 1442 re-entailed of lands in Greenhalgh, Espirck, Cornoe, Wesham, Whitacre and the Holmes; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 86, no. 38.

¹⁶ Thomas Clifton in 1547 claimed a message in the township against Richard Greenhalgh and James Thornton; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)* i, 223.

¹⁷ James Greenhalgh died in 1559 holding various messuages, &c., in Greenhalgh,

Cornoe Row, Espirck and Whitter (Whitacre) of the queen as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem by a rent of 2s. His heir was his grandson George (son of Richard) Greenhalgh, about twenty years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 21. Not long afterwards, in 1566, George Greenhalgh sold the manor of Greenhalgh alias Greenon, with water-mill, windmill, &c., in Cornoe Row, Whitter and Espirck, to Henry Butler; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 28, m. 203. Soon afterwards Henry Butler also purchased two messuages, &c., in Greenhalgh and Espirck from the Earl of Derby; *ibid.* m. 49. James Greenhalgh, son of George, in 1577 released any right in Greenhalgh to the same Henry Butler; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 976.

¹⁸ The manor of Greenhalgh is named among the Butler estates in 1571; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 33, m. 79. In 1505 Henry Butler complained that John Eccleston of Greenhalgh had obtained certain evidences showing that the parcel of land he held was held of plaintiff, the lord of the manor, and intended to claim a title to the manor; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. 37 Eliz. clxviii, B. 6. James Greenhalgh of Greenhalgh was presented as a recusant in 1605; *Visit. P. in Chester Dioc. Reg.*

¹⁹ After the confiscation of the Butler estates in 1716 the manor of Greenhalgh appears to have been acquired again by a member of the local family, for in 1774 and again in 1816 the holder was a James Greenhalgh; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 620, m. 1 (2); *Lent Assizes* 56 Geo. III.

²⁰ The Bradkirk holding has occurred in preceding notes. Adam de Bradkirk and Ismania his wife in 1349 held two messuages, 2 oxgangs of land, &c., in Greenhalgh of Sir Nicholas le Boteler by knight's service and a rent of 15d.; *Inq. p.m.* 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 16. A Richard Parker was defendant in a claim to Fowlflat in Greenhalgh in 1596; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 468.

²¹ The Greenhalgh part of the township seldom occurs in the records. William de Greenhills of Preston and Margaret his wife had an interest (for her life) in a messuage, &c., there under John Boteler of Kirkland; *Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)* iii, 43-4. William Skillicorne and Joan his wife had some land there in 1567; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 29, m. 64. Cuthbert Clifton of Clifton in 1512 held land of John Butler of Rawcliffe, and a similar statement is found in later inquisitions; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 12, &c. Edward Worthington died at Weeton in 1639 holding a messuage, land and common rights in Greenhalgh of Henry Butler. Lawrence his son and heir was fifty years old; *ibid.* xxx, no. 35.

²² In 1317 Alice widow of William de Travers claimed dower in Thistleton and Elswick against Robert son of William de

Cowdray and Margaret his wife; *De Banco R.* 219, m. 131 d. Margery widow of Robert de Cowdray in 1349 gave all her land in Thistleton to Adam de Meols; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, T. 5.

²³ Hugh Aughton of North Meols was in 1417 seized of a moiety of the manor of Thistleton, held of the king as of his duchy by knight's service and 4d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.)* i, 129.

²⁴ *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 173; Ellis made an exception of Espirck and his mill, but added 12 acres on the nearer side of Greenhalgh Syke, marked out by crosses, and exemption from multure at Greenhalgh mill. Thomas de Chevilli and Amiria his wife released their title to lands in Thistleton, and the canons received further grants or releases from Robert son of Robert the Clerk of Ulverston, Richard de Freckleton, clerk, and Geoffrey son of Sir John de Hacksnall; *ibid.* 174-6. Numerous place-names occur in the charters—e.g. Fieldingford-way, Mundegumeland, Ottemaste, Ruthe-syke, two tongues (or gores) on Borayns on the lower side of the road to Single-ton.

²⁵ Hereward, Abbot of Cockersand, gave the 2 oxgangs to William the Clerk of Kirkham about 1230 at a rent of 2s.; *Kuerden MSS.* loc. cit.; *Dods. MSS.*

²⁶ Hugh Aughton, son of the above-named Hugh, held messuages, &c., in Thistleton in 1464 of the Abbot of Cockersand by a rent of 2d. (2s.); *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.)* ii, 80. No 'manor' is named then or later. A similar tenure was recorded in later inquisitions, e.g. in that of Hugh Aughton, 1520; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 28. After the inheritance was divided, John Bold (1587) was said to hold lands, &c., in Thistleton of the queen as of the late abbey of Cockersand by 2s. rent (*ibid.* xviii, no. 43); but in 1603 Barnaby Kitchen held similarly by 12d. rent—i.e. he had a moiety; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* i, 23, 27. The 'manor' of Thistleton was named among the estates of Hugh Hesketh of North Meols and Alice his wife in 1611; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 79, no. 71.

²⁷ The estate of John de Thornhill in 1242 may have been derived from the Jordan de Thornhill who married Quenilda daughter and co-heir of Richard son of Roger of Woodplumpton; she afterwards married Roger Gernet, but had no children. John Gernet died in 1249 holding nothing in chief of Theobald le Boteler, but holding 2 oxgangs in Thistleton of John de Thornhill, which land he had by purchase. His brother Benedict was his heir; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* i, 177. When, shortly afterwards, the escheators were directed to give seisin to Benedict, the land was said to be held of Richard son and heir of John de Thornhill; *Close R.* 64, m. 14.

²⁸ In 1292 inquiry was made as to the tenement of Master William de Kirkham in Thistleton; he was dead and the

or the Butlers¹⁷; others, such as Haw,¹⁸ Hudson,¹⁹ and Thompson,²⁰ resided in Thistleton itself. Several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.²¹

CORNOE,²² or Corner Row, gave a surname to its tenants.²³ It, like Esprick²⁴ and Whitacre or Whitter,²⁵ was usually regarded as part of Greenhalgh.

The Hospitallers²⁶ and Cockersand Abbey had lands.²⁷

Peter and John Winstanley in 1653 petitioned for a rent-charge due to them from their father's estate in Cornoe, sequestered for the recusancy of their brother Francis.²⁸

A Congregational chapel was in 1851 built at Corner Row, and provided with a small endowment.²⁹

There is a school at Esprick said to have been founded by John Cooper about 1760.³⁰

LITTLE ECCLESTON-WITH-LARBRECK

Egleston, Dom. Bk.; Eccleston, 1212.

Lairbrec, 1212; Leyrebrec, 1242; Leirbrec, 1329.

The component parts of the township are divided by Thistleton Brook flowing north-east to join the Wyre, which river is here the northern boundary of

township and parish. Little Eccleston, with an acreage of 445½, lies to the east of the brook, thus adjoining Great Eccleston in St. Michael's; while Larbreck, or Larbrick, containing 835 acres, lies to the west. The total area is 1,280½ acres.¹ There was a population of 188 in 1901. The surface is comparatively level, rising a little on each side of the brook to over 80 ft. above sea level on the east and over 60 ft. on the west, thence falling again to the north and further west.

The principal road is one going west and south-west from Great Eccleston through Larbreck hamlet to Little Singleton; from it other roads lead south to Little Eccleston hamlet, joining there and going on to Elswick, while another, in the north-east corner of the township, goes north, crossing the Wyre by Cartford Bridge.

Dr. Leigh about 1700 wrote: 'The most remarkable cold spring in these parts is that at Larbreck. . . Upon immersing your hand into it the part immediately grows extremely red and you will then perceive a most violent pain. Fishes of several sorts I have seen put into this spring, which make but one effort and instantly expire. It is an *Acidula* or Chalybeate Water.'²

The soil is clayey; wheat, oats, beans and potatoes are grown, and there is much pasture land.

claimant was his nephew Walter de Goosnargh. He had held a messuage, 4 oxgangs of land and 33 acres. In 1292 Thomas Travers and Cecily his wife held the messuage and 2 oxgangs; William son of Robert held 1½ oxgangs and Alice de Newton held ¾ oxgang, in dower of William's inheritance; three others held 17 acres of land, the remaining 20 belonging to the Abbot of Cockersand. Travers called Roger son of Alexander de Pilkington to warrant him, while William called Nicholas son and heir of William son of Nicholas le Boteler, a minor; Assize R. 408, m. 37, 8. The suit against William son of Robert de Thistleton and Alice (now called Dulcia) was continued in 1301, when William son of Nicholas le Boteler, a minor, was called to warrant; Assize R. 1321, m. 10 d. Some of this may have been acquired by the Newton family, who had half an oxgang of land in 1332; *Final Conc.* ii, 88. John Newton of Preston in 1596 sold a messuage, &c., in Thistleton to James Anderson of Euxton, and he transferred it to Edmund Raw; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 139, 139b; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 59, m. 66.

¹⁷ Henry Holme of Uprawlcliffe had land in Thistleton about 1468; *Final Conc.* iii, 133. George Kirkby of Uprawlcliffe was in 1561 found to have held his lands in Thistleton of the Earl of Derby by 2d. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 8. Richard Parker of Salesbury in 1638 held his land of James Lord Strange; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.)*, p. 967.

James Anderson of Euxton in 1552 held of the Earl of Derby by 1½d. rent, as did his son Hugh in 1566; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 14; xi, no. 31.

The tenure in some cases—Hesketh, Westby, Allen, Duddell and Shireburne—is not recorded; Gilbert Latus in 1568 held of the lord of Thistleton in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xii, no. 11; and see *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 469. Sir Thomas Hesketh and Alice his wife sold

lands in Thistleton to John Bold in 1558; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 20, m. 109.

To Alexander Banyon were granted a messuage, windmill, &c., in 1608; *Pat. 6 Jas. I, pt. xvii.*

¹⁸ Richard Haw died in 1592 holding a messuage, &c., of the queen as of her duchy by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee, and leaving a son William, aged fifteen, as heir; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 21. William died in 1603, his heir being his brother John, aged seventeen; and John died in 1607, the heir being a sister Janet, wife of Christopher Parkinson, twenty-eight years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 15, 100.

¹⁹ Christopher Hudson died in 1605 holding a messuage, &c., of Henry Butler as of his manor of Greenhalgh by 1½d. rent. His heir was his son William, aged twenty-eight; *ibid.* 106. On William's death in 1626 he was succeeded by his son Christopher, aged twenty-six; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.)*, p. 506.

²⁰ Henry Thompson made a purchase from Hugh Hesketh and Alice his wife in 1586; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 48, m. 224. Henry Thompson the elder died in 1620, holding land of the Earl of Derby by 3d. rent. His son and heir John was thirty-two years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.)*, ii, 272. John Thompson died five years later, leaving a son William, two years old; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13, p. 1180.*

²¹ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 135; Gabriel Wilkinson, James and Robert Carter.

²² In 1189 Roger son of Augustine de Heaton held the land of Cornoe by grant of William de Lancaster; *Farrer, op. cit.* 437. In 1346 it was found that William de Coucy held 2 oxgangs of land in Greenhalgh, William Banastre being the occupant; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

²³ Robert and Rowland Cornoe were

charterers in 1593; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 282, 298, 322. Robert Cornoe in 1604 held land in Cornoe and Greenhalgh of Henry Butler as of his manor of Greenhalgh by 11d. rent. Rowland, his son and heir, was fifty years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.)*, i, 107. Rowland died in 1609, leaving a son Henry, aged twenty-nine; *ibid.* 124. The spelling seems to have become Cornall at times.

²⁴ William Clifton of Kidsnap in 1517 held lands in Esprick of the Earl of Derby by 1½d. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 21. Cuthbert Clifton of Clifton in 1512 held of John Butler of Rawcliffe; *ibid.* iv, no. 12.

John White of Eccleston in 1557 held a messuage in Esprick of William Kirkby in socage by a rent of 3d.; *ibid.* xi, no. 55. William Travers of Nateby in 1558 also held of William Kirkby by a red rose; *ibid.* xi, no. 68.

Esprick was described as a manor in 1586; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 169.

²⁵ Ellis son of Roger de Hutton gave his demesne land in Whitacre to Cockersand Abbey, with easements in the vill of Greenhalgh. The bounds were: on the west, the syke going down north from the moss between Watlooth and Whitacre, across to a great stone, eastward to the highway and southward to the moss; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 166.

²⁶ *Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.)*, 375.

²⁷ The rentals, with tenants' names, 1451 to 1577, are printed in *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 1262-5, 1266-9.

²⁸ *Cal. Com. for Comp. iv*, 2973. The father, also Francis, had made his will in 1638.

²⁹ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 103. The ministers of Kirkham and Elswick maintain the services.

³⁰ *End. Char. Rep.* for Kirkham, 21.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 1,158 acres, including 8 of inland water; there are also 29 acres of tidal water and 31 of foreshore.

² C. Leigh, *Nat. Hist. of Lancs.* bk. i, 54.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

In 1066 the two Ecclestons, assessed **MANORS** as two and four plough lands, were held by Earl Tostig.³ Afterwards five plough-lands there are found in the fee of the barons of Kendal⁴; they were later still members of the lordship of Nether Wyresdale.⁵ These five plough-lands, of which two were in Great Eccleston in the adjacent parish of St. Michael's, had been granted in marriage by William de Lancaster, and in 1212 were held by Richard de Molyneux of Setton, William Blundell of Ince, Ralph de Eccleston, Walter son of Swain and Geoffrey.⁶ The tenure was later described as knight's service.⁷

From the subsequent history it is clear that Molyneux and Blundell held **LARBRECK** equally, though the former was principal.⁸ It was rated as a plough-land and a half, and the Blundell part,⁹ having been granted to Norreys (of Sutton),¹⁰ descended regularly till the 16th century, when the tenants were Molyneux¹¹ and Daniell of Daresbury.¹² The manor was purchased in 1565 by William Burrow or Burgh,¹³ who died in 1601 holding the manor of the queen by suit at the court of Gotherthwaite and a rent of 12d. yearly.¹⁴ Richard Burgh, his son and heir, then

aged thirty-nine, died at Larbreck in 1639 holding the manor as before and leaving his brother William as heir.¹⁵ Richard had made a settlement in 1637, with remainders to Alice his wife, William his brother and Dorcas his sister for life, and then to his nephews Peter and John Woodhouse, sons of his sister Sarah, still living in 1640, when William Burgh was found to be a lunatic.¹⁶

William Woodhouse,¹⁷ another son of Sarah, succeeded, and on his death in 1661 was followed by his daughter Alice, who married Edward Shuttleworth. They had two daughters—Dorothy, who married Dr. Charles Leigh of Singleton Grange,¹⁸ and Fleetwood, who married Richard Longworth of St. Michael's. Eventually the moiety of the former was acquired by Richard Harrison of Bankfield in Singleton in 1747; while the other moiety by various sales passed to the Pedders of Preston,¹⁹ and was purchased from — Pedder of Lancaster in 1858 by Richard Whiteside, father of Mr. George Whiteside, the present owner.²⁰ No manor is now recognized.

But little is known of the minor tenants of Larbreck, though at one time there was a family so surnamed.²¹

³ *P.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁴ *Ibid.* 157, b. 11.

⁵ *E.g.* Extent of 1224; Dods. MSS. c. 138, fol. 30b (Ingham de Gyne).

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 2.

⁷ *Ibid.* 154; Adam de Eccleston, William de Molyneux, Hugh de Mitton, Richard de Catterall and Henry de Longford held the same lands and Catterall by the sixth part of a knight's fee in 1242. The next three having Catterall, Adam and William must have had the Ecclestons and Larbreck, unless some names have been omitted.

⁸ Both were equally recognized as tenants in 1212, but Molyneux alone in 1242 (if the record is perfect). In 1346 the lordship of Wyresdale included a plough-land and a half in Larbreck held by Richard de Molyneux by knight's service; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63 (William de Coucy). William son of Richard de Molyneux held the manor of Larbreck in 1358, having received it from his father on his marriage, paying 1d. rent and performing suit at the court of Wyresdale, held at Gotherthwaite every three weeks; 74s. was payable for castle ward; *ibid.* 13 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 99. The clear value was given as 7 marks then, and as 5 marks in 1362, when William son of the above-named Molyneux was heir but under age; *ibid.* 16 Edw. III, pt. 1, no. 120. In other records (of 1364 and 1366) the tenement of William son of William son of Richard de Molyneux was called a moiety of the manor; it was held by knight's service of the manor of Wyresdale, and John de Ashton was in charge; *Memo. R.* (L.T.R.), 129, m. 5 d.; *Memo. R.* (K.R.), 143, m. 20. William's son Richard died in 1397 holding the manor of Larbreck in Amounderness among his other estates; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 71.

It is possible that the 'moiety of the manor' only means the Larbreck moiety of the whole township.

⁹ This does not seem to have been usually regarded as a manor. It is not recognized in the Blundell inquisitions.

¹⁰ In 1318 Alan son of Henry le Norreys demanded against John le Norreys (of Speke) a message, 6 oxgangs of land,

&c., in Larbreck, which William Blundell had given to Alan son of Alan le Norreys and his issue, with reversion to Henry le Norreys. Patrick, son of the grantee, had died without issue. John le Norreys alleged that Patrick had granted him 2 oxgangs of land, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the other 4; *De Banco R.* 222, m. 226. The 6 oxgangs show that the tenement was a moiety of Larbreck. Notice of a similar suit will be found in the account of Forby.

The same plaintiff in 1329 claimed land in Larbreck against Richard son of William de Molyneux and John son of Alan le Norreys; *ibid.* 279, m. 330 d. Two years later he did not appear to prosecute his claim to twelve messages, &c., held by John son of Alan; *ibid.* 287, m. 484. There may have been some surrender by the latter, for the Norreys of Speke do not again appear in connexion with Larbreck.

William Danyers (Daniell) and Clemency his wife (in her right) complained of waste of her lands in Larbreck by William and John Blundell of Ince in 1357-8; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 6, m. 3 d. (Mich.), m. 5 (Lent).

In 1435-6 it was recorded that William Daniell held the manor of Larbreck of William Blundell in socage by a rent of 6d.; *Harl. MS.* 2085, fol. 446b.

¹¹ The manor is named in a Molyneux feoffment in 1558; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 20, m. 80. The object was to provide a jointure for Bridget daughter of John Caryll, who was to marry William the son and heir-apparent of Sir Richard Molyneux; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, no. 35.

¹² John son and heir-apparent of Thomas son of John Daniell of Daresbury received his grandfather's lands in Larbreck in 1550; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, A 13476. John his son assigned to his grandfather Thomas an annuity of £4 from the Larbreck lands in 1564; *Harl. MS.* 2077, fol. 193 d.

In 1571 John Daniell sold his lands in Larbreck, the principal purchaser (seven messages, &c.) being Thomas Eccleston; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 33, m. 58, &c.

¹³ *Ibid.* 27, m. 33. The deforciant,

Richard Chissall, was one of the trustees appearing in the Molyneux fine of 1558 above referred to. The sale included the manor, five messages, windmill, salt-pit, fishery in the Wyre, &c.

Chissall had been plaintiff in a dispute as to right of way, &c., in 1563; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 260.

¹⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xviii, no. 37. For Gotherthwaite see the account of Cabus. Soon after his purchase William Burgh had had a dispute with Henry Butler of Rawcliffe respecting a message and salt marsh by the Wyre; *Ducatus Lanc. ii*, 337.

¹⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 100.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 99. Alice the wife of Richard had formerly been married to Thomas Holt, and she was afterwards wife to John Greenhalgh, being the widow the third time in 1652; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 111-13.

¹⁷ This paragraph is a summary of the account in Fishwick's *Kirkham* (Chet. Soc.), 183-4, where further details may be seen, the 'title deeds' being the authority.

¹⁸ In a fine in 1689 respecting a moiety of the manor of Larbreck and messages, &c., there and in Thornton, Greenhalgh and Medlar, the deforcians were Charles Leigh and Dorothy his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 224, m. 40; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 451, m. 6.

¹⁹ Edward Pedder owned in 1836; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1), iv, 404.

²⁰ Information of Mr. Whiteside.

²¹ Richard de Molyneux granted to Adam son of Roger de Larbreck the message of Girard, with half an oxgang of land in the lord's hands, half of Thurnthwaiteacre; this lay beside the Wyre, and its two salt-pits were excluded from the grant. The witnesses included Robert, rector of Garstang, and William Blundell; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 334.

In 1366 William son of Richard de Larbreck complained that Adam son of Ralph de Bickerstath had taken his cattle at Cornholm in Larbreck, but partly in Little Eccleston, and it was here that the seizure had been made; *De Banco R.* 425, m. 446 d., 441 d.

Some other owners appear in the inquisitions.²⁷ Cocker-sand Abbey had land there, adjoining Singleton Pool,²⁸ which was afterwards owned by the France family.²⁴

The descent of *LITTLE ECCLESTON* is obscure. The local family soon disappears,²⁵ and in 1346 the plough-land and a half there were held by Henry de Bickerstath of the lord of Wyresdale.²⁶ At other times only 6 oxgangs of land are ascribed to them,²⁷ and in the 16th century their heirs were stated to hold of Boteler of Rawcliffe.²⁸ In the Boteler inquisitions the tenure of their land in Little Eccleston is not recorded; they appear to have been succeeded in the 18th century by the France family.²⁹ The 'manor' does not appear in the records, but a few minor owners are named.³⁰

Richard Burgh of Larbreck paid £25—the highest fine in the parish—and John France of Little Eccleston £10, on refusing knighthood in 1631.³¹ A few 'Papists' registered estates in the township in 1717.³²

SINGLETON

Singleton, Dom. Bk.; Schingleton, 1168; Singel-ton, 1176; Singilton, 1257; Singleton, 1286.

²² Among the purchasers from John Daniell in 1571 were Nicholas Thompson and Robert Kirkham; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 33, m. 61, 64. Nicholas Thompson (who was son of Henry) died in 1609 holding his messuage and land in Larbreck of the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. John, his son and heir, was nineteen years of age; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 201.

Robert Kirkham in 1573-5 sold some of his lands to George Duddell, his wife Anne and son Henry being concerned also; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 35, m. 149; 38, m. 132. Duddell (in right of Thomas Daniell) had in 1578 a dispute with the attorney-general as to lands in Larbreck for Rufford Chapel; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 62. He died in 1589 holding lands in Larbreck and other places, tenure unstated, and leaving a son William, aged twenty-four; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 43.

Henry Kirkham died in 1630 holding a messuage, &c., in Larbreck of Richard Burgh as of his manor of Larbreck by knight's service; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 721. He left three infant daughters—Agnes, Margaret and Anne.

Robert Higginson, who died in 1618, also held his messuage, &c., of Richard Burgh as of his manor of Larbreck by knight's service. His heir was his daughter Janet wife of Richard Simpson; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 169-70.

Thomas Stanley of Great Eccleston (1641) purchased a water-mill at Larbreck; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 14.

²³ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 185. The gift was made by Richard de Molyneux and included one of his men, viz. Alan son of Roger de Larbreck.

²⁴ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 373; John France was tenant in 1597. For details of the pleading and pedigree see Fishwick, op. cit. 194.

²⁵ Adam son of Patrick in 1246 obtained an oxgang of land in Little Eccleston from Beatrice widow of Ralph de Eccleston; *Assize R.* 404, m. 14.

In 1284 inquiry was made whether or not Robert de Eccleston had held 3½ oxgangs of land in Little Eccleston, the

right of Simon son of William de Burton to 3 oxgangs being acknowledged by John son of Christiana de Lingard and brother of Petronilla, Mabel and Quenilda, John and his sisters being the heirs of Robert; *Assize R.* 1268, m. 12 d. Petronilla was wife of William son of Simon de Stodley and Quenilda of Roger at Creek.

John son of John de Lingard claimed a moiety of the tenement in 1324 against Richard del Cross; *De Banco R.* 252, m. 99; 253, m. 352; 258, m. 100.

²⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63. See the account of Bickerstath.

From a pleading of 1292 it would appear that Little Eccleston had been granted out afresh to the Bickerstaths. Adam son of Ellis de Eccleston claimed three messuages and 3½ oxgangs of land in Little Eccleston against Ralph son of Adam de Bickerstath, alleging that Ralph had no entry except through William de Lancaster, who had dissuaded plaintiff. Ralph pleaded that there were other tenants (including his brother Richard, 3 oxgang), but afterwards agreed with the plaintiff, giving him a sor sparrow-hawk for a quitclaim; *Assize R.* 408, m. 15 d.

Henry de Bickerstath was in occupation of a moiety of Little Eccleston (viz. 6 oxgangs of land, &c.) in 1331, when Adam de Bickerstath granted the reversion to his own son Ralph and Joan his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 80.

Adam son of Ralph de Bickerstath complained of waste at Little Eccleston in 1360; Duchy of Lanc. *Assize R.* 8, m. 7 d.

²⁷ Nicholas Atherton in 1424 held 6 oxgangs of land, &c., in Little Eccleston of John Duke of Bedford as of his manor of Wyresdale, in socage, by suit at the duke's court of Gohertwaite from three weeks to three weeks; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1477.

²⁸ Thomas Atherton in 1514 held his lands, &c., in Little Eccleston of John Boteler of Rawcliffe in socage by 2½d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 68. His daughter Margaret Scarisbrick held likewise; *ibid.* no. 92.

²⁹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 496; J. Porter, *Fyde*, 161. In a recovery of land, &c., at Little Eccleston, with a free fishery in the Wyre in 1779, John France

The larger part of this township is known as Great Singleton with 1,575½ acres; it contains the village and chapel near the centre, with Enam or Avenham to the south-west and Brackinsal to the south-east. Little Singleton occupies the northern part, bordering the River Wyre with its picturesque scenery; it is divided near the centre by a small area known as Pool Foot, which, with a detached plot to the west, measures 53½ acres. Little Singleton has an area of 1,204 acres; the hamlet or village is near its centre, with Mains to the north-west, while Singleton Grange and Bankfield are in the eastern portion. The total measurement is 2,923 acres,¹ and there was in 1901 a population of 373. The surface is almost level, but falls away to the north and to the west; on the latter side are the low-lying Carrs, drained by a dyke cut some years ago at the expense of the landowners. It goes along near the western boundary of the township, and empties into the Wyre, near Skippool, Poulton.²

A road from Kirkham and Weeton leads north to Great Singleton and then to Little Singleton, where it turns westward, crossing the boundary brook at Skippool Bridge and turning south to Poulton. From

was vouchee; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 629, m. 3 d.

³⁰ Robert Pacok (Peacock) of Eccleston and Agnes his wife held 4 oxgangs of land in Great and Little Eccleston in 1369, when a division was arranged by which 1 oxgang in Great Eccleston was assigned to the husband and the rest to his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 175.

The estate of the Kighley family extended into Little Eccleston; *ibid.* iii, 4.

William Ambrose purchased two messuages in Little Eccleston and Larbreck from Henry Farington in 1562, but appears to have sold them to Thomas Eccleston four years later; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 24, m. 250; 28, m. 165. The tenure of Thomas Eccleston's land in the township (1592) was not recorded.

William Thomason purchased a messuage, &c., from the Earl of Derby in 1564; *ibid.* 26, m. 156. He died in 1587 holding the same 'in Little Eccleston in the township of Larbreck.' His heir was his son William, aged eight; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* xv, no. 50. At a later inquiry it was found that the tenement was held of Henry Butler in socage; *ibid.* xvii, no. 63.

John Wilkinson the younger died in 1628 holding a messuage, &c., in Little Eccleston of William Butler as of his manor of Rawcliffe; the estate had been purchased from John Leckonby and Thomas Hall. He also held the Half-heir in the Wall of the king. His heir was his nephew John (son of William) Wilkin-son, aged forty; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, pp. 1311-12.

³¹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

³² Estcourt and Pavne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 134. They were Henry Kirkham the elder and Henry the younger, both of Larbreck; William Gillow, who was younger son of George Gillow of Gillow House in Little Eccleston; and Henry Barton.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 2,730 acres, including 17 of inland water; there are also 35 acres of tidal water and 110 of foreshore.

² This and much other local information has been afforded by Messrs. J. W. Fair and Rea, agents to Mr. T. H. Miller.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

this road a branch goes north past Mains to cross the Wire by Shard Bridge. From Little Singleton another road turns off to the east towards St. Michael's, while from Great Singleton other roads go east and west to the adjoining townships.

The village is said to have been the residence of Mag Shelton, a famous witch. 'The cows of her neighbours were constantly milked by her, the pitcher in which she conveyed the milk away, when stolen, walking before her in the shape of a goose.' A neighbour, suspecting, once struck the 'goose,' and the pitcher was broken, the milk flowing out.²

There is a sheep fair on 21 September.

The soil is clayey, with marl subsoil; oats, potatoes and turnips are grown. Sixty years ago almost all the land was under the plough, but about three-fourths of the land is now pasture, for the dairy farms.

The township is governed by a parish council. There is a fire-engine station, with a volunteer brigade.

The Gillow family, formerly seated in this and adjacent townships, produced several noteworthy men.³ Henry Lushington, at one time chief secretary to the Government of Malta, was born here in 1812. He died in 1855.⁴ John Bilsborrow, D.D., born at Singleton Lodge in 1836, was Bishop of Salford from 1892 till his death in 1903.

Before the Conquest Singleton was included in the great lordship held by Earl Tostig in Amounderness; it was then assessed as six plough-lands.⁵ Afterwards it was retained as demesne by the lords of the honour of Lancaster, except that half a plough-land was given to the hereditary bailiff of the wapentake by way of fee, and two plough-lands more were granted to Cocksand Abbey.

Singleton is named in the Pipe Roll of 1168-9 as contributing to an aid,⁶ and in similar ways later.⁷ The demesne rendered 28s. to the farm of the county in 1226,⁸ but this had been greatly increased by

1258,¹¹ and the value of the vill to the Earl of Lancaster was in 1297 estimated at £21.¹² Accounts of the halmotes in 1325 have been printed.¹³ A brief extent made a few years later states that there were then twenty-one messuages and 26 oxgangs of land in the hands of bonders; the total value to the lord was £24.¹⁴ A more elaborate extent of the year 1346 has been preserved. There were then 28 oxgangs of land, held by bondmen or natives, each containing 12 acres and rendering 14s. 3½d. yearly. The payment was made up of 5s. rent and 9s. 3½d. in lieu of various services, including the carriage of the lord's victuals at any time of the year by three suitable beasts. An additional service was the carrying of victuals whenever the lord travelled from Ribble Bridge to Lancaster Castle and back. Merchet for sons and daughters and letherwit for sons were due. At death the lord took all the bondman's goods, reserving the best beast for himself, paying debts, and returning to the widow and children two-thirds of the remainder. In 1346 there were also a few cottagers and three tenants at will. There was an ancient custom that an unmarried woman living by herself in the township should pay the lord 3d. yearly in the name of advowson.¹⁵

About 1510-15 disputes arose between the king's tenants of Singleton and those of the Abbot of Whalley's manor of Staining as to boundaries, and particularly as to the carr. It was decided that the carr belonged to the king alone, but the tenants of Todderstafle and Hardhorn had right of common.¹⁶

Singleton proper, or GREAT SINGLETON, remained in the hands of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, and eventually of the Crown, until 1623, when this manor, with Ribby and Wrea, was sold to Edward Badby and William Welteden.¹⁷ Within a few years it seems to have been purchased by William Fanshawe, auditor of the duchy,¹⁸ descending to Simon Fanshawe, who in 1748 sold it to William Shawe of Preston.¹⁹ His son, William Cunliffe Shawe, who succeeded in 1771, sold it to Joseph Hornby of Ribby about 1800.

² Thornber, *Blackpool*, 308-9.

³ Thomas Gillow, D.D., son of Richard Gillow of Singleton, 1769 to 1867, has a notice in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Memoirs of him and several other members of the family will be found in Gillow, *Bill. Dict.* ⁴ *Eng. Cath.* ii, 474-88. The Gillows of Leighton in Yealand are descendants. ⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁷ The tithes were given to St. Martin of Sées in 1094 by Count Roger of Poitou; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 290. ⁸ *Ibid.* 12.

⁹ In 1176-7, 5 marks of aid; in 1200-1, 18s. increment of farm (for half a year); in 1205-6, 47s. 8d. of tallage; *ibid.* 195, 110, 202. In 1181-2 Richard de Moynex paid 20s. for leave to agree with the men of Singleton as to a certain new assize; *ibid.* 46-7.

¹⁰ Singleton contributed £2 5s. 8d. to a tallage in 1226 and £4 in 1248-9, £8 in 1264; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 115, 176, 228.

¹¹ In 1229 the sheriff was ordered to restate Richard son of Ralph de Singleton, who had held 2 oxgangs of land for a rent of 2s.; *Cl. Close*, 1227-31, 7-8.

¹² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 139. The Abbot of Cocksand also paid 20s. for the two plough-lands of Newbigging. In 1246-8 the

farm of Singleton amounted to £5 3s. 6d. and the pleas and perquisites to £5 2s. 6d.; *ibid.* 169.

¹³ For two years and a half (1256-8) the farm and the pleas and perquisites amounted in all to £13 1s. 1d.; *ibid.* 221. The issues for the three years and a half following, 1258-62, amounted to £15 9s. 9d. without the pleas and perquisites; *ibid.* 230. ¹⁴ *Ibid.* 289.

¹⁵ *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 93-4. Three women paid 6d. each for licence to marry.

¹⁶ *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 692.

¹⁷ Add. MS. 32103, fol. 149b. There was another custom that the township should provide four cows for the lord's stock, each man contributing his share. The names of the bondmen are recorded; their holdings varied from half an oxgang to 2 oxgangs of land.

¹⁸ The six plough-lands of 1066 seem to have been divided thus: 3½ demesne, 2 Cocksand, and ½ serjanty. Sometimes, however, the abbot was said to have five plough-lands and the bailiff of the wapentake one.

¹⁹ John of Gaunt in 1373 (?) granted Sir Thomas Banastre for his life the vill of Singleton with all rents, &c., to be held by the rent of a rose; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xiii, 131.

A rental of the king's lands in Great

Singleton in 1508 is preserved in Towneley's MS. OO. The Abbot of Vale Royal paid 3s. 4d. for his tithe barn there.

¹⁰ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 19, 20; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 271. ¹¹ *Pat.* 20 Jan. 1, pt. iii.

¹² In Burke's *Landed Gentry*, in the pedigree of Fanshawe of Dengie, Essex, William Fanshawe (1583-1634), auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is styled 'of Great Singleton,' and the later descent is thus given:—s. John, d. 1689—s. William, d. 1708—s. Thomas Edward, d. 1726—s. Simon, d. 1777.

Christopher Slinger was plaintiff and William Fanshawe defendant in a fine in 1699 regarding the manor of Great Singleton, lands there, view of frankpledge, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 243, m. 55. Thomas Edward Fanshawe was vouchee in recoveries of the manor in 1712 and 1716; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 496, m. 3; 502, m. 3. Simon Fanshawe in 1747; *ibid.* 564, m. 9. ¹³ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 338. Courts leet, courts baron, and view of frankpledge are named in the fine.

From the pedigree in *Fiahwick's Preston* (241) it appears that William Shawe died in 1771, and his son W. C. Shawe, M.P. for Preston in 1792, died in 1821. This son was vouchee in a recovery of the manor of Great Singleton in 1771; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 614, m. 6.

In 1852 it was purchased from the trustees of Hugh Hornby by Thomas Miller, one of the great cotton manufacturers of Preston,²⁰ who resided at Singleton and did much for the material improvement of the district. Dying on 24 June 1865, he was followed by his son, Mr. Thomas Horrocks Miller, the present lord of the manor, who resides at Singleton Park, having built the mansion there. He also owns the Avenham estate.²¹

LITTLE SINGLETON, as half a plough-land, was, as above stated, granted in serjeanty.²² The holders adopted the local surname, but their principal manor was Broughton in Preston, with which Little Singleton descended to the heirs and representatives of the Balderston family.²³ On the partition in 1565 it was assigned to the Earl of Derby.²⁴ In 1602 it was sold by Alice Countess of Derby and the heirs of Ferdinand the fifth earl to William Hesketh of Little Poulton,²⁵ who was probably already the occupier.

The manor-house, known as **MAINS**, thenceforward became the chief residence of this branch of the

Heskeths. George Hesketh, who has already occurred in the account of Aughton as half-brother of Gabriel son of Bartholomew Hesketh,²⁶ had a considerable estate in the town of Kirkham and the neighbourhood, and in 1566 was described as of Rossall. He died in 1571, and was succeeded by his son William, aged thirty.²⁷ This William died at Mains in 1622, but as nothing is said in the inquisition as to his holding land in Little Singleton, the purchaser in 1602 may have been his son William, aged sixty at his father's death.²⁸ William died in 1623 holding the manor of Little Singleton, and was succeeded by his son Thomas.²⁹ Pedigrees were recorded in 1613 and 1664.³⁰

The family were distinguished by their fidelity to Roman Catholicism even in the days of Elizabeth.³¹ In the Civil War it was a matter of course that they took the king's side; one of the sons was killed in a skirmish at Brindle in 1651,³² and the family estates were by the Parliament sequestered for recusancy as early as 1643.³³ A later William Hesketh registered



LANCASTER. England differed with a label of France.



HESKETH of Mains. Argent on a bend sable three garbs or, a canton of the second.

²⁰ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 495. Mr. Cunliffe Shawe presented to the curacy in 1797, and Mr. Hornby was lord of the manor in 1809, rebuilding the church.

Mr. Miller greatly improved the estate by draining the carss and in other ways.

²¹ Information of Messrs. J. W. Fair and Rea.

²² *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 52, 151. See the accounts of Broughton and Balderston.

²³ William son of Alan de Singleton had a mill and fishery at Singleton in 1245; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 92. Thomas de Singleton proved his title in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

Joan (de Singleton) widow of Thomas Banastre held the manor of Little Singleton in 1303; *Final Conc.* i, 201.

William Banastre died in 1323 holding of the Earl of Lancaster the hamlet of Little Singleton by serjeanty of the bailiwick of Amounderness and Blackburnshire; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 159. In 1346 Thomas son of Adam Banastre held a plough-land in Little Singleton by the same serjeanty, paying £2 a year; *Survey*, 50.

Richard Balderston held the manor of Little Singleton by serjeanty in 1457; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 63.

In or about 1460 a petition was addressed to the Bishop of Exeter as Chancellor by John Pilkington and Robert Harrington, as lords of Singleton, in right of their wives; *Early Chan. Proc.* bdle. 28, no. 224.

Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton put in a claim to the manor of Little Singleton in 1344 against John and Nicholas sons of Thomas Banastre; *De Banco R.* 338, m. 337. The story shows that the claim failed; nevertheless the Singletons of Broughton Tower and Chingle Hall appear to have retained certain land in Little Singleton; *Final Conc.* iii, 164 (1508). This is not mentioned in the inquisitions, but is said to have been the estate called

the Lodge, once the residence of William Cunliffe Shawe; Baines, loc. cit.

Robert Hesketh and John Talbot were in 1466 appointed to arbitrate between William Singleton and Joan widow of Richard Balderston; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, S. 12.

²⁴ *Pal. of Lanc.* Plea R. 216, m. 10.

Little Singleton occurs, as part of the Balderston estates, in the inquisitions of Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh and his successors, Thomas Earl of Derby and Sir Alexander Osbaldeston. In that of the Earl of Derby in 1521 the 'moiety of the manor' is stated to have been held of the king as of his duchy by serjeanty, viz. being bailiff of the king of his wapentakes of Amounderness and Blackburnshire; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 68. The tenure of 'the manor of Singleton alias Little Singleton' was recorded in similar terms after the death of Ferdinand, fifth earl; *Add. MS.* 32104, fol. 426.

²⁵ Brockholes of Cloughton D. A confirmatory fine shows that the manors of Little Singleton and Elswick, with lands there and in Mains, Great Eccleston, Newton-with-Scales, &c., were purchased by a large number of persons; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bdle. 65, no. 69. The deforciantes were Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Chancellor of England, Alice his wife, Grey Bridges Lord Chandos, Anne his wife, Sir Thomas Leigh and Thomas Spencer. Alice (Spencer) was the widow of Ferdinand Earl of Derby, and Anne was one of his daughters and co-heirs. The twenty plaintiffs (or purchasers) include Richard Burgh, William Hesketh, and Cuthbert Sharples. On the other hand it should be noticed that a manor of Singleton—probably titular only—occurs among the Earl of Derby's estates in 1631; *ibid.* bdle. 118, no. 1.

William Hesketh held the manor of Little Singleton in 1712, and Thomas Brockholes, lately called Thomas Hesketh, in 1737; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 493, m. 5; 544, m. 12.

²⁶ Bartholomew Hesketh was described as 'of Rufford'; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), A 13476. He seems to be the founder of the chantry at Rufford.

²⁷ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, no. 15. He held nothing in Little Singleton.

²⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 365.

²⁹ Brockholes of Cloughton D.

³⁰ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 21 (1613), 136 (1664). They give the descent as: Bartholomew Hesketh —s. George —s. William —s. William, d. 1628 —s. Thomas, d. 1653 —s. William, aged forty-six in 1664 —s. Thomas, aged five. A more extended pedigree may be seen in Fishwick, op. cit. 197.

³¹ For some notes on the family see Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 285, 290; *Foley, Rec. S. J.* vi, 493; vii, 356-7.

William Hesketh, who was a brother-in-law of Cardinal Allen, was in 1577 a recusant, 'in lands £20 and in goods poor'; *Gibson, Lydiat Hall*, 215 from S. P. Dom. Eliz. cxviii, 451. In 1584 he had, as a recusant, to provide a light horseman for the queen's service; *ibid.* 231, from S. P. Dom. Eliz. clxxiv, 33. He was fined the £260 a year in 1586; *ibid.* 238, from S. P. Dom. Eliz. ccx, 43. His arrest was desired in 1593; *ibid.* 261.

³² This was Thomas Hesketh, son of the Thomas who died in 1653; *Visit.* of 1664 (Chet. Soc.), 136; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 74.

³³ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 218-21. Thomas Hesketh, who died in Oct. 1653, had two-thirds of his estates sequestered for recusancy in 1643. William as son and heir succeeded to the remaining third, but had not been convicted of recusancy, nor had he been charged with an offence against the State, though his father had aided 'the King of Scots' in 1651 and his brother had died in arms against the Parliament. The petition of 1654 was on behalf of William's seven daughters, of whom the eldest was twelve years old.

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his entry as a 'Papist' in 1717.^{22a} His son Thomas, inheriting the manor of Cloughton in Garstang, took the name of Brockholes; and ultimately Mains, like Cloughton, was devised to a relative by marriage, and has thus descended to its present owner, Mr. W. J. Fitzherbert Brockholes.

MAINS HALL stands in a pleasant situation close to the bank of the River Wyre, and was originally a house of very considerable interest, being built on three sides of a quadrangle which was open to the south. To some extent this disposition still obtains, though the west wing has disappeared and the building has been so much altered and pulled about from time to time that it has lost nearly all its architectural interest, and having been for a long time used as a farm house has suffered much in other ways.

central doorway and a projecting gable at the east end. The doorway, however, is a good piece of 18th-century work with flat canopy supported by carved brackets. The hall has been 'altered and re-altered, modernized and re-modernized,' alterations carried out in 1846 having almost gutted the interior.²³ The west wing, which contained the kitchen and offices, was pulled down in the first quarter of the 19th century,^{24a} and is said to have contained a 'hall part' having a huge open chimney and wainscoted with 'fluted oak of the reign of Henry VIII.'²⁵ The west end of the main building has been rebuilt three stories in height in a very plain manner, detracting in a very large measure from the otherwise rather picturesque appearance of the south front, a picturesqueness produced mainly by the long line of 17th-



MAINS HALL

The north side, facing the river preserves something of its 17th-century appearance, having a large middle gable and a smaller one to the east; but all the windows are modern, and additions have been made from time to time. All the external walls of the main building are covered with rough-cast and whitewashed and the roofs are covered with modern grey slate. The south side, or garden front, was rebuilt in the 18th century, and is a rather uninteresting two-story elevation with sash windows,

century red brick buildings on the east side and the inclosing brick wall to the garden. The wall is about 10 ft. 6 in. high, with triangular buttresses on the outside, and steps down at each end to the front, where it forms a dwarf wall with wood railings, the entrance being flanked by tall brick gate-piers surmounted by balls. The garden is about 90 yds. long by 50 yds. in width, extending some feet beyond the house on either side, and is inclosed for its greater length on the east by the outbuildings already men-

^{22a} *Stewart and Payne, Engl. Cath.* *Blackpool*, 231. The annual value was £110 31s. 4d., but allowance was made for inclosure. William Hesketh was son of the Thomas (aged five) of 1664. He married Mary daughter of John Brockholes of Cloughton and heir of her brother; their

numerous children all died without issue, three of the daughters being nuns.

Some other members of the family are named; *ibid.* 96, 135.

²³ *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* (1883), v, 159.

^{24a} Thorner, writing about 1837, says

it was taken down 'some years ago'; *Hist. of Blackpool*, 301. He describes it as 'the most venerable part of the mansion.' Various 'hiding places' were discovered during the demolition.

²⁵ *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* v, 159.

tioned, which stand detached from the main building. Towards the north end of these facing the garden are the initials, roughly worked in the brickwork, of Thomas and Margaret Hesketh and the date 1686. The building on which the initials occur is now a stable, but the upper part is usually known as the 'chapel,' though no signs of its having been used as such are now visible. It is described as being 'desolate' in 1845, when 'the picture of the Virgin and Child had fallen from the altar and the altar rails were in decay.'^{35a} The outside staircase which formerly led to the 'chapel,' which is now a hayloft, has long been removed. In the north-west corner of the garden is a brick pavilion measuring 13 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. internally, with pointed slated roof, now in a state of dilapidation. The lay out in front of the house must have been originally very effective, and even yet in its decay and semi-wildness is not without beauty. On the north side, between the house and the river, is an octagonal brick pigeon-house with pointed roof.

SINGLETON GRANGE, or Newbigging, was considered to lie in Little Singleton probably because, being the estate of Cockersand Abbey,³⁶ it was independent of Great Singleton Manor. In 1384 inquiry was made as to the tenure of part of the land held by the abbot, it being alleged that John Count of Mortain had granted a messuage and 12 acres to John Joy and his heirs to find a man with a horse to be ferryman on the water of Wyre—which alms had been withdrawn.^{36a}

The Grange was after the Suppression sold to William Eccleston of Great Eccleston,³⁷ and seems to have been alienated subsequently in small parcels.

Hugh Hornby died in 1638 holding a messuage in Singleton Grange and leaving a son and heir John, aged forty.³⁸ William Leigh, clerk, who was rector of Standish, died at Preston in 1639 holding a capital messuage called Grange House in Singleton Grange, with various cottages and land in the township. Theophilus, his son and heir, was forty years of age.³⁹ His grandson Charles Leigh, M.D., said to have been born at Singleton in 1662, was author of the *Natural History of Lancashire* published in 1700⁴⁰; he practised as a physician in Manchester, where he was living in 1704.⁴¹ A pedigree of the family was recorded in 1664.⁴² Richard Burgh of Larbreck also had land at the Grange in 1639.⁴³ Cuthbert Harrison, minister of Singleton during the Commonwealth and founder of the Nonconformist chapel at Elswick, had an estate at Bankfield, which has continued in his family.⁴⁴ The present owner is Mr. Charles Edward Dyson Harrison Atkinson.

Several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁴⁵

The earliest record of St. Mary's **CHURCH** Chapel at Singleton occurs in 1358, when Henry Duke of Lancaster granted the custody of it to John de East Witton, hermit.⁴⁶ It remained in use⁴⁷ till the Reformation, but in 1547 a stipend of 49s. a year was paid to a priest to celebrate in the chapel.⁴⁸ It appears that there was a curate as late as 1578, but he was conspicuous for neglect of his duties and bad morals.⁴⁹ Afterwards the building ceased to be used, and was with the appurtenances sold by the Crown in 1618 to Sir James Auchterlony.⁵⁰ During the Commonwealth period a new chapel was built, and the people requested a minister and endowment.⁵¹ It seems

^{35a} *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.* v, 159.

³⁶ King John in 1216 gave two ploughlands (with their appurtenances) of his demesne in Newbigging by Singleton, from which 16s. used to be received; but the canons of Cockersand were to pay 20s. yearly; *Cockersand Chartal.* i, 40. The grant was twice confirmed by Henry III; *ibid.* 43; *Originalia R.* 40 Hen. III, m. 11. From an entry in the Pipe Roll of 1213-15 it seems that the canons had already been in possession at a rent of £2 a year; *Farrer*, op. cit. 252.

The name Singleton Grange was used in 1297, at which time the abbot paid the 20s. yearly; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 289.

In 1346 the abbot's tenement in Newbigging was called five plough-lands. He paid 20s. yearly; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 52. For rentals, see *Chartal.* iii, 1264-5.

^{36a} *Pal. of Lanc. Docquet R.* 1 (8 Reg.).
³⁷ *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII, pt. ix. The grant included Medlar also. The amount paid was £244.

William Eccleston and his son became involved in various disputes as to the fishery and the marsh; *Ducas Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 180; ii, 254; iii, 19.

Thomas Eccleston died in 1592 holding ten messuages, &c., in Great Singleton, commonly called Singleton Grange. The tenure was not stated; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xvi, no. 31.

³⁸ *Ibid.* xxx, no. 91. His tenement was held of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich in socage.

³⁹ *Ibid.* no. 34. The tenure is not stated. A settlement had been made in 1623.

⁴⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Loc. Gleam. Lancs.*

and *Ches.* i, 68; *Fishwick, Kirkham*, 187-8. A portrait is prefixed to his *Natural History*. He had no issue, and the estate seems to have been divided and sold.
⁴¹ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xxii, 186-8.

⁴² *Dugdale, Viuit.* (Chet. Soc.), 183; Leigh of Singleton Grange.

⁴³ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xxx, no. 100. The tenement in Singleton Grange and Great Singleton was stated to be held of the king by the fiftieth part of a knight's fee.

⁴⁴ *Fishwick*, op. cit. 189, with pedigree. The estate is said to be the same as that of Hugh Hornby above; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 495. There are family monuments in the church.

⁴⁵ *Estcourt and Payne*, op. cit. 125, 133, 137, 147, 149. The names were Ellen Bickerstaffe, James Buller, Elizabeth widow of William Hull, Richard son of Edward Hull, and Thomas Knott. The Bullers were of some standing there; *Ducas Lanc.* iii, 183, &c. George Buller of Singleton in 1622 had land in Lea; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 317.

⁴⁶ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 345.

⁴⁷ In 1440 a licence was granted to celebrate in the chapel at Singleton for one year; in 1452 a similar licence for three years was granted, and an indulgence of forty days for the chapel was afterwards added; *Raines, Lancs. Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 216. The chaplain was probably maintained by subscription of the inhabitants, but the 49s. later paid to a stipendiary indicates that the Dukes of Lancaster, as lords of the manor, had made a small allowance.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* A lease, apparently of the chapel property, made to Sir Richard Houghton (26 Feb. 1546-7), contained a provision that he should pay 49s. to the priest, who at that time was Richard Godson, thirty-eight years of age. This name does not appear among those of the Kirkham clergy in 1548. The chapel had no plate, but possessed 'ornaments' worth 2s. 4d. and a small bell, which were taken by the king; *ibid.* 267, 275, 277. The above-named lease caused disputing in 1561; *Fishwick*, op. cit. 45.

⁴⁹ *Raines*, op. cit. 266, note; 'he hath lately kept an ale-house and a naughty woman in it.' His name is not given.

⁵⁰ *Pat.* 16 Jas. I, pt. xiii; the chapel was 'ruinous.' The chapel house and chapel yard were included, as also the stipend due to the chaplain and a windmill with suit of the demesne tenants, which seems to have been the endowment. The grantee, aged twenty-five, one of the king's carvers, was in 1604 to marry Dorothy, widow of Sir John North, aged thirty-six. *Foster, Marriage Licences*.

The old chapel was still existing in 1650, having been held on lease by Ralph Eccleston, a recusant, and purchased by Robert Holt of London; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2549.

⁵¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 155. The chapel was 'newly erected' in 1650, but it is not stated who built it. There was then no minister, but Cuthbert Harrison officiated 1651-4, £50 having been given out of Thomas Clifton's sequestered estates; *Plund. Mini. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 98, 139.

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doubtful whether it was this building or some part of the old chapel which after the Restoration came into the hands of the Roman Catholics and was used for service as opportunity offered⁵³; but in 1749 the new lord of the manor, who owned the building, gave it to the Bishop of Chester to be used as a chapel of ease to Kirkham,⁵⁴ and, having provided a small endowment, the right of presentation was conceded to him.⁵⁵ This right has descended with the manor to Mr. T. H. Miller. In 1809 the chapel was pulled down and a new one was built; this lasted for fifty years, and was replaced by the present St. Anne's Church in 1861.⁵⁶

The following have been incumbents⁵⁷ :—

- 1749 Edward Threlfall
- 1754 John Threlfall, B.A. (Wadham Coll., Oxf.)
- William Threlfall
- 1707 Thomas Banks⁵⁸
- 1842 William Birley, B.A. (Trinity Coll., Oxf.)
- 1843 Leonard Charles Wood, B.A. (Jesus Coll., Camb.)

In 1689 there was a Quakers' meeting-house in Great Singleton.⁵⁹

From what has been said about the Heskeths, who had a domestic chapel at Mains,⁶⁰ it might be inferred that all through the penal times the missionary priests were able to minister in the Singleton district, and direct evidence is available that even in the most bitter periods they carried on their work. Thus Thomas Robinson, born at Singleton, was baptized in 1651 by a secular priest named Holden, and on entering the English College at Rome in 1673 he stated that 'his parents had suffered both public and private spoliation of their property in the Civil War on account of their faith.'⁶¹ Later than this, as above stated, an old chapel was used till about 1750. On being dispossessed a new one was built about 1768,⁶² but the lease expiring was given up when St. John's at Poulton was opened in 1813.⁶³ It was again used from 1832 to 1860, by which time, through Mr. Miller's influence, very few Roman Catholics remained in the township.⁶⁴

⁵³ Thornber (*Blackpool*, 306) gives a different account. He states that the chapel of 1650 was turned into an inn, and that the old chapel remained in the hands of 'the Romanists' till 1745, 'when, on the suppression of the rebellion in this year, the Protestants of the village celebrated the fifth of November with greater zeal than usual, raising contributions of peats at every door and among the rest at the priests'. The refusal of his house-keeper so enraged the people that with one Richard Seckington at their head they ejected the priest both from his house and church.' This traditional account must be a little wrong in the date.

⁵⁴ The chapel and chapel-yard were consecrated in 1754.

⁵⁵ Deeds of 1749 and 1756 printed in *Fishwick's Kirkham*, 47. The chapel was then known as St. Anne's. William Shawe gave £200 for endowment and £200 was added by Queen Anne's Bounty. The curate of Singleton was to assist at the parish church on Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Day, Whit Sunday, and other Sundays on which sacraments were usually administered.

⁵⁶ In the deed of 1749 the chapel was said to be 'then used as a popish chapel.'

⁵⁷ Fishwick, loc. cit. See also Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 378-86. In the chancel is an old oak chair, said to have been Milton's.

⁵⁸ Church P. at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁵⁹ Succeeded William Threlfall, who resigned; Consistory papers at Chester. 'William' may be an error for 'John', for Thornber states that only 'two ministers, Mr. Threlfall and the Rev. Thomas Banks', had occupied it till 1837. John Threlfall was master of Kirkham Grammar School from 1744 till his death in 1801; Fishwick, op. cit. 148.

⁶⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230.

⁶¹ Fr. John Berington, S. J., was there from 1701 to 1720; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vii, 54 (Meales); Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 235; *Tyldesley Diary*.

⁶² Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vi, 421; he had studied humanities at Kirkham, Poulton, Singleton and St. Omers. A similar statement was made by James Swarbrick, who had been baptized by a priest named Matthews in 1655; *ibid.* The convicted recusants c. 1670 (including Robinson and Swarbrick) are recorded in *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v. 198-202. For the fate of James Swarbrick see Escourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 355.

HAMBLETON

Hamelune, Dom. Bk.; Hamelton, 1176; Hambleton (xvi cent.).

This northernmost portion of the parish is cut off from the main body by the River Wyre, the boundary on the south-west side. It has an area of 1,553½ acres,¹ and in 1901 the population numbered 321. The village is situated near the centre, on the slope of a piece of rising ground. The surface in general is undulating, varying from about 15 ft. to 50 ft. above sea level.

Entry is made from the south by the Shard Bridge over the Wyre, opened in 1864.² The scenery by the river is very beautiful. From this point the road goes north to the village, and divides into several branches going in all directions; one to the north-west leads to a ferry over the Wyre.

Dr. Charles Leigh of Singleton, writing about 1700, states that the River Wyre 'affords us a pearl fishing, which are frequently found in large mussels, called by the inhabitants Hambleton Hooks, from their manner of taking them, which is done by plucking them from their skeers or beds with hooks.'³

The soil is various, with subsoil of clay; wheat, oats and beans are grown, but almost the whole of the land is pasture.

The township is governed by a parish council.

In 1066 *HAMBLETON* was assessed *MANORS* as two plough-lands, and was held by Earl Tostig.⁴ Later it was called three plough-lands, and was included in the demesne of the honour of Lancaster.⁵ In 1176-7 it contributed 30s. to an aid.⁶ The farm of the vill had been increased by 24s. a year in 1200,⁷ but this addition seems to have been temporary, for in 1212 the 'men of Hambleton' held the three plough-lands there by a service of 24s. yearly.⁸ It appears that a William de Pilkington had once held the land, but in 1213 the king gave it to his serjeant, William de Colmore, for his maintenance.⁹ In 1229 Henry III granted the same in fee to Geoffrey the Arbalaster, who was to pay 16s. to the king and 24s. to the old tenant,

¹ Thornber, loc. cit. One of the priests there, — Watts, became a Protestant and was appointed curate of Wrea Green, where he died in 1773.

² Hewitson, op. cit. 404.

³ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* ii, 474.

⁴ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 1,445 acres, including 4 of inland water; there are also 24 acres of tidal water and 128 of foreshore.

⁵ The bridge is supported by thirty-two iron pillars. There was previously a ferry called Shard Ferry; and at Aldwath (see Poulton) there was a ford in more ancient times.

⁶ *Nat. Hist. of Lancs.* bk. i, pp. 22, 137.

⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁸ The adjacent *Stalmine* was reduced from four to three plough-lands.

⁹ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 35. The sheriff answered for 17s., the tallage of Hambleton in 1206; *ibid.* 202.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 131.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 51; the heading is 'Drengages.'

¹² *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 136. The gift was to hold good during the king's pleasure, but in 1227 Henry III,

after whose death the whole 40s. would be due to the king; the land was to be quit of tallage thenceforward.¹⁰ The manor of Hackinsall became the chief residence of the lords of Hambleton, so that they took their surname from it,¹¹ and in course of time their lordship in Hambleton was ignored.¹²

The above-named Geoffrey in 1244-5 granted all Hambleton to his nephew Robert de Shireburne, the rent of 40s. being payable to the king.¹³ Then in 1255-6 Robert de Shireburne gave 2 oxgangs of land in Hambleton to his son John, with remainder to William, Robert's eldest son.¹⁴ John, who was a clerk, also had an oxgang from his brother William,¹⁵

and eventually succeeded to the whole.¹⁶ John's son Robert acquired by marriage part of the manor of Aighton near Ribchester, and his descendants were long seated there as the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst.¹⁷ Hambleton descended in the same way¹⁸ until 1867,¹⁹ when the land was sold in parcels,²⁰ and no manor seems to have been recognized afterwards.

In 1548 an agreement was made by Sir Richard Shireburne as lord of Hambleton with Nicholas Butler as lord of Over Rawcliffe concerning the bounds of their manors.²¹

At one time a family surnamed Hambleton had part of the land²²; the Botclers of Rawcliffe²³ and Singletons of Little Singleton²⁴ and their successors

for the profit of the souls of King John his father and others, confirmed the grant to William de Colmore for the period of his life; *Cal. Par.* 1225-32, p. 112.

¹⁰ *Cal. Clois.* 1227-31, p. 159; *Chart.* R. 22, m. 11; 23, m. 8.

¹¹ See the account of Preesall with Hackinsall.

¹² In 1263 Geoffrey de Hackinsall demised the vill of Hambleton with 4 oxgangs of land to John de Hoole for eighteen years, as a marriage gift for his son Geoffrey, who was to marry John's daughter Mary; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 83b.

¹³ John de Hackinsall in 1261 held three plough-lands of the king in Hambleton by the yearly service of 40s.; the value was £5 16s.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 229. The vill of Hambleton paid 40s. yearly to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297; *ibid.* 289.

¹⁴ Richard de Hackinsall held Hambleton by the 40s. service in 1292 and 1324; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 377; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 40b.

¹⁵ Though Richard was the brother and heir of John de Hackinsall, the latter had a son Roger, to whom his father, when on his death-bed, gave a message and two-thirds of 2 oxgangs of land in Hambleton. Richard in 1292 appears to have disputed the gift, but the verdict was in Roger's favour; *Assize R.* 408, m. 34. Roger de Hackinsall held two-thirds in 1306, Cecily wife of Thomas Travers having the remainder (of Roger's inheritance), but it was claimed by the three nieces of John son of Simon de Hambleton; *Assize R.* 420, m. 8, 10 d. Roger summoned Richard de Hackinsall to warrant. Geoffrey de Hackinsall was plaintiff in 1352 and John son of Thomas de Hackinsall in 1354, with respect to property in Hambleton; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* i, m. viij; 3, m. 1; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 331.

¹⁶ John de Hackinsall had some land in the township in 1362; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 82.

¹⁷ The manor of Hambleton was in 1321-2 granted to Robert de Shireburne, with remainders to his sons William and Robert, by Richard de Hackinsall; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 260. The charters referred to below show that this was a final release. The Hackinsall lordship does not seem to have been recognized after 1324.

¹⁸ *Kuerden MSS.* v, fol. 112. In the claim for dower by Eva widow of Geoffrey Arbalaster in 1246 it was agreed that she should have 6s. yearly from the teneement of Robert de Shireburne in Hambleton; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 96.

¹⁹ *Kuerden MSS.* loc. cit.; Robert's wife was named Maud.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* In 1262 an agreement as to the 3 oxgangs of land was made between William son of Robert de Shireburne and John; the latter's right was acknowledged, and he was to pay William 1d. at Easter and do the service to the chief lords; *Final Conc.* i, 136. At this time the father must have been dead; nevertheless a Robert de Shireburne was juror in 1265; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 234.

¹⁶ This seems the necessary inference from the descent of the manor. John de Shireburne was living in 1297; *ibid.* 289.

¹⁷ John son of Robert de 'Chireburne' granted 2 oxgangs of land to William son of Alexander de Hambleton; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 377.

¹⁸ See the account of Aighton.

¹⁹ Robert son of John de Shireburne in 1292 complained that John de Shireburne (apparently his father), Adam Pakok of Singleton, Roger de Hackinsall and others had disseised him of 3 oxgangs of land, &c. John had demised them to Adam for ten years, and then had given them to Robert, who entered at the end of the ten years. Meantime John had extended Adam's term to thirty-three years, to Robert's loss. Adam, however, resigned his right to Robert, reserving only the crops of that year's harvest; *Assize R.* 408, m. 6.

²⁰ The Prior of St. Mary's, Lancaster, claimed a message and 2 oxgangs of land against 'John son of Robert de Shireburne', but failed, as it should have been 'Robert son of John'; *ibid.* m. 59 d.

²¹ John de Shireburne was in 1294 summoned to answer Adam Pacock respecting a convention as to 3 oxgangs of land in Hambleton; *De Banco R.* 103, m. 24.

²² In 1346 William de Shireburne held three plough-lands in Hambleton in socage, paying 40s. a year; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 52.

²³ Richard Shireburne died in 1445 holding the manor of Hambleton with its appurtenances of the king in socage, its value being £10 clear; *Lancs. Rec. Inq. p.m.* no. 30, 31. His grandson Robert was tenant in the following year, by the old service of 40s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bde. 2, no. 20.

²⁴ The manor is regularly named among the family estates. Robert Shireburne (1492) was said to hold by knight's service, but the tenure in socage with 40s. rent was rightly given in 1528 after the death of Hugh Shireburne; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 92; vi, no. 65. It occurs in 1777 among the manors of Thomas Weld; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 625, m. 10 d (16).

¹⁰ Joseph Weld of Lulworth, brother of the Cardinal, was the lord of the manor in 1836; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1), iv,

404; *Hewitson, Our Country Churches*, 505.

²⁰ *Baines*, op. cit. (ed. 1870), ii, 496.

²¹ *Shireburne Abstract Bk.*

²² In 1246 Simon de Hambleton was a tenant; *Final Conc.* i, 96. In the same year one William de Hambleton acknowledged that he was the native of John de Hackinsall; *Assize R.* 404, m. 4.

²³ Alice widow of William de Hambleton in 1292 recovered dower against Robert de Singleton *alias* Broughton; *ibid.* 408, m. 1, 74. She also complained that Robert had encroached on her right in the common pasture, but the jury found that he had approved with the assent of Geoffrey son of John de Hackinsall, chief lord of Hambleton, and others; *ibid.* m. 67 d.

²⁴ In a suit already mentioned Maud wife of Thomas (son of Thomas) de Hambleton, with her sisters Agnes and Alice, nieces and heirs of John son of Simon de Hambleton, claimed land in 1305-13; *Assize R.* 420, m. 8, 10 d.; 424, m. 6.

²⁵ Maud widow of William son of Richard de Hambleton claimed dower in the township in 1330 against Nicholas de Oxcliffe; *De Banco R.* 283, m. 247 d.

²⁶ Richard le Boteler about 1280 gave to his son Geoffrey all the land of Hambleton which he had from John son of Adam Beaufort; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 91. William son of Sir Richard confirmed the same to his brother Geoffrey; *ibid.* fol. 84. In 1294 Richard le Boteler gave two-thirds of an oxgang of land to Richard son of Robert the Cook of Hambleton; *ibid.* fol. 91. Richard son of William the Cook gave land to Thomas son of Richard de Stainall in 1315-16; *ibid.* The same Richard also gave land to John Lawrence and Elizabeth his wife; *Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), L 1029.

²⁷ Richard le Boteler of Marton in 1322 held a message and land in Hambleton of Richard de Hackinsall in socage; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 146. There are charters in *Raines MSS.* xxxviii, 377-9.

²⁸ Nicholas le Boteler of Rawcliffe had land in Hambleton in 1331; *De Banco R.* 287, m. 307 d. In 1405 the family's lands here were stated to be held of the king as duke in socage; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 1460. Nothing more definite is stated in the later inquisitions, down to William Butler in 1639.

²⁹ This may be inferred from land in Hambleton being held by Sir Thomas Banastre in 1379, and by the heirs, &c., of Balderston later—e.g. Dudley, the Earl of Derby, and Radcliffe of Wimmeragh, as appears by the inquisitions, &c. See *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 15. Land in Hambleton, part of the Balderston

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also had estates there, the former having ferry rights over the Wyre.³⁰ A few other names occur in the inquisitions and pleadings.³¹

Cockersand Abbey³² and Lancaster Priory³³ had lands in Hambleton.

Some estates were registered by 'Papists' in 1717.³⁴

The chapel of St. Mary probably **CHURCH** existed from an early date, and may have been the oratory at Hambleton for which Robert Shireburne of Stonyhurst obtained a licence in 1456.³⁵ It was in 1567 licensed for the administration of the sacraments and for burials.³¹ In 1717 it was 'duly served by a curate who preaches and reads prayers every Sunday, sacrament days excepted'.³¹ The ancient endowment was £5 a year, paid by the lord of the manor out of the profits of a windmill³⁶; but this was increased by other gifts.³¹ In 1650 the Committee of Plundered Ministers had allowed £40 a year out of sequestrations.³² The church was rebuilt in 1749; there is a sundial

with the inscription † R. T. 1670 . A separate parish was formed in 1846.³⁷ The vicar of Kirkham appoints

the incumbents. The following have been in charge³⁸ :—

1699	Christopher Jackson, B.A. (T.C.D.)
1706	Richard Crombleholme ³⁹
1717	Richard Rauthmell, B.A.
1717	William Whitehead, B.A. ⁴⁰ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1737	John Field (Queen's Coll., Oxf.)
1765	Robert Tomlinson
1803	Thomas Butcher, B.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1835	Charles Beaumont Howard, B.A.
1836	William Hough
1882	James Henry Bumstead

The Congregationalists, who first began a preaching station in 1830, erected a small chapel in 1870; it is annexed to Poulton.⁴¹ There was at one time a small congregation of Particular Baptists.⁴²

GOOSNARGH-WITH-NEWSHAM

Gusansarghe, Dom. Bk.; Gunanesarg, 1205; Gosannesareghe, Gosanesarwe, 1226; Gosenargh,

inheritance, was included in the grant to the first Earl of Derby in 1389, and after the death of the second earl the 1522 rental (at Lathom) shows that lands there paid 100. 7d. yearly.

Robert de Singleton has been named as a landholder in 1392. It may have been his estate which descended to Sir William Leyland of Mortley, who died in 1547 holding lands in Hambleton of the king as of his duchy by the tenth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 14s. 8d.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix. no. 43. The same tenure is recorded in later inquisitions, e.g. *Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.)*, ii, 262.

In 1596 Robert Bickerstaffe purchased a messuage, &c., from George Singleton, Mary his wife, Thomas Gudlaw the younger, Richard Wilkinson and Margaret his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 59, m. 142.

Henry Butler of Rawcliffe died in 1621 holding six messuages, four salt-cotes, lands, moor, marsh, fishery, &c., and a ferry boat on Wyre; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi. no. 36; xxx. no. 18.

In 1523 John de Lancaster purchased a messuage and an oxgang and two-thirds from Richard son of Robert de Inskip and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 57. This may have been the estate of John de Hambleton already referred to.

Alice widow of Robert Hesketh in 1400—1 left lands in Hambleton to her sons Hugh and Richard; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), H.300. The tenure of Thomas Hesketh's lands was not known in 1523; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v. no. 16. Sir Richard Shireburne seems to have purchased them in 1556; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 16, m. 15.

The lands of Thomas Boteler of Warrington (1522) and Alexander Goosnargh (1524) were held as parts of an estate in Stainall in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v. no. 13, 55.

George Allen in 1567 purchased a messuage, &c., from Nicholas Sumner, Alice his wife, Thomas Wilkinson, Ellen his wife, Anthony Garstang and Elizabeth his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 29, m. 81. Other parts of the same estate were sold to Sir Richard Shireburne

and Henry Thompson; *ibid.* bdes. 34, m. 59; 35, m. 152. George Allen's tenement was in 1579 found to be held of Sir Richard Shireburne in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv. no. 80.

Robert Finch of Mawdesley (1610) had land, but the tenure was not stated; *Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.)*, i, 156.

Simon son of Henry de Hambleton gave to Cockersand, together with the body of his wife Alice, half an acre in Sandirland field, having land of Robert de Shireburne on the south side; *Cockersand Charnul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 141.

For rental see *ibid.* iii, 1268—9; and for grants of the Cockersand lands see Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. xi; 42 Eliz. pt. xvi.

John son of Geoffrey Arblaster gave to the priory 2 oxgangs of land, one of which had been held by Richard Colmore and another by Richard son of Siward, but reserved a part of the appurtenances, viz. in a field called Thornhole and in the Wyre fishery; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 378. This was confirmed by his son Geoffrey de Hackinsall; *ibid.* 377.

It was perhaps this land which was held by Thomas Fleetwood of the queen in 1576; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 2.

Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 93, 116, 134. The names were: John Lickfold, London, in right of his wife Dorothy (widow of Richard Sharpley), Mabel Hodgkinson, and John Charnley.

Mary Holland of Wigan in 1757 bequeathed to Mrs. Winifred Eccleston of St. Helens a messuage in Hambleton which she had had from her aunt Anne Hesketh; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 288, from R. 11 of Geo. II at Preston.

³⁰ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxi, 379.

³¹ In 1567 the inhabitants petitioned that their chapel 'commonly called Our Ladie Chappell' might be 'consecrated' for divine service and administration of the sacraments by fit chaplains as curates, approved by the vicar of Kirkham, and for the burial of the bodies of their dead; Reg. Bk. at Chester, i, fol. 403b. The Bishop of Chester gave 'licence' accordingly, ordering that the chapel wardens should take his permission once every

three years to the parish church, where it was to be read through, after the Gospel, on Whit Monday; *ibid.* ii, fol. 231. Thus an old chapel was not 'consecrated,' but licensed for use. It seems likely that the vicar of Kirkham had objected, but as the place was 7 miles from the parish church its use was convenient for baptism and burial.

In 1601 an agreement as to the chapel was made by Richard Shireburne on one part and John and Thomas Carter on the other; Shireburne Abstract Bk.

Gabriel Tidesley was curate in 1611—22; Visit. P. at Chester Dioc. Reg.

³² Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 423. In 1705 the curate certified that the only revenue was £5 a year and that there was 'preaching there one afternoon in three Sundays'; *ibid.* 422. This shows that there was a curate in 1705; there does not seem to have been one in 1689 and 1691.

³³ This is mentioned in the time of James I; *Lanc. and Chet. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 268. The amount points to a pre-Reformation endowment.

³⁴ About 1717 there was £8 15s. rent of land and £2 10s. interest of £50; Gastrell, loc. cit. The rent-charge of £5 appears to be paid still.

³⁵ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 156. The £5 paid by the lord of the manor is named.

The minister in 1651—2 was Robert (Noble) Cunningham, and in 1654 Roger Sherburn; *Plund. Mini. Acct.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 239, 246, 142. The latter had an increased allowance of £50.

³⁶ Fishwick, *Kirkham*, 59—62.

³⁷ By Order in Council 21 Jan. 1846.

³⁸ From the Diocesan Registry, Chester.

³⁹ William Bushell of Goosnargh wrote to the Bishop of Chester, 18 Sept. 1706: 'The bearer Richard Crombleholme has been educated as a Presbyterian and intended to have been a dissenting minister.'

⁴⁰ Son of Robert Whitehead, clerk, one of the masters of Kirkham School; *Admissions to St. John's Coll.* ii, 201.

⁴¹ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 135, 167. ⁴² Hewitson, op. cit. 508.

1244; Gosanarche, 1251; Gosenhar, 1257; Gosse-narwe, 1290; Gosnargh, 1297. Pronounced Goosnar. Trelefel, Dom. Bk.; Threlefel, 1244; Threlefel, 1257. Neuhuse, Dom. Bk.; Nusum, 1249; Neusum, 1251.

Goosnargh gives its name to a detached chapelry of Kirkham, comprising Goosnargh, Newsham and Whittingham. The first-named portion has of itself a content of 8,324 acres,¹ while Newsham, a detached portion to the west, has 348, so that the whole township measures 8,672 acres. In 1901 it had a population of 1,091.² Goosnargh proper contains a number of hamlets or farmsteads. The name belongs specially to the lower or south-western part of the township and to the village³ round the chapel, which stands close to the border of Whittingham. The higher or north-eastern part was known as Threlfall—a name no longer in common use—and had its chapel, which was called White Chapel. To the north-east of Goosnargh Chapel lies Eaves Green and to the north-west Middleton; Inglewhite is 1½ miles north of the last-named, and has St. Anne's Well⁴ to the south of it and Fairhurst to the north. Beesley is north of Eaves Green, and has Kidsnape to the east and Bulsnape to the north-east, and further to the east, on the border of Chipping, is Loudscales, overlooking the River Loud, there forming the boundary. There were six ancient divisions called tithings—Church, Beesley, Kidsnape, Longley, Aspenhurst and Threlfall.^{5a}

The principal feature of the northern end is Beacon Fell, which attains a height of 874 ft. above the sea. From it the ground slopes away in all directions, but more especially to the west and south-west. The 300-ft. line runs diagonally across the township by Fairhurst, Beesley and Kidsnape, with higher ground to the east and lower to the west. To the north of the Fell are Lickhurst and Broadhead, and further north is the River Brock, forming the boundary on that side.

The township is crossed by a large number of country roads. Through Newsham passes the London and North-Western Company's main line to the north, with a station called Barton and Broughton. To this station there is a footpath over the fields from Goosnargh village. The Preston and Lancaster Canal crosses Newsham at Hollowforth.

Newsham was separated from Goosnargh in 1894 and annexed to Barton⁶; the present reduced township is governed by a parish council.⁶

The soil is of every variety, with subsoil of clay. The land is chiefly in grass, being occupied as follows in Goosnargh and Whittingham jointly: Arable, 50 acres; permanent grass, 10,794½; and woods and plantations, 197½.^{6a} The population is now employed solely in agriculture; formerly there were silk and cotton manufactures.⁷ Goosnargh is noted for cheese and butter; also for a kind of small, sweet cake.

The Thirlmere pipe line conveys the Manchester water supply through the eastern parts of Goosnargh and Whittingham.

There is a market cross at Inglewhite Green.⁸ Here two fairs for cattle and sheep are held—on the Tuesday before Ascension Day and on 5 October. A sheep fair is held on 25 April. A workhouse formerly stood there.

There are remains of several ancient crosses,⁹ and at Inglewhite was a pit known as 'cuckstool pit'.¹⁰

Lists of the principal inhabitants at different times in the 17th century have been printed.¹¹

Among the burials recorded in the registers for August 1644 are those of a 'soldier found slain' on the 1st and another soldier on the 16th. They may have belonged to the royal troops driven out of Amounderness on 18 August.

The worthies of the chapelry include the Ven. William Marsden and George Beesley, who suffered death during the Elizabethan persecution in 1586 and 1591; Alexander Rigby, a noteworthy Parliamentarian, baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1650¹²; William Bushell, founder of the hospital at Goosnargh, who was high sheriff in 1733, and died in 1735¹³; Peter Armstrong Whittle, born at Inglewhite in 1789, a miscellaneous writer who published several topographical works, and died in Liverpool in 1866¹⁴; William Threlfall of Hollowforth, a Wesleyan missionary, killed in Namaqualand in 1825; Edward Kirk, journalist and antiquary, 1832 to 1885.¹⁵

In 1066 Goosnargh, Threlfall and *MANORS* Newsham, each assessed as one plough-land, were held by Earl Tostig as members of his lordship of Preston.¹⁶ Afterwards Goosnargh and Threlfall—or part of them, viz. a plough-land and a half—were granted out in tithnage, being held by the service of 12s. a year and 6s. 8d. for a sor goshawk; and Newsham became part of the barony of Penwortham.

Bernard son of Ailsa was lord of *GOOSNARGH* about 1160,¹⁷ and was succeeded by his son Robert, who about 1190 gave land to the Hospitaliers.¹⁸ He

¹ The *Genus* Rep. of 1901 gives 8,329 acres, including 22 of inland water.

² Of these 983 belonged to Goosnargh proper and 108 to Newsham. The population of the chapelry was 4,327.

³ This seems to have been called the 'burgh.' There is no trace of any borough. Cf. Euxton Burgh.

⁴ Dr. Leigh about 1700 says of it: 'This springs out of a black bass, which by calcination I found to contain sulphur. The water has a very sulphurous smell as strong as that near Harrogate in Yorkshire, but contains little or no salt'; *Nat. Hist. of Lancs.* bk. i, p. 40.

^{5a} *Notitia Centr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 421.

⁶ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 32199.

^{6a} The older government was by a vestry known as 'the Twenty-four Men' of Goosnargh and Whittingham. There are extracts from their books, which com-

mence about 1625, in Col. H. Fishwick's *Goosnargh*, 51–85. See also *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 41–64.

^{6b} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁷ Fishwick, op. cit. 8; Smith, *Long-*

ridge, 220.

⁸ Fishwick, op. cit. 8.

⁹ Ibid. 199.

¹⁰ Ibid. 198.

¹¹ Taxation of Goosnargh, 1625; *ibid.* 59–68. Of Whittingham, c. 1640; *ibid.* 55–6. Heads of families, 1671; *ibid.* 201–6.

¹² For these three see the accounts of Threlfall and Middleton below.

¹³ For an account of this benefactor and his family see Fishwick, op. cit. 120–8, where a pedigree is given. He was grandson of Dr. Seth Bushell, vicar of Preston 1663–82, and of Lancaster 1682–4.

¹⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The 'historical' parts of his books are untrustworthy.

¹⁵ Smith, op. cit. 243.

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

¹⁷ This is an inference from the dates recorded of his son.

¹⁸ See the account of Howath in Barnacre. Robert's wife Hawise and his son Bernard are named. The brethren of St. John Baptist of Howath granted to their 'sister' Hawise, wife of Robert son of Bernard de Catterall, land in Howath, also Threlfall, with appurtenances, and 1 oxgang of land in Hutton; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 89b.

In 1194–5 Robert son of Bernard, who had joined in the rebellion of Count John, made peace with the king, paying 15 marks; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 90. There is another reference to Robert, *ibid.* 146.

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died in 1206,¹⁹ and his heirs held the 12 oxgangs of land in 1212 by the service above stated.²⁰ The heirs were three daughters—Iselt, who married Richard son of Swain (de Catterall)²¹; Beatrice wife of Hugh de Mitton²²; and Avice, who married (1) Oliver son of Nigel de Longford²³ and (2) Michael de Aslacton.²⁴ In 1242 accordingly the manor was held by their heirs,²⁵ Richard de Catterall,²⁶ Hugh de Mitton²⁷ and

Henry de Longford.²⁸ Two oxgangs of land, i.e. a sixth part of the manor, were acquired by William de Clifton, who died in 1258,²⁹ or by his predecessors; this in time led to a nominal readjustment, the representatives of the three co-heirs being said to hold five-sixths of the manor. There were other changes. The Mitton third was surrendered to the Earl of Lancaster and then granted to the Hoghtons of Hoghton,³⁰

¹⁹ In that year Hugh de Mitton, Oliver son of Nigel, and Richard son of Swain gave 20 marks and a palfrey to have 12 oxgangs of land in Goosnargh which had been held by Robert son of Bernard, then having married his daughters and heirs. *Farrer, op. cit.* 103, 109; Towneley MS. 1114, no. 520.

²⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 48; see also 186, for 1226. In 1297 the vill paid 18s. 8d. to the Earl of Lancaster; *ibid.* 289.

²¹ Richard de Tarnacre gave to Cockerand Abbey a third part of Beesley in Goosnargh, which he had had from the lady Iselt, wife of Richard son of Swain; *Cockerand Charters* (Chet. Soc.), i, 243. Richard son of Richard son of Swain de Catterall granted an acre of land; *ibid.* 245.

²² Beatrice daughter of Robert son of Bernard made various grants to Cockerand, some as 'widow,' and one as Beatrice de Mitton. The place-names include Robertshurst, Hurst and Carr, Fulnappe, Small Brook, Longley, the syke which was the boundary between Goosnargh and Barton, where the road descends into Goosnargh Brook. In one grant land given by Avice her sister is mentioned; *ibid.* 244-8, 245.

²³ As Beatrice de Mitton daughter of Robert son of Bernard she in her widowhood gave William the Clerk son of Robert the rector of Garstang the moiety of certain land in Threlfall. The bounds began at Pepper Syke, following it to the old hedge, under the land of Avice daughter of Robert son of Bernard; then going across the old ditch, and along this to the entry into the great wood; by the wood to Mill Brook, and following this brook to the great carr under Huenathurst; thence along the carr, the boundaries of Adam son of Paulinus and the aforesaid Avice, to the starting-point; *ibid.* MS. 32104, no. 958.

²⁴ See the account of this family under Withington, near Manchester.

²⁵ Michael de Aslacton (Ellaston) and Avice his wife gave lands to Cockerand Abbey; the land which Iselt daughter of Robert son of Bernard gave William son of Richard de Kirkham is named. Avice granted the same as widow; *Cockerand Charters*, i, 240-1, where two other gifts are recorded.

²⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 154. They were the tenants in Catterall. Goosnargh is not named in 1242.

²⁷ Richard de Catterall in 1244 held 3 oxgangs of land in Goosnargh by knight's service; he paid 4s. 7½d.; *ibid.* 159, 212.

²⁸ Adam de Catterall granted certain land (received in exchange from Richard de Hoghton) to Alexander de Goosnargh and Maud his wife, with remainders to Thomas and to Margery de Bradkirk; *ibid.* MS. 32104, no. 497. The same Adam gave land on the north side of Longley to Grimbald son of Diota and Maud his wife; a rent of 12d. was to be

paid, and 12d. for pannage; Towneley MS. DD, no. 756.

²⁹ Robert de Grotton and Agnes his wife (widow of John de Catterall) in 1318-19 claimed dower against Paulin and Alan de Catterall, on the ground that John son and heir of Ralph de Catterall had dowered Agnes with certain lands in Goosnargh at the church of Towneley (or Burnley) in 1287; *De Banco R.* 223, m. 150; 229, m. 2; 248, m. 220. John son of John de Catterall made further claims in 1325 against Joan the widow and Robert the son (under age) of Paulin de Catterall; *ibid.* 258, m. 137.

³⁰ Richard of Richard de Catterall granted Oakenhead in the vill of Threlfall to Adam de Hoghton, his mill there being excepted, at the rent of a pair of white gloves; *ibid.* MS. 32106, no. 517. He gave his daughter Christiana 8 acres purchased from Hugh de Middleton; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 100b. The same Ralph gave Adam his son all his lands and demesne in Goosnargh and Threlfall, together with the homage of John de Barton, Master Richard de Hoghton, Walter de Goosnargh, Thomas de Kirk, and others, in 1294; *ibid.* fol. 93b. The above-named Christiana, as widow of Walter de Goosnargh, gave lands to her son Thomas with remainder to another son Henry; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, G 9. She was plaintiff (as widow of Walter) in 1324; *De Banco R.* 253, m. 185d.

Alan de Catterall in 1322 died holding a messuage, land and rent of the king in chief (by the forfeiture of Thomas Earl of Lancaster), by a rent of 5s.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 141.

Richard de Catterall in 1337 demised 4 acres in Goosnargh newly approved to Richard son of John del Yate of Bilsborrow and John his son for their lives; *ibid.* MS. 32104, fol. 116.

³¹ Ralph de Mitton was summoned in 1246 to show why he would not take the homage and relief of Bernard de Mitton for 5 oxgangs of land in Goosnargh granted Bernard by his mother Beatrice daughter of Robert; Ralph was her grandson and heir, being son of Robert, elder brother of Bernard. Ralph said he held nothing of Beatrice's, but Bernard's land would revert to him, should he die without issue; *Assize R.* 404, m. 2. Bernard son of Beatrice had in 1241 purchased an oxgang of land from Bernard son of Richard, he giving 6 acres north of Foxhole Hurst at a rent of 12d.; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 86. As Bernard son of Hugh de Mitton he granted 6 acres to Alan the Forester; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, G 9.

³² Ranulf de Goosnargh in 1246 defended his title to 20 acres against Bernard de Mitton; *Assize R.* 404, m. 2. At the same time Jordan de Kirkham recovered 30 acres against Bernard de Mitton, Walter de Barton, Ranulf de Goosnargh, Benedict de Beesley and Hugh de Middleton; *ibid.* m. 3d. Jordan was son of Richard the rector of Kirkham; *Cockerand Charters*, i, 240.

Margery widow of Ralph de Mitton in 1291 claimed dower against Margery widow of Ranulf son of Bernard de Goosnargh, Alice daughter of John de Barton, and many others; *De Banco R.* 90, m. 98 d, 1, 91, m. 248 d.

³³ Nigel de Longford in 1248-51 paid relief (13s. 4d.) on succeeding to 4 oxgangs of land in Goosnargh, being the estate of Avice daughter of Robert and grandmother of Nigel; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 184.

³⁴ In 1258 William de Clifton was found to have had 2 oxgangs of land in Goosnargh of the heirs of Robert son of Bernard by a rent of 3s. 1½d.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 213. This rent is a sixth part of 18s. 8d.; the tenure may imply that the grant had been made by Robert son of Bernard himself. A later William de Clifton, 1323, held certain lands of Richard de Hoghton by 1d. yearly; they included a 'skaling' (shieling) with 80 acres from the waste; *ibid.* i, 159.

³⁵ In 1324-5 a messuage and 18 acres in Goosnargh were part of lands in dispute between Isabel widow of William de Clifton and William son of William de Clifton; *Assize R.* 426, m. 8.

³⁶ About 1285 Sir Ralph de Mitton, for 100 marks, resigned to Edmund Earl of Lancaster his whole tenement in Goosnargh and Threlfall, a rent of 2s. 6d. per annum being due to the Hospitallers for the Threlfall portion; *Great Coucher*, i, fol. 73, no. 53-4.

As will be seen (note 32), this part of the manor was by the earl granted to Adam de Hoghton, who had already begun to acquire an estate there. Adam made a grant of land in Goosnargh to Richard son of Richard Russell of Plumpton, at a rent of 10d., with 6d. for pannage; *ibid.* De Banco R. 1265, m. 21. Adam de Mitton was another lord; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1156.

³⁷ In 1276 Ralph de Mitton claimed a messuage, two-thirds of a mill, and 4 oxgangs of land against Adam de Hoghton; *De Banco R.* 13, m. 22d. Two years later Adam was claiming a messuage, mill, oxgang of land, and 14s. rent against William son of Alan de Carleton, referring to an agreement made with the said Alan; *ibid.* 24, m. 75; 49, m. 52d. It seems likely that the former suit refers to the acquisition of the Longford share by Adam de Hoghton, for he with his sons Adam, Richard and John were alleged about that time to have disseised Ralph de Mitton of a messuage, mill water, &c., and the third part of 1,000 acres of moor and wood in which they were wont to common; *Assize R.* 1235, m. 11d. About ten years later Henry de Clifton claimed common of pasture in land in Goosnargh against Adam de Hoghton; *Assize R.* 1265, m. 21. Adam son of Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1291 released to Earl Edmund all his right in a pasture called the Heyfield in Threlfall, bounded by a dyke from the limit of Blackburnshire as far as the water of Brook; *Duchy of Lanc. Great Coucher*, i, fol. 64, no. 23.

and the Clifton part was divided between Clifton and Boteler of Rawcliffe.³¹ Thus in 1346 five-sixths were held equally by Richard de Catterall, Sir Adam de Hoghton and Nicholas de Longford, and the other sixth equally by William de Clifton and Richard le Boteler.³² A century later the tenants were Richard

Catterall, Richard Hoghton and Nicholas Longford; Richard Clifton and Nicholas Boteler.³³

Early in the 16th century the Catterall portion became further divided,³⁴ and one fraction continued to be claimed by the family of Townley of Barnside for some time.³⁵ The Hoghtons, perhaps holding the

A release of all interest in Wrightington, Goosnargh, Threlfall and Howath made by Henry de Aslakton to Adam de Hoghton while Sir Robert de Lathom was sheriff would complete the transfer of the Mitton third to the Hoghtons. That they held the Longford part also seems clear from a fine of 1306 by which Richard son of Adam de Hoghton made a settlement of two-thirds of the manor of Goosnargh and various lands there; *Final Conc.* i, 207. But from a charter in Add. MS. 52106 (no. 705) it may be inferred that the two-thirds refers to the part in possession, Agnes widow of Adam the father (brother) of Richard having the other third, as below.

Henry son of Adam de Blackburn was non-suited in 1202 on claiming a teneement in Goosnargh against Adam de Hoghton; *Assize R.* 408, m. 58. In 1302 John son of Alexander de Hyde made a successful claim to 30s. rent withheld by Master Richard, son and heir of Adam de Hoghton; the defence was a technical one—that Agnes de Hoghton and Ralph de Catterall held the third part, but were not named; *Assize R.* 418, m. 13 d. From other pleadings it appears that Agnes was the widow of Master Richard's brother Adam; *Assize R.* 419, m. 13; 420, m. 10 d.

³¹ William son of Walter de Clifton about 1230 granted to William son of Waite de Carleton, in marriage with his sister Elizabeth, 1 oxgang of land in Goosnargh and all his estate in Whittle; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 90, no. 73. This moiety of the Clifton part of Goosnargh seems to have descended to the Botelers, who made other acquisitions. About 1263 Ranulf de Goosnargh gave Richard le Boteler 15 acres in Threlfall; *ibid.* fol. 89, no. 64. Peter de Catterall also gave land there; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, G 9.

Richard le Boteler gave land in Goosnargh and Threlfall to his son Henry; *ibid.* Henry son of Sir Richard le Boteler gave Orm son of Richard de Barton part of his land between Longley and the Mickle Brook of Ratonraw; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 89, no. 66. He also gave part of his land in Threlfall to Roger son of Godith de Hupronchelm; *ibid.* no. 69. William son of Alexander de Goosnargh granted to William son of Nicholas le Boteler in 1316 an oxgang of land in Goosnargh which he had had from Henry, who had it from Richard le Boteler; *ibid.* no. 74. Richard son of Thomas de Threlfall made a similar release about the same time; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, G 9.

To Nicholas son and heir of William le Boteler Agnes widow of John de Myerscough released land in Threlfall in *Cloughton* in 1321-2; *ibid.* Sir Nicholas Boteler in 1337 gave William de Hoghton, clerk, land by Falbothgrene; *ibid.*

³² *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 56-8. The plough-land and a half in Goosnargh were stated to make the third part and the eighth part of a knight's fee. The old rent of 12s. and 6d. for a sor goshawk was paid. It is stated that Adam de Hoghton held his third part by the charter of E(dmund) lately earl.

That the Longford third was occupied by Adam de Hoghton may be inferred from the sheriff's compotus of 1348, when those who paid the 12s. rent were Sir Adam de Hoghton, Nicholas Boteler, William de Clifton and Ralph de Catterall; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxiii, 111. Later inquiries attribute third parts of a knight's fee to Barton and Leyland.

In 1348 Walter Wenne and Margaret his wife claimed a messuage, &c., against Richard de Catterall, Alan his son and William de Singleton; *Assize R.* 1444, m. 22. Alan son of Richard de Catterall sought a messuage, &c., against Richard son of Margaret de Catterall in 1356; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 5, m. 4 d.

Richard son of William Gest in 1367 claimed three messuages, 40 acres of land, &c., in Goosnargh against John son of John de Catterall, alleging a grant from Ralph de Catterall (temp. Edw. II) to Paulin de Catterall and Alice his wife. Their daughter Margaret was plaintiff's mother; *De Banco R.* 427, m. 319 d.

John son of John de Catterall made a feoffment of his lands in 1366; *Towneley MS. C. 8, 13* (Chet. Lib.); *C. 124*. His estate was by his cousin William son of Richard the Parker given to John son and heir of Richard de Towneley in 1380-1; *ibid.* P 43.

Adam de Catterall in 1392-3 gave a part of his land called the Oakenhead for life to Thomas del Oakenhead; *Add. MS.* 52104, fol. 115. He died in 1397 holding a third part of the manor of the king in socage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 66. Richard Catterall in 1400-1 made a feoffment of Fisherplace and Crosshouse; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 755.

Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1376 complained of the depasturing of his grass at Broadhead; *De Banco R.* 463, m. 21. In 1422 Sir Richard Hoghton held five messuages, &c., in Goosnargh and Threlfall of the heirs of Nicholas de Hyde in socage by a rent of 15s.; his manor of Goosnargh had been given to his son Sir William Hoghton and Alice his wife; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 146. The charter making the grant of the third part of the manor to William and Alice (1388-9) is in *Kuerden MSS.* vi, fol. 85.

³³ From an extent of 1445-6; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bde. 2, no. 20. The proportions were unchanged, Catterall, Hoghton and Longford holding five-sixths, Clifton and Boteler the other sixth.

Ralph Catterall in 1515 was stated to hold his land in Goosnargh of the king by the third part of the fifth part of a knight's fee, but his son John in 1517 was said to hold in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 62, 4. There are numerous references to the Catterall holding in Threlfall, Lickhurst, Broadhead, White Lea, &c., in the *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.).

The Hoghtons also were stated to hold by knight's service, the proportion of a fee being differently stated; in 1498 it was called the third of five-sixths of a knight's fee, in 1524 the third of the fifth, and in 1559 the third of a fourth

part; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 66; v, no. 61; xi, no. 2.

The Longford part does not occur at all in the inquiries, by that name.

The Clifton of Clifton estate in Goosnargh was not treated separately, the tenure being called socage; e.g. *ibid.* iv, no. 12.

Sir John Boteler of Rawcliffe died in 1404 holding his land in Goosnargh of Richard Catterall by services unknown; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 1460. A later John was in 1488 said to hold of Ralph Catterall by *id.* rent, but later still the tenure was stated as by knight's service; *ibid.* iii, no. 45, 109, &c. The main portion of the estate was sold to Gilbert Gerard in 1572 by Henry Butler, Anne his wife, Thomas Standish and James Anderson; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 34, m. 69. The purchaser had also part of the Balderston estate through Radcliffe of Winnarleigh, but after his death the tenure was not recorded; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 2, and see Latus family below.

³⁴ Thomas Catterall of Little Mitton made a feoffment of Bulsnap, with court baron of Goosnargh, in 1570; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 758. Thomas, who died in 1579, left seven daughters co-heirs: Anne Townley, Elizabeth Procter, Katherine (wife of Thomas) Strickland—these three appear to have divided the Goosnargh part of the estate—Margaret Atherton (and Edwards), Marian Grimshaw, Dorothy Shireburne (and Braddyl), and Jane (unmarried); *Fishwick, Goosnargh*, 150. The Stricklands sold their share to Kighley, Hoghton, Wilson, Kirk, and Barton; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 49, m. 21; 53, m. 190; 58, m. 100, &c. See Bulsnap and White Lea below. Thomas Shireburne seems to have released his rights to James Pickering in 1509 (*Common Pleas Recov. R.* Easter 41 Eliz. m. 9), yet Dorothy Whipp (daughter of Thomas Catterall and formerly wife of Richard Shireburne) in 1620 held a messuage of the king by the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 229. Thomas Shireburne of Heysham in 1635 held an acre of Gilbert Hoghton; *Towneley MS. C. 8, 13* (Chet. Lib.), 1083.

³⁵ Goosnargh is named in a settlement by Henry Townley and Anne his wife in 1590; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 54, m. 136.

Lawrence Townley of Barnside died in 1623 holding a third of a third of the manor of Goosnargh and a third part of various messuages, water-mill, &c., including Lickhurst and Broadhurst, all of Sir Richard Shireburne as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem in socage by 2s. 6d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 411. A similar return was made in 1630 after the death of Richard Townley; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxv, no. 19. The third part of a third part of the manor occurs later, in 1673, in a feoffment of the estates of Richard Townley and Anne Townley, widow; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 191, m. 67.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Longford share,⁴⁶ appear to have acquired part of the Catteralls,⁴⁷ and the manor was spoken of as theirs absolutely. About 1630⁴⁸ the manor was purchased from Sir Richard Houghton out of the marriage portion of Charlotte wife of James Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby.⁴⁹ It was acquired by Hugh Cooper, lord of the manor of Camforth,⁵⁰ and about 1680 was held by John Warren of Poynton in Cheshire,⁵¹ who married the daughter and so descended to his great-grandson Sir George Warren,⁵² and from him to Lord de Talley, who about 1860 sold the right of toll at Inglewhite fair to Mr. R. Baillie of Fulwood. That was supposed to be the only remaining manorial right.⁵³



WARREN of Poynton.
Chequy or and azure on a canton gules a lion rampant argent.

The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a considerable estate in **THRELFALL**,⁵⁴ possibly the half plough-land noticed above as wanting, and, as the Catteralls were their tenants,⁵⁵ the predominance of

this family was assured. They appear to have been the only manorial family resident within Goosnargh proper. Their estate was known as the manor of **BULSNAPE**,⁵⁶ and on the partition became the residence of Thomas Procter in right of his wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Catterall (1579).⁵⁷ After several changes of ownership,⁵⁸ Bulsnap was in 1650 acquired by James Fishwick,⁵⁹ and it continued in his family till 1777,⁶⁰ when it was again sold. Bulsnap Hall is situated about 1½ miles to the east of Inglewhite, and is a three-story building, now used as a farm-house. It was originally E-shaped in plan, with wide end gables and a narrow middle one over the porch, which is the full height of the house. The left-hand wing, however, has disappeared and the building is very much modernized, nearly all the windows being new and the walls covered with stucco. An oak staircase with carved balustrade still remains, and other evidences of the original building are visible in the interior. Remains of a moat could be seen up to about 1856, but have now disappeared.⁶¹

WHITE LEA, another part of the Catteralls' estate in Threlfall,⁶² was sold, as a third part of the manor, by Gervase Strickland and Katherine his wife to James

⁴⁶ See preceding notes as to Houghton; in a later one (97) will be found indications that the Barltons of Barton held that, perhaps as tenants of Houghton.

Richard Houghton in 1591 purchased two messuages, &c., in Goosnargh and Bulsnap from the above-named James (son of Thomas) Strickland and Katherine his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 61, m. 162.

Thomas Houghton had in 1570 purchased the estate of William Catterall and Joan his wife in Goosnargh, Whittingham, Cumberhagh and Dilworth; ibid. bde. 12, m. 67, 106. In other deeds the place is described as of New Hall (in Hamell) in Craven; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 70; Add. MS. 32106, no. 780.

In the following year Thomas Houghton purchased various lands from Thomas Singleton of Chingle Hall and Isabel his wife; they were situated in Goosnargh, Whittingham, Fishwick, Lea and Cloughton; ibid. no. 774, no. 199 (fol. 277).

Sir Richard Houghton and Sir Gilbert were in possession of Goosnargh (among other manors) in 1616; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 89, no. 41.

⁴⁸ The inquisitions show the transfer to have been made between 1626 and 1640.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1102. William Earl of Derby, James Lord Strange and Charlotte his wife were in possession in 1642; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 141, no. 31.

⁵⁰ *Watson, Family of Warren*, ii, 151. ⁵¹ *ibid.* 4, *Goosnargh*, 172. 'Mr. Justice Warren' was John Warren, one of the Council of the Welsh Marches, Judge of Chester, &c., who died in 1706. See pedigree see *Ormerod, Chet.* (ed. Healey), iii, 686-7; i, 626. The Warrens had land in Goosnargh as early as 1667; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 179, m. 24. See also *V.C.H. Lancs.* vi, 109.

⁵² Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 58, m. 6. Sir George Warren and Jane his wife occur in 1761; ibid. 194, m. 6. Thomas James Viscount Bulkeley and Elizabeth Harriet his wife were in possession

in 1804; Pal. of Lanc. Lent Assizes, 42 Geo. III, R. 8.

⁴⁷ Fishwick, op. cit. 8.

⁴⁸ Some or all of it appears to have been given by Robert son of Bernard; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 82 (here the name reads Ywulefell, probably for Threllefall). Both Goosnargh and Threlfall are mentioned among the Hospitaliers' lands in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 175.

⁴⁹ Richard de Catterall in 1244 and Adam de Catterall in 1397 held lands of the Hospitaliers; *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, i, 160; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 66. Ralph Catterall in 1515 and his son John in 1517 held of the same by a rent of 8s.; Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m. iv, no. 62, 4. In 1579 the whole estate was recorded to have been held of the Hospitaliers; ibid. xiv, no. 4.

⁵⁰ Lawrence Catterall, clerk, who died in 1520, had held the manor of Bulsnap for life by the gift of his father Richard. The heir was his grand-nephew Ralph (son of John, son of Ralph, son of Richard), who was then a minor in ward to the king; Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m. v, no. 31. The manor of Bulsnap is named in Ralph Catterall's inquisition; ibid. vi, no. 77.

⁵¹ An agreement between the Townleys, Procters and others seems to have been made in 1604; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 11.

⁵² The Procters were a recusant family and the sequestration of two-thirds of their land in 1607 (*Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 383) may have contributed to their need for sale. Feoffments of the manor of Bulsnap and lands in Goosnargh were made by Thomas Procter and Elizabeth his wife in 1581, by Thomas Procter in 1610, and again by him in conjunction with John Nowell in 1614; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 43, no. 129; 74, no. 19; 85, no. 43. Shortly afterwards, viz. in 1624, John Nowell and Mary his wife sold the manor to Thomas Edge; ibid. bde. 103, no. 10.

⁵³ The purchaser died the same year holding the manor of Bulsnap in Threlfall, with mill, &c., of Richard Shireburne

(as of the late Priory of St. John of Jerusalem) by a rent of 2s. 4d.; Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m. xxv, no. 2. The heir was his son Richard, then ten years old, and there were other children—George, Bridget and Ellen.

⁵⁴ The deforciant to the fine were Richard Edge, Sarah his wife, Samuel Shatterden and Bridget his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 147, m. 158; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Easter 1650, m. 7.

The Fishwick family had long been connected with the neighbourhood. Adam de Fishwick in 1383 obtained a third of a messuage and land in Whittingham from William de Formby and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 17.

In 1523 a jury of twelve freemen of the view of frankpledge in Goosnargh was summoned to inquire whether Adam Fishwick was seized of messuages, &c., in Goosnargh claimed by his nephew John Fishwick as heir; Pal. of Lanc. Sessional Papers, 15 Hen. VIII.

Adam Fishwick of Newsham in 1544 agreed to give his younger brother Thomas (perhaps as trustee) certain lands in Goosnargh; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 179, m. 13 d.

⁵⁵ The descent is thus given: James Fishwick, d. before 1653—s. Charles, d. before 1680—s. James, d. 1736—s. John, d. 1752—s. Robert, d. 1788. See the pedigree in Lt.-Col. Fishwick's work already quoted (154); its author, of whose local histories considerable use has been made in the present work, is descended from the Rev. James Fishwick (1711-93), younger son of the James who died in 1736.

⁵⁶ Fishwick, op. cit. 152, where there is an illustration.

⁵⁷ In 1570 an agreement was made between Thomas Catterall of Little Mitton and Thomas Strickland of Mansegh, who had married Katherine daughter and heir-apparent of Thomas Catterall, as to a messuage in Goosnargh called White Lea (occupied by William Parkinson) and others held by William Bercley, &c.; Catterall D. in possession of W. Farrer.



GOOSNARCH : BULSNAPE HALL



GOOSNARCH : ASHES, OLD DOORWAY

Kighley in 1591.⁵³ John Kighley died in 1616 holding it of the king by the fortieth part of a knight's fee and leaving an infant son Hugh as heir.⁵⁴ This family, who were Roman Catholics,⁵⁵ remained in possession till 1726; from Charles Gibson, who then purchased, the estate descended to his great-great-grandson Charles Gibson, who died in 1832.⁵⁶ The estate was then sold to William Blackledge, who was succeeded by his son John.

The *ASHES* was held by a family bearing the local name, Threlfall, who held lands of the Bartons of Barton, who in turn appear to have held this portion of their estate of Ralph Catterall by rendering a pound of cummin yearly.⁵⁷ There is little known of the early history of the Threlfalls.⁵⁸ Edmund Threlfall of the Ashes died in 1617, leaving a son John, aged twelve.⁵⁹ He was a Roman Catholic, and had suffered the sequestration of two-thirds of his estate for religion.⁶⁰ The son John died young,⁶¹ and it was another son, Cuthbert Threlfall, whose estate at the Ashes was sequestered for 'delinquency' under the Commonwealth and forfeited in 1653.⁶² Cuthbert's son Edmund was a Jacobite, and was killed by a party of soldiers sent to arrest him in 1690.⁶³ He was succeeded by his brother Cuthbert,⁶⁴ who as a 'Papist' registered his estate in 1717.⁶⁵ A brother

John was in possession soon afterwards, and later in the century the Ashes was sold, and has since changed hands several times.⁶⁶ Ashes stands in a secluded situation some distance from the highway on rising ground north-east of Ingelwhite; but apart from the doorway, which has a curious winged figure in a triangular frame carved over the square stone head,⁶⁷ is of little interest, being almost wholly modernized. Traces of a moat are still to be seen, and in one of the walls, which is from 4 ft. to 6 ft. thick, are cavities locally known as 'hiding places'.⁶⁸ The house is of two stories and faces south-west.

The *HILL* was in 1600 the residence of a family named Beesley.⁶⁹ Francis Beesley was fined for recusancy between 1591 and 1607.⁷⁰ His brother George, ordained at Rheims in 1587, was sent on the English mission in the following year, that of the Armada. He was captured after about two years, and though tortured to make him reveal the names of his hosts he would tell nothing, and was at last executed for his priesthood in Fleet Street, London, 1591.⁷¹ From the Beesleys⁷² the estate went to the Blackburnes, a branch of the Stockenbridge family, who were in possession in 1754.⁷³ *WHITE HILL* was the seat of a branch of the Heskeths, also a Roman Catholic family.⁷⁴ In consequence of their

⁵³ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 53, m. 133. Gervase was the son of Thomas Strickland. The previous year the same vendors had given a message, &c., to Robert Kighley; *ibid.* bde. 52, m. 37.

⁵⁴ *Lanc. Ing. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 31-3. John seems to have been half-brother of James and Robert Kighley; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 156, where there is some account of the family. It is stated that the local tradition is that the last Kighley of White Lea, having joined the rebellion of 1715, was obliged to quit the country to save his neck.

⁵⁵ A small chapel attached to the house was pulled down about 1830; *ibid.* 159.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*; the descent is thus given: Charles Gibson, d. 1759 - s. John, d. 1786 - s. Charles, d. 1823 - s. Charles (of Quernmore), d. 1832.

⁵⁷ For the Barton holding see the account of Kidnap.

⁵⁸ Richard son of Thomas de Threlfall has been mentioned in 1216. Somewhat earlier (1211) a John de Threlfall was husband of Alice daughter and co-heir of Richard son of William de Greenhills; De Banco B. 187, m. 105. Among witnesses to charters a John de Threlfall occurs in 1327 and another in 1392.

⁵⁹ In 1442 Robert Barton was claiming money due from John Threlfall of Goosnargh; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 4, m. 2. In the time of Edward IV John son of Edward (? Edmund) Threlfall recovered a teneement in Goosnargh against John son of John Threlfall; *ibid.* 55, m. 12. Eleanor widow of John son of John Threlfall recovered dower in Goosnargh and Ribchester in 1488 against John son of Edmund Threlfall; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 3 Hen. VII.

⁶⁰ Edmund Threlfall in 1668 purchased an acre in Threlfall and Goosnargh from Robert Midgehall; *ibid.* Feet of F. bde. 30, m. 47. It was no doubt the same Edmund who in 1570 claimed (by descent) land beside the Chewes in Goosnargh; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 402.

⁶¹ *Lanc. Ing. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 91; his land in Threlfall, &c., was held of

Richard Shuttleworth and Barton Fleetwood his wife by the rent of a glove—see the Barton inquest in note 97^a. His wife (Juliana Hesketh) survived him.

⁶² In 1607; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 383.

⁶³ John Threlfall died in 1625 holding his message, &c., in Threlfall of Richard Shuttleworth of Barton, and leaving as heir his brother William, aged seventeen; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1182.

⁶⁴ William Threlfall, using the aliases of Parkinson or Houghton, entered the English College at Rome in 1627, being twenty years of age. He is identified as the son of Edmund by his mother's name, Hesketh. He stated that 'he was born in the parish of Goosnargh near Preston, where he was chiefly brought up until seventeen years of age; he lived afterwards at Burton [? Barton] in the same county. He made his early studies and his humanities at St. Omer's College. His friends on his father's side were chiefly of the lower class, but those on his mother's were of good family. He had two brothers and two sisters, and many relations, nearly all of whom were Catholics as he himself always was.' He died of consumption in 1628; Foley, *Rec. S. I.* vi, 31.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 304. Nothing is said about recusancy but for that his mother Juliana's part of the estate stood sequestered; *ibid.* The estate was ordered for sale; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 44.

⁶⁶ If any part of the story of the 'Lancashire Plot' is to be believed Edmund Threlfall took an active part; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 293. He was buried 24 Aug. 1690; *ibid.* 215. He is frequently mentioned in the *Tyldesley Diary*, 22, 107, &c. He was a Jacobite also.

⁶⁷ Eatcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 144. He was then 'of Bilsborough.'

⁶⁸ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 167; 'Ashes became part of the possessions of the Parkinsons of Clitheroe, and in or about 1830 it was conveyed to the Rev. James

Radcliffe of Kirkham and Whitechapel and subsequently to its present [1871] owner, William Shawe of Preston, esq. In the same place are given some particulars of another Threlfall family, of Barton. Another one occurs at Clifton.

⁶⁹ The doorthed is illustrated *ibid.* 164. *Preston Guard.* 22 Feb. 1908.

⁷⁰ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232; George Beesley of Hill.

⁷¹ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 170.

⁷² *Ibid.*; Challoner, *Mis. Priests*, no. 88; *Dowry Diaries*, 238, &c.; Pollen, *Acta of Martyrs*, 291, &c. The cause of his beatification was allowed to be introduced at Rome in 1886. Another brother was a missionary priest in England.

⁷³ Francis Beesley died in 1609 holding two messuages, &c., of Sir Richard Houghton. His heir was his son George, twenty-three years old; *Lanc. Ing. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 138.

⁷⁴ In a deed of 1723 is mention of James Blackburne of the Hill, son and heir of James; his mother Bridget was living; Picope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 220, from R. 8 of Geo. I at Preston. Another deed gives the pedigree thus: Robert Blackburne - s. John - s. James - s. James (1723); *ibid.* 224. The last-named James [a priest] died at Lisbon about 1754 without issue; his co-heirs were two aunts, Grace Blackburne and her sister Elizabeth, wife of George Sedgwick; *ibid.* 286, from R. 31 of Geo. II at Preston. Thomas Starcke of Preston seems from this to have purchased the estate in 1757. See Gillow, *op. cit.* iii, 260.

It may be noted that Adam son of Adam de Blackburn gave land in Goosnargh to his son Henry (Add. MS. 32104, no. 1170), and that John and Robert, sons of Henry de Blackburn, occur in 1360; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxiii, App. 342.

⁷⁵ Fishwick, *Goosnargh*, 159. A pedigree is given, from which it appears that Cuthbert Hesketh of White Hill was a son of Gabriel Hesketh of Aughton, therefore probably descendant of the Bartholomew Hesketh named under

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taking part in the Civil War on the king's side their estate was sequestered,¹⁵ and on their afterwards joining in the rebellion of 1715 it was forfeited,¹⁶ and has since had many owners.¹⁷ Some other estates in Threlfall have points of interest in their history.¹⁸ Higher Lickhurst was acquired by the trustees of the Goosnargh Hospital in 1819.¹⁹

The Ven. William Marsden is said to have been born at a farm called the Mountain, on the east side of Heaton Fell, about 1563. He was ordained priest at Rheims in 1586 and sent on the English mission, but the ship he sailed in was driven ashore on the Isle of Wight. Marsden was captured, and, rejecting the equivocation suggested by a lenient judge, was condemned and suffered death as a traitor 25 April 1586.²⁰

In the Church tithing the KIRKHOUSE was about

1600 held by a branch of the Helme family,²¹ of whom other branches appear in Goosnargh and Chip-ping.²² It was purchased by Sir Nicholas Shireburne of Stonyhurst in 1694.²³

MIDDLETON at one time gave surname to a local family.²⁴ Afterwards it occurs in connexion with the Coore,²⁵ Greenhills²⁶ and Singleton families,²⁷ the story being made clear by pleadings of 1447 and later, in which Alan Singleton claimed three messuages, 6 acres of land and 12*d.* rent in Goosnargh against John Catterall, late of Flasyb in Craven. It appeared that Richard son of Grimbald de Coore in the time of Edward II gave the property to Geoffrey son of Grimbald de Coore (by fine in 1323), and it descended to Adam son and heir of Geoffrey to Adam's daughter Christiana (wife of William de Greenhills in 1393), who had two children—William, who died

Kidnap—legatee of Sir Thomas Heskeith of Helington, whose estate went to Cuthbert's eldest son, a younger son Gabriel having White Hill. A pedigree of the family under the title of 'Heskeith of Preston' was recorded in 1664; Dugdale, *Vitit.* (Chet. Soc.), 137.

Notices of two priests of the family—Roger Heskeith, D.D., and Bartholomew Heskeith, O.S.B.—will be found in Gillow, *op. cit.* iii, 287-9.

¹⁵ For recusancy and delinquency; *Cal. Rec. Soc.* iv, 2960; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 186-94.

¹⁶ Gabriel's son Cuthbert, who died in 1702, settled White Hill on his nephew Gabriel. This Gabriel and his son Cuthbert were both attainted of high treason in 1716. Under the settlement the heir was John Sallom, son of Anne, the sister of Gabriel, and under a Private Act of 1735-6 (9 Geo. II, cap. 36) he obtained possession; Fishwick, *loc. cit.* Gabriel Heskeith and his sons Thomas and Roger were parties to an agreement as to a recovery of White Hill in 1725-6; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 230, from R. 12 i Geo. I at Preston. The forfeiture may have been partial only.

¹⁷ John Sallom sold in 1737 to William Lucas, who died in 1771. His trustees sold to Thomas Cardwell, whose son sold it to Edward Harrison, and after the death of his son in 1826 it was sold to Robert Snell. In 1871 it was owned by George Hargreaves of Leyland. See Fishwick, *op. cit.*, quoting the title deeds.

¹⁸ By a deed passed in the early part of the 13th century Richard Fitton granted to Adam de Hoghton (Hoyton) and his heirs all his right in the land of Loud-cales (Ludecholis), which the grantor's father had of the gift of Avica daughter of Bernard; *Dois.* MSS. cxlii, fol. 116. Loudcales was owned by Christopher White in 1657, and by Thomas Knowles in 1674; *Preston Guard. Loc. Sketches*, no. 629. It now belongs to the Knowles family. The forest bounds c. 1230 'ascended the Loud between Ch ppingdale and Threlfall'; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 425.

In 1246 Michael son of Michael de Thornton claimed 2 oxgangs of land in Threlfall against Richard son of Michael, but he was non-suited; *Assize R.* 404, m. 6.

Of Cromsleholme Fold an account may be found in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 175. A wind-dial bears the inscription R X C X I X C X

Walter Curwen of Caton held lands in Goosnargh by Fairhurst of Sir Richard Houghton in 1457, and Gilbert Curwen held of Sir Alexander and his partners, lords of Goosnargh, in 1484; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 64, 114. Thomas Curwen and Nicholas his son and heir in 1587 sold a messuage to Robert Walker; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 49, m. 113. George Curwen died in 1629 holding a messuage in Threlfall, tenure unrecorded, and leaving as heir his nephew, the son of his sister Janet by William Trout; *Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m.* xxviii, no. 24.

Richard Singleton of Brockholes in 1499 held land in Threlfall by unknown tenure, but in 1556 William Singleton held his land (probably the same) of the Prior of St. John; *ibid.* iii, no. 52; x, no. 1.

¹⁹ *End. Char. Rep.* 44.

Lickhurst, which had formed a part of the Hospitaliers' estate, was held by the Catteralls. In 1480 Ellen widow of Robert Beesley was ordered to render to Richard Catterall the manor of Lick-hurst; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs of Assize*, 20 Edw. IV. It passed to Townley of Barnside, as already shown.

²⁰ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 464; *Liverpool Cath. Annual*, 1888; *Pollen, Acts of Marys*, 66-82. Marsden acknowledged Elizabeth to be lawful queen, 'and took himself bound to obey her majesty, so far as his obedience impeached not his duties to God and to the Church,' but refused to promise 'not to deal with any of her Majesty's subjects in matters of religion.' The introduction of the cause of his beatification was allowed at Rome in 1886; *ibid.* 379.

²¹ George Helme was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 237. For the estate see Fishwick, *op. cit.* 184-5.

In the Commonwealth time one Robert Helme had two-thirds of his estate sequestered for recusancy, but in 1650-1 Edward Rigby claimed it as part of his grandfather's estate, the said Helme having become tenant in 1641; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 179.

²² Notices of several members of the family will be found in Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 261.

²³ A number of deeds relating to Kirk-house are catalogued in the Shireburne abstract book at Leagram. It appears that in 1662 and later Thomas Helme of Kirkhouse and William his son mortgaged the estate; William had succeeded by

1669, and his son, also named William, sold to Sir N. Shireburne, who arranged with the mortgagees.

²⁴ In 1292 Richard son of Patrick de Middleton was non-suited in his claim for a tenement in Goosnargh held by Hugh son of Patrick; *Assize R.* 408, m. 32 d.

Middleton, Greenhills and Coore all appear in the subsidy roll of 1312; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 59.

²⁵ Geoffrey son of Gilbert de Coore (Cover) secured four messuages, an oxgang of land, &c., in Goosnargh and Middleton in 1323 from Richard son of Grimbald de Coore. The remainders went to Geoffrey's children—Adam, John, Christiana and Hilda—and then to his brother Richard; *Final Conc.* ii, 53.

Sir Adam de Houghton was plaintiff in 1367 against John son of Geoffrey de Coore (Cover) in respect of certain pasture; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 5, m. 8. A messuage, half an oxgang of land, &c., were in 1359 recovered by Jane wife of William de Caton—she being daughter of Richard son of William de Coore—against Robert de Middleton; *ibid.* 7, m. 1 d.

²⁶ This family probably took its surname from a place in Medlar. William de Greenhills in 1315 obtained a messuage and land in Goosnargh from Richard son of Adam de Greenhills and Alice his wife. It was Alice's right and was to descend to John son of William; *Final Conc.* ii, 22.

In 1393 Alan de Catterall acquired from William de Greenhills and Christiana his wife three messuages, &c.; *ibid.* iii, 42.

William and Christiana were concerned in suits as to land in 1368 and 1371; *De Banco R.* 432, m. 449 d; 444, m. 425.

A William de Greenhill was outlawed in 1381; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 354.

²⁷ The pleadings recited in the text probably indicate that Alan Singleton had part but not all the Greenhills-Coore inheritance. Alan's estate in the main descended by Anne his daughter and heiress to her husband Sir William Leyland of Morley's (*Vitit.* of 1533, p. 88), who died in 1547 holding lands, &c., in Goosnargh of the king by the third part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m.* ix, no. 43. The tenure of his heir Edward Tyldesley in 1621 was not recorded; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 261.

without issue, and Alice, mother of the plaintiff. The defendant replied that one Alan de Catterall had had possession and had given it to defendant and his son John.^{87a}

The Singletons having established their claim, granted it to endow a chantry.⁸⁸ On the suppression of these foundations it was acquired by Robert Helme, whose sons defended their right as against Thomas Tyldesley, the representative of the founders.⁸⁹ It was acquired not long afterwards by Alexander Rigby of Wigan, who died in 1621 holding Middleton Hall, Topping House, with dovecot, lands, &c., of the king as of his manor of Clitheroe; also Eyves Hall, of the Earl of Derby (formerly the Hospitallers' land), by 1*d.* rent; and a messuage, &c., in Aspenhurst of Sir Richard Hoghton by 5*s.* rent. His son and heir Alexander was twenty-six years of age.⁹⁰

The younger Alexander⁹¹ was a benchet of Gray's Inn. He resided at Ribby, being perhaps desirous of the style of Ribby of Ribby. He was returned for the Short Parliament in 1640 and then for the Long Parliament as a member for Wigan, at once distinguishing himself as a zealous Puritan. On the outbreak of the Civil War he showed himself equally active on the Parliamentary side, first as a civilian, sequestrator, &c.,⁹² and then as a soldier with a colonel's commission. His son Alexander was lieu-

tenant-colonel under him, and raised a company within Goosnargh. He took Thurland Castle, after a siege of seven weeks, in October 1643, but lost his reputation next year by the fruitless leaguer of Lathom House and the defeat at Bolton. He then seems to have retired from war and devoted his attention to Parliament and to the sequestering of 'Papists' and delinquents' estates.' His son Alexander, however, continued his military career. The father was appointed one of the judges of Charles I, but did not act. In 1649 he was made a baron of the Exchequer, but did not enjoy his dignity long, dying 18 August 1650. In religion he was an Independent, hostile to Presbyterianism as well as to Episcopacy. His son Alexander seems to have been a member of the Presbyterian Classis in 1646.⁹³

His son succeeded to Middleton, and was member of Parliament for Lancaster in 1658. He and his brother Edward fell under suspicion at the beginning of the reign of James II, and were ordered into custody in 1685. Alexander Rigby died in 1694,⁹⁴ and from him the estate descended to the Knowles family, but there is nothing in the history to call for remark.

To this part of the township may have belonged the family or families using Goosnargh as a surname. They occur in the pleadings,⁹⁵ but the nature of

^{87a} Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 10, m. 29b; 11, m. 9. Another message here with 24 acres of land was in 1449 claimed by the same Alan Singleton against Alan son of John Catterall. It was alleged that Adam de Greenhills and Alice his wife gave it to John son of William de Greenhills in the time of Edward II, after which it descended thus: John -s. William -s. William -sister Alice -s. Alan Singleton the plaintiff. The jury found for the defendant; *ibid.* 12, m. 19, 86.

In 1498 a settlement was made of the estate in Goosnargh and Middleton of the daughters and heirs of Alan Carr, viz. Anne wife of John Lynatete and Joan wife of John Browne; *Final Conc.* iii, 147.

Alan Singleton claimed a messuage and oxgang of land from Joan and Anne in 1469 in right of his descent from Geoffrey de Coore, and Roger Singleton seems to have held it; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 36, m. 5; 86, m. 5.

⁸⁸ Lands in Chaigney, Aighton, Goosnargh and Middleton were in 1508 in the hands of one Roger Singleton, apparently as trustee for Alan Singleton deceased, and he gave them to the chantry trustees; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 215-18.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 207-10, where the pleadings of 1582 are printed. The plaintiffs, George and Henry Helme, stated that Edward VI in 1549 granted Middleton and other chantry lands to William Eccleston and Anthony Layton to hold as of his manor of Clitheroe, and the grantees conveyed to Roger Helme, plaintiff's father. After Roger's death his sons in 1566 divided the estate. (See Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 28, m. 45, 60.) Tyldesley claimed as heir of Leyland, alleging that Middleton had never belonged to the chantry.

George Helme acquired a messuage, &c., in Goosnargh from Thomas Eccleston and Joan his wife in 1573; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 35, m. 80. He probably had Kirkhouse.

Henry Helme died in 1589 holding a

capital messuage called Middleton (by gift of his father Robert), held of the queen as of her manor of Clitheroe in socage. Leonard, his son and heir, was nine years old in 1596; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 92. Leonard died in 1601 holding the estate, and leaving a son (? brother) Thomas, aged seventeen, to inherit it; *ibid.* xviii, no. 20.

⁹⁰ *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 456; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 31; xviii, no. 82, in which Fairhurst, said to be held of William Hyde of Denton, was found to have gone to a younger son Joseph Rigby.

Alexander Rigby (the father) was son of John Rigby of Wigan, whose brother Alexander was seated at Burgh in Duxbury; see the account of the family in *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 137, &c.

Adam Rigby, rector of Eccleston in Leyland, was in 1632 said to have held his land in Cross Ground and Fairhurst of the same William Hyde by knight's service and rent. The heir was the younger Alexander named in the text, being a nephew; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 30; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1009.

⁹¹ This account is from the *Pal. Note Bk.* loc. cit. See also *Dict. Nat. Biog.* There is a portrait in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 146.

⁹² The Royalist view may be gathered from Peter Barwick: 'One Rigby, a scoundrel of the very dregs of the Parliament rebels, did at that time expose these venerable persons [William Beale, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, &c.] to sale, and would actually have sold them for slaves if any one would have bought them'; *Vita J. Barwick*, 23.

⁹³ *Pal. Note Bk.* iii, 169. Baron Rigby's lordship of the province of Lygonia in Maine (New England) is related *ibid.* 181-7. His son Edward, also a lawyer, who 'took to crooked ways,' succeeded him in that estate.

George Rigby, brother of the baron, settled at Peel in Hulton; his daughter

Alice had some land in Goosnargh; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 160, m. 63.

A pedigree was recorded in 1664; Dugdale, *Vitæ*, (Chet. Soc.), 245.

⁹⁴ Fishwick, loc. cit., where there is a pedigree from which the following outline of the descent is taken: Alexander Rigby, d. 1694 -s. Thomas, d. 1709 -s. Alexander, d. 1716 -s. Townley, d. 1777 -s. Alexander -sister Sarah, d. 1832, m. William Shawe -da. Sally, m. Joseph Knowles -s. Towneley Rigby Knowles. See the account of Fishwick in Preston.

In the Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 118, 122, may be seen the claim of Townley Rigby, a Quaker, son and heir of Alexander Rigby, to a seat in Kirkham Church, 1726; the covenant on his marriage with Grace daughter of Sir Edward Hill, 1730, and the will of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Rigby, 1792, settling the descent of the messuage called Middleton in Goosnargh, lands at Ribby, &c.

⁹⁵ Margery widow of Ranulf son of Bernard de Goosnargh was (as above) a defendant in 1291; De Banco R. 90, m. 98 d. In the following year in different pleas respecting lands in Goosnargh Richard son of Robert de Goosnargh was plaintiff, Robert de Goosnargh and others, also Henry son of Ranulf de Goosnargh, were defendants; Assize R. 408, m. 36d, 96, 34d. Three years later John son of William son of Thomas de Goosnargh had a dispute as to their inheritance with Richard son of William de Goosnargh; Assize R. 1306, m. 19 d. Richard son of William son of Thomas was called to warrant in 1306; De Banco R. 161, m. 107.

Hold widow of Richard claimed dower in 1311 against Walter son of Robert de Ayrdale and Agnes daughter of Roger de Cumberhaigh; De Banco R. 187, m. 105. Possibly she was the wife of Adan de Rideleys in 1315; *ibid.* 209, m. 82.

Walter de Goosnargh seems to have been a more important man than any of

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their estate is unknown, except in the case of Alexander Goosnargh of Stalmine, who died in 1524 holding lands in the township of Richard Houghton in socage; the heir was a grandson Alexander Wering.⁹⁸ Eaves or Exves Hall has been mentioned among the possessions of Alexander Rigby; some particulars have been preserved of Eaves Green.⁹⁹

BRADCKROFT, which may stand for the obscure third part of the manor once belonging to Longford, was owned by the Bartons of the adjacent township of Barton,¹⁰⁰ who long held *KIDSNAPE* of the Houghton family by a rent of 6*l.* 8*d.*¹⁰¹ William Clifton,⁹⁹ described as 'of Kidsnape,' died in 1517 holding lands in the tithing of Richard Houghton and John Boseler by services unknown. He left three daughters and heirs—Isabel, aged twenty-nine, wife of Ralph Venables in 1528; Joan, twenty-six, who married John Beconshaw; and Anne, twenty, who married Bartholomew Hesketh.¹⁰²

the above. In 1502 he had a suit with William son of Robert de Thistleton; Assize R. 418, m. 64. He was called to warrant in 1512-14 in a suit between Roger de Wedacere and William son of Rembold de Coore and Alice, his wife; De Banco R. 195, m. 184 d.; 207, m. 148; 212, m. 283 d. John son of Walter de Goosnargh claimed land against Roger de Wedacere in 1524; *ibid.* 251, m. 154.

High son of Ranulf de Goosnargh in 1514 gave his land in Whittingham — his sons Richard and Thomas; *Wener MS. DD.*, no. 12.

Robert Goosnargh in 1481 gave his land in the Snape and Westfield to the brothers Edmund and Henry Elwick; *Kuerden fol. MS.* 153-4.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 55. In 1582 one William Waring was party to a division of lands in Whittingham and Goosnargh; he took those in the former township and John Taylor those in the latter; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 44, m. 139. John Taylor, Anne his wife, James his son and Ellen his wife occur in 1593; *ibid.* *bde.* 56, m. 48.

⁹⁸ John Catterall of Selby, the elder, attained in 1461, had the manor of Eaves Green, with messuages and land in Goosnargh, Hackinsail, and Dilworth; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 11 Edw. IV, no. 35. The tenures were not recorded. The manor with the rest of the estate was in 1472 granted to John Pilkington (*Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, pp. 307, 419), who died in possession in 1478, leaving a son and heir Edward, twelve years old; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. IV, no. 77. In 1625 the tenant was Richard Harrison; *Fishwick*, op. cit. 68.

In 1611 Alexander Rigby made in- as to the 'manor' of Eaves Green. He believed it was the land he owned, 'only a little common . . . before the enclosure . . . and no manor.' There was, however, another little common 'near the burgh' called by the same name; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 52.

⁹⁹ Gilbert Barton in 1516 held Kidsnape of the heirs of Sir Alexander Houghton by 6*l.* 8*d.* rent, otherwise of Henry Kighley and Elizabeth his wife (in her right). In addition Gilbert held an oxgang of land there of Ralph Catterall by a pound of cummin—this was perhaps the Sandyclough of another inquisition; other messuages, of tenure not recorded, and lands, &c., yielding a

rent of 4*l.* 9*d.* and a pair of gloves, held of the king by the third part of the fifth part of a knight's fee and 18*d.* rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 7; v, no. 6. Bradcroft is mentioned in the second inquisition, but the tenure is not separately stated; in 1572 Richard Barton was said to have held it of the queen by the third part of a knight's fee and 18*d.* rent; *ibid.* xii, no. 9. At the same time a place called Spinster House in Goosnargh, which had been given to John Barton, younger son of Richard, was stated to be held of Thomas Houghton by 3*d.* rent.

Thomas Barton and Anne his wife in 1593 sold various messuages, &c., to James Gregson; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 55, m. 157. In 1603 Thomas Barton of Barton (nephew of Thomas Barton of Kidsnape) was stated to have held his lands in Kidsnape of Sir Richard Houghton by 6*l.* 8*d.* rent and Thomas Procter by 1*d.* or a pair of gloves. He also held some land, newly inclosed, of the king by knight's service; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 7-11.

⁹⁹ John son of Adam de Barton and Alice his wife sold land in Goosnargh to Richard son of Nicholas de Hiles in 1322; *Final Conc.* ii, 47. In the following year the family had two messuages, &c., in the township; *ibid.* 56. The same estate appears again in 1381; *ibid.* iii, 10.

In 1292 a Jordan de Kidsnape claimed land in Goosnargh against Walter son of Robert de Ayrdale, but was non-suited; Assize R. 408, m. 46.

¹⁰⁰ It was no doubt an earlier William Clifton to whom, in conjunction with Joan his wife, Thomas Barton and Agnes his wife in 1444 granted all his land in Kidsnape, with 5*l.* a year from Gibbeld, at a rent of 10 marks; *Add. MS.* 32104, no. 706.

In 1473 Ralph Whitehead granted Kidsnape to Margaret and Joan, daughters of Thomas Barton; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, G 9. See also the account of Upper Rawcliffe.

¹⁰¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 21. In a previous inquisition (iv, no. 11) William Clifton's lands 'in Goosnargh' were said to be held of the king as his duchy by the sixth part of a knight's fee.

A minor Clifton family occurs in the 18th century; *Lanc. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, ii, 35.

¹⁰² John son of Adam de Barton in 1315-16 gave land in Beesley to Richard

Beesley¹⁰¹ gave a surname to one or more local families. That seated in Threlfall has been mentioned above, and it is not possible to trace the others or state their tenures exactly, though they are often named in pleadings and other records.¹⁰² Jane the wife of Henry Beesley died in 1585, and Henry died in 1591 holding half a messuage, &c., called Barnard House or the Hey of Beesley, the tenure of which was not recorded. The heir was a son William.¹⁰³ Thomas Beesley, who died in 1637, held 'Beesley's lands'; his son Robert, aged forty, was heir.¹⁰⁴ *WHINNY CLOUGH*¹⁰⁵ was part of the Houghton estate in the time of Elizabeth; later held by the Bamber family of Poulton, and more recently by the Parks of Preston.¹⁰⁶ It is now owned by Mr. William P. Park of Ashton-on-Ribble.^{106a}

In Longley tithing Higher and Lower *BARKER* are noteworthy. About 1450 Barker in Goosnargh was a portion of the estates of Richard Clifton of

son of Nicholas del Hiles; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 93, and see note 98.

¹⁰² To Cockerand Abbey in the first part of the 13th century Adam son of Ralph gave land of his demeane next to land held by Richard de Beesley of the Lady Beatrice; *Cockerand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 239. Adam de Goosnargh gave lands to Thomas de Beesley, Thomas Travers being then sheriff (1302-6); *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 78*b*. This deed was in 1597 in the possession of George Beesley of Goosnargh.

Gilbert de Beesley and Adam his brother attested a charter (undated); *Towneley MS. DD.*, no. 1891. William son of Gilbert de Beesley was in 1305 defendant in two claims, one for dower put forward by Agnes widow of Gilbert, and the other for certain land, by William son of Richard Russel of Woodplumpton; De Banco R. 153, m. 256*d.*; 156, m. 172*d*. William son of Nicholas de Beesley claimed a messuage, 10 acres of land, &c., against Ellen widow of William de Beesley in 1354; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. v. The defendant summoned William son of William de Beesley to warrant her, he being next of kin and heir of Isued de Beesley; *ibid.* 4, m. 15. Shortly afterwards (1356) in a cross-suit William son of Nicholas claimed from Ellen the widow two messuages given by Gilbert de Beesley to Adam de Beesley and his issue with remainder to Nicholas. Adam (living in the time of Edward II) died without issue, and thus Nicholas succeeded, and his right descended to his son the plaintiff. William son of William, who warranted, said the remainder was to William de Beesley his grandfather; *ibid.* 5, m. 19*d*.

In 1488 Alexander Ambrose and Margaret his wife claimed lands in Goosnargh and other places against Thomas Lawrence, Margaret his wife, Thomas Beesley and Joan his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* 3 Hen. VIII.

Cecily widow of Robert Beesley was a plaintiff in 1536; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 155.

¹⁰³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 24. ¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.* xxviii, no. 62.

¹⁰⁵ In 1570 Thomas, base son of Thomas Houghton, laid claim to Whinny Clough; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 392.

¹⁰⁶ For a full account see *Fishwick*, op. cit. 170-81.

^{106a} Information of Mr. Park.



GOOSNARCH : INGLEWHITE VILLAGE



GOOSNARCH HOSPITAL

Clifton.¹⁰⁷ Of Higher Barker there is little to be said¹⁰⁸; Lower was about 1670-80 the residence of the lord of the manor of Goosnargh, John Warren of Poynton,¹⁰⁹ who in 1674 procured the royal charter for holding two fairs annually at Inglewhite in this tithing.¹¹⁰ *INGLEWHITE* was the estate of a family named Sidgreaves,¹¹¹ of whom Christopher was recorded as a freeholder in 1600,¹¹² and James recorded his estate as a 'Papist' in 1717.¹¹³ He died in 1759 and was succeeded by a son James, whose great-grandson dying without issue in 1853 the estate was sold.¹¹⁴ In 1869 it became the property of William Shawe of Preston, and is now held by the Knowles trustees.

BLACKHALL or Blakehall¹¹⁵ was long the seat of a family named Midgehall.¹¹⁶ George Midgehall died in 1557, leaving a son Robert, aged thirty-three, heir to an estate comprising Brabinfield in Goosnargh, held of Richard Hoghton by 18d. rent, two messuages held of the Crown as of the dissolved monastery of Cockersand by 12d. rent, 3 acres held of the heirs of Ralph Catterall by the rent of a catapult, and two messuages in Threlfall held of the heirs of Richard son of Adam de Woodacre.¹¹⁷ Robert's son George died in 1612, leaving a son Robert as heir,¹¹⁸ and he in turn¹¹⁹ left a son George, who died in 1626 under

age and without issue, the estate then reverting to his uncle Edward Midgehall.¹²⁰ This Edward was in trouble in the Civil War time, for he took the king's side and his estates were sequestered and ultimately sold by the Parliament for his 'delinquency.'¹²¹ The family about that time became Protestant, and the estate continued in the male line till 1807, when it was sold to James Sidgreaves of Inglewhite and was in 1847 purchased by William Shawe of Preston.¹²²

LATUS House had more anciently the name of Clifton House.¹²³ The family of Latus or Latwise held it in the time of Elizabeth and later,¹²⁴ but by 1650 it had passed to the Rigby family.¹²⁵ About a century later it was in the hands of Parkinson, a wide-spreading family found in several parts of the township.¹²⁶ It afterwards went to Talbot and was sold to Philip Park of Preston. St. Anne's Well is on this estate. A Longley charter dated 1494 mentions Benetfield, the highway to the church of Goosnargh, Tinklerfield and Stonyford.¹²⁷

Of Aspenhurst there is little record except of the estate of Fairhurst held by the Rigbys of Middleton, already mentioned.

Little need be said of other estates and landowners occurring in the records. Cockersand Abbey¹²⁸ and

¹⁰⁷ From a deed quoted in Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 48.

¹⁰⁸ Fishwick, op. cit. 171. Barker was said to be in Threlfall in 1626; *ibid.* 174.

¹⁰⁹ He was the 'Mr. Justice Warren' spoken of *ibid.* 172. The stocks were placed near this house. It was sold to John Lucas of Goosnargh about 1760.

¹¹⁰ Pat. 26 Chas. II (21 Sept.).

¹¹¹ Their house was called the Lodge. For the family see Fishwick, *Goosnargh*, 173-5, where 14th-century deeds are referred to, and the later pedigree is given thus: Christopher (1588) -s. James (will 1626) -s. James, d. 1671 -s. Christopher, d. 1702 -s. James, d. 1759 -s. James, d. 1780 -s. James, d. 1808 -s. James, d. 1838 -s. James, d. 1853. See also Mr. Gillow in *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 148.

¹¹² *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233.

¹¹³ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 95.

¹¹⁴ See note 111.

¹¹⁵ A family of this surname occurs in 1410; Dods MSS. cxlii, fol. 61b.

¹¹⁶ Fishwick, op. cit. 168, &c., with pedigree.

Thomas son of Thomas Goosnargh was in 1418 enfeoffed by his trustees of lands in Goosnargh, Barton and Chipping, with remainder to William son of Robert Midgehall (Miggehalgh) and Alice his wife, daughter of Thomas son of Thomas; Dods. MSS. lxx, fol. 161.

¹¹⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 22. By the inquisition of 1626 it appears that Robert Midgehall in 1577 made provision for his son George on his marriage with Ellen Parkinson. Robert was living in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 232.

¹¹⁸ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 216-17. The capital message in Goosnargh was stated to be held of Sir Richard Hoghton by 20d. rent, and land improved from the waste, of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.* liii, 407.

¹²⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 39. The capital message was held as in

1612, but the other land was held partly of the king by knight's service and partly (in Threlfall) of Richard Shireburne in socage.

¹²¹ *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 43; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3201; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 138-9. Part of the estate had been sequestered for the recusancy of Edward's mother Margaret, who died in 1649; part also for the recusancy of Alice Midgehall, also dead. Alice appears to have been the widow of Edward's elder brother Robert.

For a dispute as to the estate in 1667 see *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 45.

¹²² Fishwick, *op. cit.*

¹²³ It is also called Longley Hall; *ibid.*

181.

¹²⁴ Gilbert Latus held Clifton House in 1556 by bequest of his father-in-law William Westby of Mowbreck; *Richmond Wills* (Surtees Soc.), 91. He died in 1568 holding a capital message, 60 acres of land, &c., of Gilbert Gerard by a rent of 6s, with other lands in Warton, Thistleton, &c. His son and heir William was twenty-four years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 11. The tenure shows that it had been part of the Balderston estate, and this again had probably descended from the Banastres and Singletons. Portions of this estate are found from the inquiries to have been held by Edmund Dudley (1509), Thomas Earl of Derby (1521), Thomas Radcliffe of Winnarleigh and his successors. The tenure is sometimes described as of Osbaldeston, at other times of the king as duke; *ibid.* v, no. 3; viii, no. 26; xi, no. 7. Part of it may have been augmented by the Hoppersfield sold by William Ward of Otley and Alice his wife to Sir James Harrington in 1408; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 90.

William Latus died in 1609 holding a message, &c., of Sir Richard Hoghton by 16d. rent, and leaving as heir a son Matthew, aged thirty; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 137. William Latus was one of the recusants whose sequestrations were in 1607 granted to Sir Richard

Coningsby; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 383.

¹²⁵ These statements are from Fishwick, *op. cit.* 182.

¹²⁶ Richard Parkinson was a tenant under Catterall in 1520-35 for land in Threlfall; Duchy of Lanc. Dep. xxi, p. 1.

Complaint was made of the abduction of Edmund son and heir of Thomas Parkinson of Goosnargh in 1540, his marriage pertaining to Nicholas Turner; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton, 32 Hen. VIII.

William Parkinson (of Bilsborrow) held Hutcheney in 1592, but the tenure was not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 21. His son Edward was in 1617 said to hold the same of Sir Richard Hoghton and Catch House of Thomas Catterall by 4s. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 215. Roger Parkinson (of another family) held lands in 1622 of the Earl of Derby as successor of the Knights Hospitaliers; he left as co-heirs three young daughters—Alice, Janet and Margaret; *ibid.* iii, 309-10.

Many references to the families will be found in the *Ducasus Lancs.*

¹²⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. (P.R.O.), L 1199; a grant from John son and heir of John Westfield to Christopher Leeming of Lancaster, of a message, &c., in Longley.

¹²⁸ Cockersand Abbey estate has been recorded; for rentals 1451-1537 see *Chartrul.* iii, 1270-1. One grant to the abbey was made by Adam son of Ralph which concerned Fayles, the bounds naming (among other points) Selebrook and Helmer housesteads; *ibid.* i, 238. In 1246 Richard son of Robert sought common of pasture in Goosnargh against Robert de Faleghs; *Assize R.* 404, m. 5.

The award in a suit between Lancaster Priory and Cockersand Abbey about a grange in 'Trefeld' is in B.M. Add. Charter 19818.

In 1377 John de Elswick made a feoffment of lands in Goosnargh and Whittingham; *Kuerden MSS.* v, 117, no. 10.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Conishead Priory had some land in the township.¹⁷⁹ John Singleton of Chingle Hall died in 1530 holding of Richard Hoghton by a rent of 6s. 8d.¹⁸⁰ William Wilson in 1619 held lands of Sir Richard Hoghton by a rent of 5s.; they had been purchased from Thomas Shireburne and had no doubt formed part of the Catterall estate.¹⁸¹ Joshua Gallard in 1638 held his lands of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee.¹⁸² William Barnes's messuage and lands were held of James Lord Strange as of his manor of Goomsarth by 5s. 1d. rent.¹⁸³ In other cases the tenure is stated either vaguely¹⁸⁴ or not at all.¹⁸⁵

Under the Commonwealth rule the estates of a number of Royalists and recusants were sequestered and in some cases sold outright.¹⁸⁶ In 1717 nine estates of "Papists" were registered.¹⁸⁷

NEWSHAM, as already stated, was after the Conquest a member of the barony of Penwortham, and the mesne tenant was the lord of Woodplumpton,¹⁸⁸ with which manor it continued to descend till the 17th century or later.¹⁸⁹ There seem to have been several subdivisions of the land, and the prin-

cipal holders took the surname of Newsham. Little is known of them.¹⁹⁰ Adam de Newsham in 1361



NEWSHAM of Newsham. *Argent on a fesse argent three crosslets gules.*

family disappeared from view, and Newsham Hall was before 1660 acquired by the Wilsons of Tunley in Wrightington; by them it was sold to John Bourne of Stalmine Hall in 1782 and has since descended with his estates.¹⁹¹ William Singleton of Bank Hall

¹⁷⁹ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 94.

¹⁸⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 12. This continued to descend with Chingle Hall.

¹⁸¹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 223. John Wilson, the son and heir, was fifty years of age.

¹⁸² *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 17. The heir was his son Edward, aged nine.

¹⁸³ William Barnes was son and heir of John Barnes, who died in 1617 holding messuages and land in Goomsarth; *Add. MSS.* 12108, no. 4416. William died in 1640; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 30. John Barnes, his son and heir, was fifteen years of age.

¹⁸⁴ Lamert Stodagh in 1511 held of 'the lords of Goomsarth' in socage; *ibid.* iv, no. 1. Ralph Clitheroe in 1556 held of Thomas Whittingham; *ibid.* x, no. 26. George Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe (1561) held of Thomas Hoghton by 2s. 6d. rent; *ibid.* xi, no. 8. William Walton of Preston in 1559 held of Thomas Hoghton by fealty and suit of court, but the Goomsarth lands had been given (for life) to Isabel widow of Thomas Walton, elder brother of William; *ibid.* xi, no. 27.

¹⁸⁵ William Pleasington of Dimples in 1621 held of the king in socage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 240. This estate appears to have been in the family as early as 1387, appearing again about 1490; *Final Conc.* iii, 29; *Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R.* 62, m. 14.

¹⁸⁶ These include Sir Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst, 1594; Sir John Southworth, 1595; Thomas Osbaldeston (as heir of John Bradley), 1611; Alexander Standish of Duxbury, 1622 (perhaps Catterall, perhaps purchased from Bridget Stanley; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 271); Sir John Radcliffe of Ordsall, 1627; and John Crosse of Liverpool, 1640.

¹⁸⁷ Some have been mentioned already.

¹⁸⁸ Thomas Barnes's lands were sequestered for delinquency only, and were placed in the set for sale. He was dead in 1654; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 41; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3120. The same was the case of Henry Butler; *Index*, 42; *Cal. v*, 3216.

¹⁸⁹ Janet Cottam (who died in 1652) had two-thirds of her estate sequestered for recusancy; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3065. Robert Cottam in 1558 purchased messuages, &c., in Goomsarth from Nicholas and William Ambrose, the remainders being to James Cottam and John and Thomas his brothers; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 18, m. 32.

¹⁹⁰ The land of George Glave was in 1645 sequestered for recusancy; he died in Scotland in 1648, and his son John, 'never a recusant', petitioned for restitution, and took the oath of abjuration in 1652; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 76.

¹⁹¹ The lands of Peter Stanley of Aughton were forfeited and sold; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2937.

¹⁹² William Topping's land was sequestered for recusancy, as was that of Francis Turner (dead in 1654); *ibid.* 3175; *v*, 3225. A brief note on James Moore of Goomsarth (will 1693) is in *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, iii, 57.

¹⁹³ Besides the estate of James Sidgreaves already named were those of John Adamson, Edmund and Edward Barton, Cuthbert Cardwell, Michael Grayston, William Moreton of Dovehold, Thomas Parker and Jane Sturzaker; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 95, 100, 103, 141-2.

¹⁹⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 36. Quenilda, widow of Roger Gernet, held 2 oxgangs of land in Newsham of the Earl of Lincoln in 1252 by knight's service; *ibid.* 190. A similar estate and tenure were recorded in 1240 after the death of Thomas de Beetham, and in 1254 after that of Ralph de Beetham; *ibid.* 171, 194, 202.

¹⁹⁵ Ellen widow of Robert de Stockport in 1275 claimed dower in a messuage, 100 acres of land, &c., against Adam de Acton (f. Aughton); *De Banco R.* 10, m. 71 d. Adam son of Richard de Acton and Richard son of Adam were concerned in several suits in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 12 d., 17 d. Richard de Aughton claimed common of pasture in Newsham against Earl Edmund, but was not suited; *ibid.* m. 10 d. An Adam son of Richard de Aughton of Newsham made a claim

against Adam Pigot of Newsham and Hawise his wife, but did not prosecute it, in 1332; *Assize R.* 1411, m. 12.

¹⁹⁶ Lands in Newsham and Hollowforth are named in a fine of the manor of Woodplumpton in 1662; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 169, m. 76. Newsham does not appear to have been considered a separate manor.

¹⁹⁷ Richard de Newsham in 1291 complained that he had been disseised of his common of pasture in 13 acres of moor in Newsham by Richard de Stockport, William son of Adam de Redeford, and others; but the jury decided that the land was in Woodplumpton; *Assize R.* 407, m. 1 d.

¹⁹⁸ In the following year Adam de Newsham and William his son were sureties in one of the Acton cases above referred to; *Assize R.* 408, m. 17 d.

¹⁹⁹ Adam de Newsham occurs in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 70. In 1339 Richard son of Adam de Newsham claimed lands against Richard and Henry, sons of William de Newsham, and against Godith del Erlesgate; *De Banco R.* 318, m. 27 d.; 320, m. 218. In the latter case he alleged that a messuage and 17 acres in Newsham and Woodplumpton had been given by Richard de Newsham to Henry the Harper, with remainder to plaintiff's father, Adam son of (the said) Richard de Newsham. The descent is established by a further plea two years later; *ibid.* R. 325, m. 56.

²⁰⁰ *Final Conc.* ii, 167.

²⁰¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 75. It appears that John had two sons, George and Utrid; the former married an Alice, and had the son John who inherited, and who was the ward of Henry Preston of Preston. George was dead in 1314.

²⁰² *Visit. of 1567* (Chet. Soc.), 51. The descent was thus given: William Newsham -s. John -s. George -s. John -s. George -s. Robert.

²⁰³ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 88; Robert, the son and heir of George, was thirty-two years old.

²⁰⁴ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 212.

²⁰⁵ For details see Fishwick, *op. cit.* 194-5.

held land in Newsham of John Warren in 1573.¹⁴⁷ The Fishwicks occur.¹⁴⁸

HOLLOWFORTH with its mill was the estate bought by Robert de Holland in 1292¹⁴⁹ and held in 1323-4 by William de Holland of Euxton of the heirs of Stockport by a rent of 2s.¹⁵⁰ Like Euxton it descended to Molyneux of Sefton,¹⁵¹ and was in 1558 sold by Sir Richard Molyneux to George Newsham.¹⁵² Land in Hollowforth was held by the Middletons in 1600-40.¹⁵³ The estate of Lawrence Parkinson of Hollowforth was one of those sequestered and sold under the Commonwealth.¹⁵⁴ There is still a mill at Hollowforth.

Alexander Rigby, James Sidgreaves and Thomas Helme each paid £10 in 1631, having refused knighthood.¹⁵⁵

John Reynolds of Newsham as a 'Papist' registered a leasehold estate in this part of the township in 1717.¹⁵⁶ Robert Shepherd of Barnacre did the same.¹⁵⁷

In the grant of Kirkham to Vale **CHURCH** Royal Abbey in 1281 its 'chapels' were included,¹⁵⁸ so that it is probable that **ST. MARY'S**, Goosnargh, already existed. It was frequently called a 'church,' and its district a 'parish' before the Reformation.¹⁵⁹ Direct proof of its existence begins in 1330, when its 'chaplain' was required to send an ox of the value of 10s. to the Abbot of Vale Royal (as rector) every year.¹⁶⁰ Complaint was made of an assault upon Sir Adam Banastre at Goosnargh Church in 1336,¹⁶¹ and that the chapel was in constant use is shown by the names of the ministering priests which have been preserved.¹⁶² John son of Adam de Whittingham granted certain lands in 1379-80 to Henry Moton, the rent being a pound of wax, due to the church of B. Mary of

Goosnargh.¹⁶³ There was in it a second altar, that of St. John the Baptist, the priest at which in 1528-9 received an endowment—perhaps temporary—from William Barnes of Tewkesbury.¹⁶⁴ A more substantial endowment was secured to the chaplain celebrating in the 'church or chapel' of B. Mary the Virgin of Goosnargh by Alan Singleton, the statutes of the chantry being ordained by Roger Singleton in 1508.¹⁶⁵ This chantry was in existence at the confiscation of such endowments in 1547-8. It had a revenue of £5 a year.¹⁶⁶

What happened during the next fifty or sixty years is uncertain. A curate was probably maintained there, but the stipend was only £3 18s. from the tithes of Christ Church, Oxford,¹⁶⁷ increased no doubt by occasional offerings. The curate of 1611 was presented to the bishop for having given notice of the rush bearing 'on the Sabbath day,' leading to piping in the church and churchyard,¹⁶⁸ while eleven years later the curate had not preached himself and had procured only two sermons in the year; he kept ale to sell.¹⁶⁹ The arrangement of the seats in 1635 has been preserved.¹⁷⁰ The Presbyterian discipline was accepted without resistance in 1646, and the minister in 1648 signed the 'Harmonious Consent.' There was in 1650 no allowance to the minister, except £50 from the Committee of Plundered Ministers.¹⁷¹ This would, of course, cease at the Restoration, but Christ Church afterwards increased the allowance from the tithes to £19 18s.¹⁷² About 1720 a grant was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty,¹⁷³ and the incumbent's income has gradually increased until it is now £201.¹⁷⁴ A separate parish was assigned in 1846.¹⁷⁵

The church stands on the north side of the village of Goosnargh, and consists of chancel 25 ft. 6 in.

¹⁴⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 30, 34.

¹⁴⁸ See the account of Bulsnap. Adam Fishwick in 1558 sold messuages in Newsham, &c., to Ralph Massy and William Neild; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 18, m. 3; 19, m. 51.

¹⁴⁹ *Final Conc.* i, 175; Robert son of Adam de Holland acquired 2 oxgangs of land, a mill, &c., in Newsham from Adam de Newsham. In a pleading of the same year already referred to Robert de Holland was joined with Adam de Acton in defending the right of two messuages, 80 acres of land, a water-mill, &c., claimed by Richard son of Adam de Acton. Both claimed by gift of Adam, but Richard withdrew, acknowledging Robert's right; Assize R. 408, m. 17 d. The name Hollowforth does not appear till much later.

¹⁵⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 162.

¹⁵¹ Richard Molyneux died in 1397 holding a plat of land called Hollowforth in Amounderness; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 71.

Sir William Molyneux in 1548 held Hollowforth of Sir Edward Warren in socage by 2s. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 2.

¹⁵² Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 20, m. 95; the estate was described as three messuages, water-mill, &c.

¹⁵³ The tenure of George Middleton of Leighton's land in 1600 was not recorded, but Thomas Middleton's in 1640 was said to be held of the king in socage in conjunction with Kellamergth; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 51; xxix, no. 64.

¹⁵⁴ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1301; *Index of Royalists*, 43.

¹⁵⁵ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

¹⁵⁶ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 96.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 140.

¹⁵⁸ See the account of Kirkham Church.

¹⁵⁹ Even an official document like the Ministers' Accounts in 1549 speaks of the chantry in the parish church of Goosnargh; *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 88.

¹⁶⁰ Ormerod, *Chet.* (ed. Helsby), ii, 167.

¹⁶¹ Assize R. 450, m. 20.

¹⁶² Katherine Radcliffe of York in 1458 left 20s. to the fabric of the chapel of Goosnargh, where she was born; *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Soc.), ii, 92.

¹⁶³ Add. MS. 32107, no. 1100.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.* no. 1012, 1074-5.

¹⁶⁵ Something has been said of the founders' family in the account of Middleton. Roger Singleton's deed, apparently for the appointment of new trustees, is printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 215-18. In the *Valor Eccl.* (Record Com.), v, 263, the founder is called Roger Singleton, and 6s. 8d. had to be distributed to the poor on his anniversary (St. Luke's Day). In 1548, however, Anne Singleton (perhaps the daughter of Alan) was said to have founded it, but no foundation deed was known, and the priest used to 'celebrate there at his pleasure'; Raines, *Chantryes* (Chet. Soc.), 242-3.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 244. The chantry priest occupied Middleton, out of which a rent of 6s. was due to the king's bailiff of

Amounderness; 5s. 2d. and 5s. 6d. were paid to Sir Richard Hoghton and Thomas Catterall respectively as free rents for other parts of the endowment.

In addition there was land of the yearly value of 46s. 8d. devoted to the celebration of obits and the maintenance of lamps in the church; *ibid.* 253. A field called St. Mary's Croft is supposed to have been part of it; Fishwick, op. cit. 16.

There were three bells; Raines, op. cit. 264, 280.

¹⁶⁷ *Plund. Mins. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 8; Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 420.

¹⁶⁸ Fishwick, op. cit. 28, citing Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 86. Cf. *Asheton's Journ.* (Chet. Soc.), 41.

¹⁶⁹ Fishwick, op. cit. 29. The ale-selling is named in the visitation record of 1619.

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 71-3.

¹⁷¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 155. An allowance of £40 was made out of the sequestered tithes as early as 1645; this was increased to £50, but about 1655 reduced to £20; *Plund. Mins. Accts.* i, 8; ii, 88, 210.

Goosnargh, which had what was thought 'a fair parochial chapel,' was made an independent parish in 1658-9; *ibid.* ii, 265, 272.

¹⁷² Gastrell, op. cit. ii, 420. There were two chapel wardens for Goosnargh and two for Whittingham; a list to 1800 is given by Fishwick, op. cit. 86-102.

¹⁷³ Fishwick, op. cit. 21.

¹⁷⁴ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

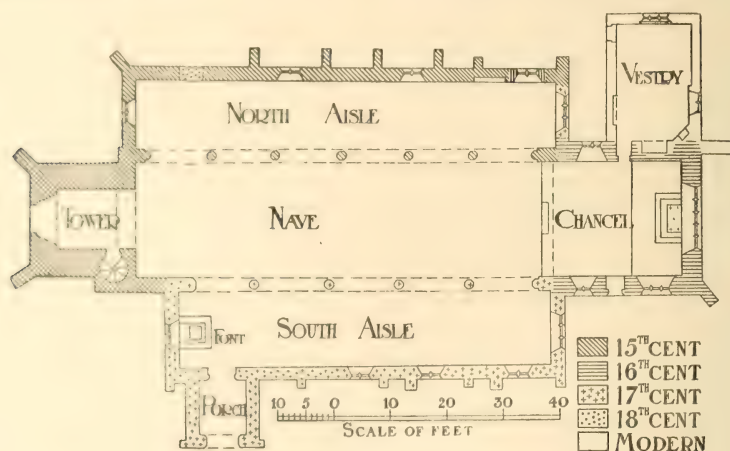
¹⁷⁵ By Order in Council 21 Jan. 1846.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

by 20 ft. with north vestry, nave 70 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 6 in., north aisle 74 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 6 in., south aisle 66 ft. by 13 ft., south porch and west tower 10 ft. 8 in. square, all these measurements being internal. The building is constructed throughout of rubble masonry with gritstone dressings, and no part, with the possible exception of one of the windows of the north aisle, is older than the 15th century. To this period belong the north arcade and aisle, tower, and perhaps the chancel; but this is said¹⁷⁶ to have been rebuilt in 1553. However this may be, the whole of the building is of late date, and though the architectural detail is uninteresting, the general appearance of the interior is good. The south arcade and aisle appear to have been rebuilt at a subsequent period, perhaps at the end of the 16th or in the early years of the 17th century, the windows being all square-headed with plain, rounded lights, and without labels. The chancel roof is externally lower than that of the nave, which is continued over the aisles

windows renewed, new wood dormers inserted, the floor lowered 12 in., the rough-cast which had formerly covered the exterior removed, and the two end galleries taken down. The whole of the seating was likewise renewed, the old square pews, which had filled both aisles, nave, and part of the chancel, being done away with. There was a further restoration of the roof in 1895, when it was again reslated, the east gable and wall north of it rebuilt in dressed stone, and the vestry enlarged.

The chancel has an original five-light pointed east window with plain pointed lights and transom at the line of springing and inner moulded arch dying into the wall at the same level; two windows and a priest's door on the south side, and a single square-headed window of two cinquefoiled lights on the north side to the west of the vestry door. The easternmost window on the south has a segmental head and is of three lights, the middle with cinquefoiled and the outer ones with trefoiled heads, with



PLAN OF GOOSNARGH CHURCH

with overhanging eaves, and has two modern gabled dormer windows on the south side and three on the north.

The roof probably dates from the time of the building of the south aisle, when it was raised some feet, the line of the former 15th-century roof showing in the east face of the tower within the nave. In the 18th century the church is described as filled with square pews probably of 17th-century date, and had a gallery at the west end, and in 1800 another gallery was erected at the east end in front of the chancel for the use of the inmates of Goosnargh Hospital.¹⁷⁷ Repairs had been carried out in 1788,¹⁷⁸ when probably a ceiling was erected; but the building remained more or less unrestored till 1868-9, when it was very substantially repaired, the roof opened out, renovated, and wholly reslated, the stone-work of many of the

chamfered jambs, head and mullions, but without hood mould. The other window is of the same type as those in the south aisle, square-headed and of two rounded lights. The priest's door is 2 ft. 4 in. wide with segmental arch and chamfered jambs and head. The walls of the chancel, as in the rest of the church, are plastered, and the roof is a modern boarded one of flat pitch in three bays with moulded principals and purlins, and divided from the open timber roof of the nave by a timbered plaster gable facing west with shaped moulded piece below the tie-beam carried down the walls on to small wood pillars on stone brackets in the form of a chancel arch. There is a good 18th-century brass chandelier, but the rest of the fittings of the chancel are all modern, and there is no screen.

¹⁷⁶ Glynn, *Churches of Lancr.* (Chet. Soc., 1914).

¹⁷⁷ When this gallery was erected windows were cut through the upper part of

the chancel wall both north and south. They have since been built up.

¹⁷⁸ On one of the roof timbers was painted: 'The Rev^d. C. Hull, B.D.;

R. Oliverson, Wm. Gornall, Wm. Bailey, J. Eccles, churchwardens, A.D. 1788. The expense of repairing this church, £195 12s. 6d.' Fishwick, op. cit. 21.



GOOSNARCH CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



GOOSNARCH CHURCH : THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST

The north arcade of the nave is of six pointed arches of two chamfered orders carried on octagonal piers and responds with plain moulded capitals and bases, the height to the top of the capitals being 6 ft. 2 in. The north aisle, which is the full length of the nave and continued beyond it some feet at the east end, varies in width from 11 ft. 4 in. at the east to 12 ft. 3 in. at the west end. It has two square-headed windows of two cinquefoiled lights on the north side and a similar one at the west end, and a built-up north doorway.

The east end of the aisle was formerly the chantry founded by the Singletons, and has a window on the north side of two plain pointed lights. The chantry, which is now known as the Middleton Chapel,¹⁷⁹ is inclosed by a screen and has a recess with segmental moulded arch in the north wall 3 ft. high by 6 ft. in width. The east window is square-headed of three rounded lights similar to those in the south aisle.

The south arcade of the nave consists of five pointed arches of two chamfered orders on octagonal piers and responds with moulded capitals and chamfered bases, 6 ft. in height to the top of the capitals. At the west end the arcade begins at a distance of 9 ft. 8 in. from the tower wall,¹⁸⁰ the south aisle not extending the length of the nave at this end, and the piers are thus not directly opposite those on the north side. The windows of the aisle are all square-headed and of two lights, except that at the east end, which has three. The nave roof retains its four original roughly wrought principals, and is boarded between the spars; but is otherwise, together with its continuation over the aisles, almost entirely modern. The porch, which is quite plain, measures internally 8 ft. by 10 ft. and has a slated roof and inner pointed arch with double hollow-chamfered jambs and head, and a wood seat on each side. The outer arch is also pointed, with plain chamfered jambs and head, and the gable above has been rebuilt.

The west tower is 60 ft. in height with embattled parapet and projecting vane in the south-east corner. Externally the stages are unmarked, the north and south sides being quite plain between the plinth and the belfry windows. On the west side there are diagonal angle buttresses of six stages reaching to the middle of the belfry windows, and at the north-east angle a square buttress of three stages. On the second stage of each of the west buttresses is a plain or obliterated shield, and on the west face of the tower, about 12 ft. above the ground, a circular figure 18 in. in diameter commonly known as the 'spinning wheel.'¹⁸¹ The west door is round-headed with hood mould and chamfered jambs, and above is a pointed window of three lights with perpendicular tracery and label. The belfry windows are also of

three lights and similar in detail, with slate louvres, and there is a clock on the south and west sides towards the village. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders splayed off to one at a height of 8 ft. 6 in. from the floor.

The screen inclosing the Middleton Chapel has turned balusters in the upper part and a door on the west side. The top rail is carved and bears on the south side the date 1622 and the initials of Alexander Rigby, while on the west side are the initials of his grandson Thomas Rigby and the date 1721. Within the 'chapel' are an oblong pew 10 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in. of the same period as the screen which forms part of it and an elaborately carved ridged tombstone of late 15th-century date, 6 ft. 2 in. long and diminishing in width from 3 ft. to 2 ft., with two parallel floreated crosses terminating in heraldic shields.¹⁸² The stone lies on the floor opposite the recess, but does not belong to it. The initials A.R. have been cut upon it at a later time.

The lower part of the tower arch is filled in by an oak screen 7 ft. high with turned balusters along the top, and a door in the middle on which are carved the initials R.C., I.L., I.I., J.W., and the date 1678,¹⁸³ and in the vestry is a loose panel with the date 1708 and the initials I.R., R.W., I.P., W.W. The old pulpit had the initials of the Rev. Wm. Bushell and the date 1707, but this has given place to a modern one of wrought iron.

The font, which stands at the west end of the south aisle, is a square block of stone 2 ft. 3 in. in diameter and 1 ft. 5 in. high with a square bowl standing on a modern pedestal, and may be of 15th-century date. The organ was formerly in the west gallery, but the present instrument, which was built in 1906, is at the east end of the south aisle. There is a brass to the Rev. Wm. Bushell in the north aisle, and a stone slab to Thomas Whittingham, who died in 1667.¹⁸⁴

There is a ring of six bells, with inscriptions as follows: Treble, 'God preserve the Church and Queen Ann 1713'; (2) 'Prosperity to the Church of England A.R. 1742'; (3) 'Abr. Rudhall cast us all 1713'; (4) 'Christopher Swainson A.M. minister, A.R. 1742'; (5) 'Presented by R. Newsham esq. Mears and Stainbank 1883'; tenor, 'I to the Church the living call and to the grave do summon all, 1753.'¹⁸⁵

The silver plate consists of a chalice of 1746 and a paten 'Presented to Goosnargh Church in memoriam Charles Osborne Gordon, vicar of the parish, who died Aug. 19, 1892.' There are also a plated chalice and flagon and a plated breadholder inscribed 'Presented to the Parish Church of Goosnargh by Townley Rigby Knowles esq. in memory of the late William Shawe esq. 1872.'

¹⁷⁹ In 1635 the Records of the Sworn Men mention 'the Middleton Chapel containing all the uppermost arch from the eastward wall of that aisle into the middle of the uppermost pillar.' The pew in the chapel was repaired by Alexander Rigby. The precise position of every other pew and the name of the owner liable for its repair are also given.

¹⁸⁰ A window formerly in this length of wall, between the vane of the tower and the west wall of the aisle, is now built up.
¹⁸¹ The tradition is that an old lady, by the proceeds of her industry at flax

spinning, defrayed the expenses of building the tower to the height thus indicated; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 24.

¹⁸² The dexter shield has three cheveronels, differenced by a mullet (Singleton), but the sinister is indecipherable. The stone is illustrated in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, ii, 438, and in Fishwick's *Goosnargh*, 23.

¹⁸³ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 25, says that this was formerly the 'rood screen,' but it is not likely that it was ever across the chancel. The upper part of the tower arch is filled with modern glazing wood tracery.

¹⁸⁴ All the monumental inscriptions, in the floor and elsewhere, were retained in the restoration of 1868-9, and are given in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 113-18. Two belong to the 17th and six to the 18th century; the rest are modern.

¹⁸⁵ In 1677 it was ordered that the ringers should on Sunday ring one bell at 7 A.M., two at 8, and three at 9; also one bell at 12 noon, two at 1 P.M. and three at 2; *ibid.* 76. In 1682 the clerk was ordered to look after the clock and to ring the bell at 8 o'clock (daily); Fishwick, *op. cit.* 77.

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The registers begin in 1639, but are imperfect up to 1675.

In the churchyard to the south of the tower is a circular stone shafted sundial on two circular steps, the plate of which is dated July 1746 and bears the name of the Rev. C. Swainson. Further east is the socketed base of a churchyard cross. The oldest dated gravestone is 1668.

The patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The following have been curates and vicars:

oc. 1330	William Cortays ¹⁹⁶
oc. 1342	Thomas (de Rawcliffe) ¹⁹⁷
oc. 1368	Richard de Sunderland ¹⁹⁸
oc. 1508-35	Christopher Parkinson ¹⁹⁹
c. 1547-53	Ralph Parker ¹⁹⁹
oc. 1552	Lawrence Galter ¹⁹⁹
oc. 1562	Lawrence Kemp ¹⁹⁹
oc. 1583	John Helme ¹⁹⁹
oc. 1605	William Duxbury ¹⁹⁹
1641	Edmund Shaw ¹⁹⁹
1646	Thomas Cranage ¹⁹⁹
1648	William Ingham ¹⁹⁹
	Richard Harrison, B.A. ¹⁹⁹ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
c. 1675	James Butterworth, M.A. ¹⁹⁹ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
1692	William Bushell, B.A. ²⁰⁰
1735	William Whitehead, B.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1740	Christopher Swainson, B.A. ²⁰¹ (Univ. Coll., Oxf.)
1770	Christopher Hull, B.D. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)
1790	Charles Buck, M.A. ²⁰² (St. John's Coll., Camb.)

¹⁹⁶ Ormerod, loc. cit. Biographical notices of the later curates will be found in Fishwick, op. cit.

¹⁹⁷ In 1342 Roger son of William de Whittingham enfeoffed Thomas, parish chaplain of Goosnargh, of all his lands; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1800. This is probably the Thomas de Rawcliffe, chaplain, to whom in 1361 Henry son of Henry de Whittingham granted all his lands; ibid. no. 1782.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid. no. 1776. John de Furnes, chaplain, occurs in similar feoffments, 1369-70, and was probably in charge of Goosnargh. Later were William de Bupham (1384), Thomas de Mawdsley (1396-9), and Robert Brownall (1413). They are not formally styled 'chaplains of Goosnargh.'

¹⁹⁹ He is named in the deed of Roger Singleton in 1508, and in the *Valor Eccl.* loc. cit.

²⁰⁰ Raines, *Chantryes*, 242. He was forty-two years of age in 1548, and had a pension of £4 from the chantry in 1553. He appeared at the bishop's visitation in 1554—at least his name is in the list—but not in 1562. He seems to have left to act as Thomas Leyland's private chaplain, being undoubtedly the Ralph Parkinson of the story in Foxe's *Acts and Monuments* (ed. Cattle), viii, 563-4. He was called his 'servant and executor' in Leyland's will, and had an annuity of £5; Piccoppe, *Willis* (Chet. Soc.), i, 163. He was buried at Leigh in 1564; Reg.

²⁰¹ His name occurs as 'parish priest' in the inventory of church goods in 1552; *Chet. Misc.* (Chet. Soc., new ser.), i, 5.

He attended the visitations of 1548 and 1554.

²⁰² He appeared, but did not subscribe, at the visitation of 1562. He was ordained acolyte in 1555, but there is no record that he proceeded further; *Chest. Ordination Bk.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chen.), 85.

²⁰³ In the Chester Consistory Court Records is preserved a letter certifying that Mr. Arthur Hoghton of Broughton and Goosnargh had received 'the holy communion at Easter last in the church of Goosnargh according to the laws of this our English Church.' The letter was addressed to the vicar of Preston by his 'assured friend and fellow servant in Christ's affairs ever to command, Sir John Helme, the under curate of Goosnargh.'

John Helme, clerk, purchased 3 acres in Whittingham in 1579; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. dle.* 41, m. 130.

²⁰⁴ In 1605 it was presented that he stood excommunicate for anything the churchwardens knew, and that he was 'nothing diligent in attending the church'; Visit. P. at Chester Dioc. Reg. He was 'no preacher'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 9.

²⁰⁵ He signed the Protestation as curate of Goosnargh; and was buried in the chancel 29 May 1645.

²⁰⁶ *Plund. Mini. Accts.* i, 265. He moved to Brindle in 1647; ibid. 46. The Goosnargh members of the classis of 1646 were T. Cranage, Alexander Ribby and Edmund Turner; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 228.

1790	Joshua Southward ²⁰⁵
1815	Robinson Shuttleworth Barton, B.D. (Camb.)
1822	Robert Studholme
1867	William Shillito, B.A. (Univ. Coll., Oxf.)
1883	Charles Osborne Gordon, M.A. (Exeter Coll., Oxf.)
1892	Edmund Dawson Banister, B.A. (Magdalen Hall, Oxf.)
1899	James Thomas Kerby, M.A. (Dur.)
1911	Thos. Bingley Boss, M.A. (Lond.)

WHITECHAPEL, as the oratory in Threlfall was called, existed before the Reformation, as the pedestal of a cross in the churchyard gives testimony; it belonged to the inhabitants, who had at one time used it for divine service, but long before 1581 it had been left alone, the chapel bell being then given to Alexander Hoghton of Lea until such time as it might again be wanted.²⁰⁴ In the Commonwealth time it was again used, an allowance of £50 being made out of Royalist sequestrations.²⁰⁵ This probably did not long continue.²⁰⁶ About 1717 it was recorded that the chapel had no endowment, and that it was 'served now and then only, out of charity at the request of the people.'²⁰⁷ A bequest of £60 in 1713 led to the schoolmaster becoming also the minister of the chapel, and other sums being given about 1720, augmented out of Queen Anne's Bounty, lands of £430 value were purchased for securing a minister's salary. A further £400 was given in 1756.²⁰⁸ The income is now £208.²⁰⁹

The church having become ruinous was rebuilt in 1738 and again in 1891. It is known as St. James's.²¹⁰ There is a sundial (1745) in the churchyard.²¹¹ In 1846 Whitechapel became an indepen-

¹⁹⁷ 'A diligent painful minister' in 1650; he became incumbent of Ribchester in 1656.

¹⁹⁸ Afterwards vicar of Poulton.

¹⁹⁹ He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229. He appeared at the visitation of 1691, showing letters of orders 'as in 1677 &c.' He had been appointed schoolmaster in 1686.

²⁰⁰ Also rector of Heysham; his son was the founder of the hospital. The Goosnargh Church papers in Chester Diocesan Registry begin at this time.

²⁰¹ In 1743 there were prayers and sermon every Sunday in the year and prayers on all holy days; Visit. returns. In 1755 the families were classified thus: Protestants 230, Papists 96, and Protestant Dissenters 2.

²⁰² Rector of Heysham.

²⁰³ A letter of his touching his burial fees is printed in Gillow's *Haydock Papers*, 75.

²⁰⁴ Fishwick, op. cit. 39; there is a view of the present building, ibid. 46.

²⁰⁵ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 155. Roger Shireburne was the minister at that time, 1650-52; *Plund. Mini. Accts.* i, 235, 244. An allowance of £40 had been voted as early as 1646; ibid. 101, 42.

²⁰⁶ Threlfall was merged in Goosnargh in 1658, on the formation of an independent parish there; ibid. ii, 265, 272.

²⁰⁷ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 427.

²⁰⁸ For details see Fishwick, op. cit. 41-7.

²⁰⁹ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

²¹⁰ Sentence of consecration was given 9 July 1818.

²¹¹ Fishwick, op. cit. 47.

dent parish²¹²; the patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The following have been curates and vicars:—

- 1716 William Birket
- c. 1738 John Penny²¹³
- 1764 James Farrer²¹⁴
- 1774 Benjamin Wright
- 1796 Thomas Stephenson
- 1808 Thomas Saul, M.A.²¹⁵
- 1813 Philip Gerard Slatter, M.A. (Christ Ch., Oxf.)
- 1815 James Radcliffe, M.A. (Christ Ch., Oxf.)
- 1836 Thomas Benn
- 1873 Edmund Dawson Banister, B.A. (Magdalen Hall, Oxf.)
- 1892 James Thomas Kerby, M.A. (Dur.)
- 1900 Joseph Rhodes, B.A. (Dur.)
- 1909 Edwin Augustine Marshall Godson, M.A. (Oxf.)

A free grammar school, under the will of Henry Colborne, was established in Goosnargh about 1673.²¹⁶ At Whitechapel a school was founded in 1705 by William Lancaster, a linen-weaver.²¹⁷

The Congregationalists built a chapel at Inglewhite in 1826. It has some endowments.²¹⁸

As will have been gathered from the foregoing account, the principal resident families adhered to Roman Catholicism long after the Reformation. In 1632 the following compounded by small annual rents for the two-thirds of their estates which should have been sequestered for their recusancy: In Goosnargh—George Beesley, £3; Gabriel Hesketh, £4; Roger Hesketh, £6 13s. 4d.; and Thomas Whittingham, £3 6s. 8d.; in Whittingham—William Chorley, £2; and Ellen Nelson, £3.²¹⁹ Bishop Gastrell recorded 145 known 'Papists' in 1717, and in 1767 there

were 316 above sixteen years of age, with two resident priests, in Goosnargh and 200 more in Whitechapel.²²⁰ Nothing is known of the secret ministrations of the 17th century, except that in 1643 the Ven. Thomas Whitaker was captured at Edward Midgehall's house in Longley.²²¹ One of the English Franciscans established a 'residence' of the Holy Cross at White Hill in 1687, obtaining a plot of land from Cuthbert Hesketh.²²² About a century afterwards the present St. Francis' Chapel was built at the Hill,²²³ and this branch of the Order served the mission till 1813.²²⁴ The work was transferred to the English Benedictines about 1833, and they retain it still.²²⁵ The congregation has dwindled away.

To Newsham is supposed to have belonged Roger Wrennall, executed at Lancaster in 1616 for assisting Fr. Thewlis in an attempt to escape from the castle.²²⁶ About 1715 there appear to have been two secular priests resident in this part of the township—one at Crow Hall²²⁷ and the other at Hough,²²⁸ and they ministered as opportunity afforded in the neighbouring district. Mass was occasionally said at the former house till about 1800; at the latter Newhouse Chapel, St. Lawrence's, was built about 1740. This was replaced in 1806 by St. Mary's, Newhouse,²²⁹ which in turn has been succeeded by the present church in 1907.

The principal charity²³⁰ is the CHARITIES Hospital founded by William Bushell's will, 1735. He devised almost all his estate to trustees for maintaining 'decayed gentlemen or gentlewomen or persons of the better rank of both or either sex, inhabitants of the towns or townships of Preston, Euxton, Goosnargh, Whittingham, Fulwood and Elston . . . being

²¹² By Order in Council 21 Jan. 1846.

²¹³ He was also master of the school. In 1743 there was service three Sundays in the month.

²¹⁴ The church papers in the Chester Dioc. Registry begin with this curate.

²¹⁵ Correspondence in a dispute between this incumbent and the parishioners is printed by T. C. Smith, *Longridge*, 222–8. He did not reside, and had another curacy in Yorkshire. In consequence he resigned. Whitechapel had then an income of about £100 a year; it was unconsecrated, but services were regularly held twice each Sunday, except four times a year, when the curate assisted at the Sacrament at Goosnargh Church.

²¹⁶ *End. Char. Rep. Kirkham*, 38; Bishop Gastrell gives a somewhat different account; *Notitia*, loc. cit. Richard Cookson, a native of the place, and school-master for forty years, published *Goosnargh Past and Present*, &c.; he died in 1888; T. C. Smith, op. cit. 244.

²¹⁷ *End. Char. Rep. Kirkham*, 39; Gastrell, op. cit. ii, 428.

²¹⁸ B. Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 163–5. Preaching began in 1815 or before. The chapel site was obtained by a little trick described loc. cit.

²¹⁹ *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xxiv, 177–9. For arrears there compounded (mostly by conformists), John Adamson (for John Lawrenson), £1; Nicholas Norris of Kidnappe (for Grace Morton), £4; Robert Boyes of Whittingham (for Robert Boyes, his grandfather), £2; Edward Midgehall (for George Midgehall his father), £2;

Matthew Latus (for William Latus deceased), £2.

The Thomas Whittingham named in the text was no doubt the 'Mr. T. W. living in Threlfall in 1625; Fishwick, op. cit. 67.

²²⁰ *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xviii, 217.

²²¹ Challoner, *Missionary Priests*, no. 186; Whitaker 'was apprehended by a gang of priest-catchers, armed with clubs and swords; who, it seems, fell to club law with their prisoner immediately and ceased not to beat and abuse him (threatening also to murder him on the spot) till they had extorted a confession from him that he was a priest.'

²²² Thaddeus, *Franciscans in England*, 186–7. A few years after the Revolution the station was described as consisting of 'a chapel and a little dwelling place at one end. Cuthbert Hesketh gave £200 (yielding £10 a year) for the missioner, who was bound "to say two masses per week for the said Mr. Cuthbert and his wife, to serve the poor Catholics of the parishes of Goosnargh and Chipping," and if permitted make his abode and live at the chapel of White Hill. The chapel being uncovered by the mob, the walls are ordered to be taken down, and all the materials either sold or laid up safe'; ibid.

²²³ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iii, 260. The registers at the Hill begin about 1770.

²²⁴ The last appointment to the Hill was Fr. Anselm Millward, 1809–13. Afterwards the Franciscan at Lee House

seems to have served the Hill also, until 1833. The English Province of the Order was dying out, ending about 1840.

²²⁵ Gillow, loc. cit.; *Trans. Hist. Soc. (new ser.)*, xiii, 168.

²²⁶ Wrennall was a weaver, in prison for religion; Challoner, *Missionary Priests*, no. 176. The cause of his beatification was introduced at Rome in 1886; Pollen, *Acts of Martyrs*, 382.

²²⁷ Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 67–8. In 1716 Samuel Peepole, the vicar of Preston, reported to the government that Crow Hall was devoted to 'superstitious uses'; the estate went in William Shepherd's name, and the lease was supposed to be in his name in trust for the priests; ibid. citing P.R.O. Forfeited Estates, P 134.

²²⁸ Ibid. 69; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 411. Vicar Peepole denounced this mission also, but apparently without success. John Swarbrick, a later priest in charge, died in 1731, bequeathing his effects to the building of a chapel at Midgehall. It was, however, built at Newhouse in Newsham, Edmund Fishwick of that place being a benefactor. The mob at the turbulent Preston election of 1768 marched out to destroy the chapel, but were persuaded to retreat by a friendly Protestant.

²²⁹ *Haydock Papers*, 73.

²³⁰ An official inquiry into the charities was made in June 1903, and the account in the text and notes is taken from the report published in 1904. This report includes a reprint of the earlier one, made in 1824.

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Protestants, in a house or hospital to be provided in Goosnargh, where he then resided, at or near the dwelling-house of his late father.' ²³¹ William Bushell died in the same year, and the trust became effective ten years later when his daughter Elizabeth died. In 1824 there were thirteen persons in the hospital; each had a separate room, but they dined together, and one of them read prayers to the rest; they were supplied with clothing, and each received 10s. a quarter for pocket money. They were all advanced in life, of the class designated by the founder, members of the Church of England and required to attend the services in the church at Goosnargh, wherein the trustees had built a special gallery for them. The income at that time was £855 and the expenditure considerably less. The Hospital is an 18th-century building of stone, in a simple and dignified classical style.

Owing to the growth of Preston, in which much of the property lay and lies, the income greatly increased during last century, ²³² and the charity is now governed by a scheme enforced by the Charity Commissioners in 1895. ²³³ The house has been considerably enlarged, and the number of inmates is fixed at twenty-four; they are to have the qualifications fixed by the

founder, with a slight relaxation in favour of the lower class of people. ²³⁴ Married couples may be received. The immediate charge of them is entrusted to a salaried manager and matron, assisted by servants and a trained nurse. 'The life of the inmates resembles that of residents *en pension* at an hotel: they do not even assist in tending the flower garden and they are not permitted to follow any occupation. They have books from Mudie's as well as a permanent library, and are well supplied with newspapers. The diet is ample. . . . An inmate dying is buried at the cost of the charity.' There is power to appoint out-pensioners. The income is about £3,300, and the ordinary expenditure somewhat less.

In addition to educational endowments, ²³⁵ a pension fund for the poor of the chapelry was founded in 1878 by Richard Cookson, ²³⁶ and £6 5s. is paid in money. ²³⁷ For Goosnargh with Newsham £77 7s. 8d. is available for the apprenticing of children by the gift of John Parkinson, ²³⁸ and £47 18s. 8d. is given in money and kind from the foundations of Lawrence Parkinson and others. ²³⁹ In Whittingham £8 13s. 8d. is given yearly in money doles. ²⁴⁰ Several gifts to Goosnargh have been lost. ²⁴¹

²³¹ The founder provided that 'no person, being a Papist, nor any one who should have received any relief out of the rates for the poor' should be eligible, and if any one already in the house 'should become a Papist, such person should immediately be displaced and turned out' without further benefit.

²³² Full particulars of the estates, and various sales and purchases, are given in the official report. The gallery in Goosnargh Church has been taken down, but seats are reserved for the inmates in the body of the church.

²³³ This scheme was imposed in consequence of various unsatisfactory incidents in the management of the hospital.

²³⁴ In 1903 fourteen of the inmates were from Preston, five from Fulwood, two from Goosnargh, and one from Whittingham.

²³⁵ For schools at Goosnargh and Whitechapel.

²³⁶ The capital fund consists of £1,201 consols, with an income of £30 os. 8d. By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners in 1893 seven annual pensions of £3 each were founded for poor persons resident in Goosnargh or Whittingham, aged fifty-five or upwards. The residue of the income is given in school prizes.

²³⁷ Of this sum £5 is derived from the benefaction of Henry Colborne, 1655, of which an account has been given under Kirkham; it is given in money doles by the vicar of Goosnargh, £3 10s. 6d. having been the usual share of Goosnargh, and £1 9s. 6d. that of Whittingham.

From the estate known as the Dun Cow Rib in Whittingham 25s. has since 1691 been paid yearly for the poor, 20s. being given to Whittingham and 5s. to Goosnargh. This is known as Lund's charity, because about a century ago the estate was the property of Anthony Lund, the priest at Fernyhaugh. It is distributed with Waring's charity.

²³⁸ The benefactor in 1676 gave a messuage and land in Newsham and Hollowforth for apprenticing poor children, and further land was purchased in 1814 with borrowed money. In 1824 it was found that 'for a long period this charity has

been in fact confined to the children of Roman Catholics, and it has been left to the Roman Catholic priest at Goosnargh to select such objects as he thought fit,' and the Commissioners expressed their objection to this. The debts on the charity were paid off, and there being in recent times little demand for apprenticing fees, much of the annual income is allowed to accumulate. Under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners in 1880 the trustees were allowed to use the fund not only for apprenticing, but to supply an outfit for qualified children on entering a trade. The charity owns Boggart House Farm in Newsham, rented at £65, and has £453 in consols.

²³⁹ Lawrence Parkinson in 1719 gave land and money for the use of 'poor needy necessitous housekeepers of Goosnargh,' to be distributed 'in corn called groats'; also for providing 'six good penny manchets every Sunday' for poor people attending divine service at Goosnargh Church. He also left money for books, but this does not seem to have become operative. The bread distribution has been kept up, but in 1903 there was only one recipient. The distribution of meal (eight or nine loads of 240 lb. each) had been suspended since 1897, the money being required for improvements of the property, which brings in £26 a year.

Thomas Knowles of Sowerby in 1686 charged his estate of Loudscales in Goosnargh with certain sums for the poor, one-fourth (50s.) being for Goosnargh, the remainder of the income from it being left to the trustees. In practice a fourth part of the net revenue has been devoted to the poor of Goosnargh. A new scheme was made by the Charity Commissioners in 1901, by which the real estate became vested in the official trustee, and local trustees were appointed to distribute the income, the share of Goosnargh being about £14 a year. Gifts of money or goods, medical relief, nursing, &c., are allowed, but the money is in practice given in doles, this being the least troublesome to the trustees, who stated that 'there were really no poor in Goosnargh.'

William Waring of Goosnargh in 1728 left his personal estate (about £300) for the poor of that place. The capital was spent on a workhouse at Inglewhite Green, and in 1824 the poor rates were charged with £12 12s. for the charity, distributed partly in doles of linen and woollen cloth and partly in money. The capital was repaid, and is represented by £316 consols, paying £7 17s. 8d. This is now distributed, along with Colborne's charity, in money doles. 'No share of the income has ever been given to Newsham, probably because there have been no poor there within memory.'

John Lancaster in 1866 left the residue of his estate (£42) for the benefit of the poor of Goosnargh and Newsham who might be debared from other charities through having had relief from the rates. The income is £1 1s. yearly. From 1895 onwards no one in the township had had poor relief, so that the income has been added to capital.

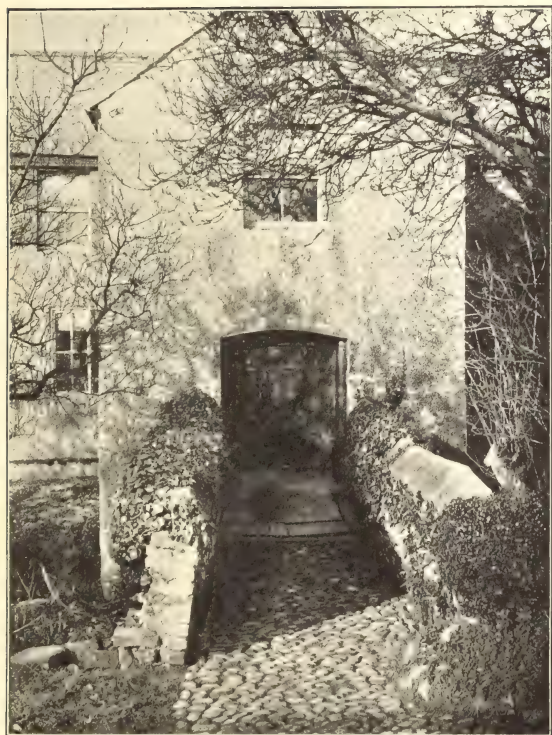
²⁴⁰ Thomas Houghton in 1613-14 gave money and land (in the Green Nook) for the benefit of the poor. The gross rent is £3 10s.

Jeremiah Waring in 1731 left £40 for the poor. This gift is now represented by £207 consols, yielding £5 3s. 8d. a year.

The above sums, to which are added the Whittingham shares of Lund's and William Waring's charities, are distributed chiefly in money doles, but partly in food, by the trustees of Houghton's charity and the vicar of Goosnargh.

²⁴¹ Jane Adamson in 1732 added £40 to a gift of £20 made by her brother Thomas Adamson for the poor. James Sidgreaves in 1824 paid £2 14s. as interest, as heir of his grandfather, who had been the trustee; but his estate was not legally charged with it. The amount was paid till his death about 1840.

Miss Eccles, it was believed, left £40 for the poor. This was spent on the workhouse, and in 1824 there was a sum of £1 16s. paid out of the rates and distributed with other charity money. The workhouse was sold in 1838-9, and nothing was recovered for this charity.



WHITTINGHAM : CHINGLE HALL, BRIDGE OVER MOAT

WHITTINGHAM

Witingheham, Dom. Bk.; Whittingham, 1199; Witingheham, Witingheim, 1202; Hwyttingham, 1246; Wytingham, 1257; Qutytyngham, 1292.

Cumberhal, 1292; Cumberhalgh, 1301. Asshelegh, 1346.

This township has an area of 3,192 acres.¹ The western half or Lower End is Whittingham proper; the eastern half or Higher End² being formed of Comberhalgh or Cumeragh in the south and Ashley in the north.³ Chingle Hall is three-quarters of a mile south of Goosnargh Chapel. Duxendean lies at the west end of the township.⁴ The general slope of the ground is down from east to west and north to south, but the surface is intersected by many depressions, down which flow some brooks; the chief is Blundel Brook, flowing west south-west and for about two miles forming the southern boundary. Savock Brook is the boundary on the south-east. The ordinary population in 1901 was 805, but there were also 3,236 persons in the lunatic asylum as patients or attendants.

The principal road, from Preston and Broughton to Longridge, goes east through the centre; one cross road goes north to Goosnargh and another south to the above-named asylum. This is the chief institution in the township; it was built in 1869 by the county authorities and has a single line railway connecting it with Grimsargh station on the Preston and Longridge line. A large part of the township belongs to it.

The soil is clayey, and the land is chiefly in pasture.

The township is governed by a parish council.

The local legend of the Dun Cow Rib Farm is that there was once on the moors an old dun cow of great size, which had no owner but gave milk freely

to all comers. An old witch once took a riddle instead of a pail, and the cow, mortified at being unable to fill it, died. The people much regretted its loss and preserved its ribs for a memorial. One of them is chained over the door of the farm-house named, which stands in Halfpenny Lane, near Longridge. It is a good type of the small stone-built 17th-century yeoman's dwelling, of two stories, with low mullioned windows and stone slated roof overhanging at the eaves and with a gable at each end. The front faces south with the door at its east end, and the east wall is blank except for an oriel window corbelled out on the first floor, the entrance to which, however, is blocked up on the inside. Over the door are the initials of Adam Hoghton and the date 1616, together with the Hoghton arms on a shield. Over the shield fastened to the wall with iron bands is the bone referred to, which is about 2 ft. long. The door is the original nail-studded one and retains its original heavy oak bar. The interior was modernized in the middle of the 19th century and the plan altered. The original oak staircase remains, but its position has been changed; partitions have been introduced and the ceiling raised. The house was also known as Moor House.⁵

Forming part of Earl Tostig's Preston *MANORS* fee in 1066, when it was assessed as two plough-lands,⁶ WHITTINGHAM was afterwards a member of the barony of Penwortham and held with other lands by knight's service by the lords of Freckleton.⁷ These, retaining one moiety in demesne, gave the other plough-land to subordinate tenants to hold by the eighth part of a knight's fee. In 1242 the tenants were Alan de Singleton, Warine de Whittingham and Robert de Dutton,⁸ each, it would seem, holding equally. Soon afterwards, by steps unknown, this portion was held equally by the heirs of Singleton⁹ and by the Hoghton family¹⁰;

Grace Shakeshaft in 1740 left £60 (reduced to £40) for the poor. This with other sums, amounting in all to £138 10s., had been in the hands of Thomas Clifton till about 1822, when he died in very embarrassed circumstances. Letitia Barrow (*née* Moore) left £40, which may have been part of the last-named £138. Nothing further is known of these sums.

¹ The 1901 *Census Rep.* gives 3,193 acres, including 2 of inland water.

² This seems to have been known as Alley tithing in 1671. The name may be the Heyley of the Hospitaliers.

³ *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 421.

⁴ Henry Waring, in right of the Earl of Derby, claimed a waste called Duxendean, &c., in 1587; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 207.

⁵ *Gillow, Haydock Papers*, 64-6. The estate came into the possession of Anthony Lund, priest at Fernyhalgh in Broughton, and in 1808 he settled it upon St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw. The bone is not a cow's rib; Fishwick, *Goosnargh*, 192; Harland and Wilkinson, *Lancs. Legends*, 16-19. For Moor House see notes 86 and 95 below.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 36. In 1324 again Whittingham was described as part of the Freckleton lordship, the immediate tenants not being recorded; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxii, fol. 396.

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 152. From note 12 below it will be seen that Alan was the common ancestor of the various Singleton families.

One of the divisions may be due to an arrangement in 1202 by which Roger de Freckleton confirmed 8 oxgangs of land in Whittingham and Elswick to William de Winwick and Maud his wife in exchange for other lands there and elsewhere; Feet of F. Yorks. 4 John, no. 45.

Maud, called 'de Thornton' or 'daughter of Robert', gave land in Whittingham to Cockersand Abbey, 3 acres with her body, and 6 acres (in Flecher Oatley) for the soul of her lord William de Winwick; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 231-2. The Abbot of Cockersand in 1246 made an agreement with Alice de Thornton (daughter of Maud) as to land in Whittingham; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 103.

⁹ William father of Adam Banastre was in 1323 found to have died seised of lands in Whittingham held of Adam lord of Freckleton by paying 2s. when a scutage of 40s. was demanded (i.e. by the twentieth part of a knight's fee); *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 159. Adam Banastre, then a minor, seems to have had but a small revenue; *ibid.*, 113.

As in other cases, the Banastre inheritance descended to Balderston and became divided among the heirs of this family, the later fines and inquisitions showing portions to have been held by Thomas

Earl of Derby, 1521 (succeeding Harrington); Alexander Osbaldeston, 1544; William Radcliffe of Winmarleigh, 1561, and Gilbert Gerard, 1593.

¹⁰ Hoghton succeeded Dutton before 1290. Robert de Dutton gave his brother Hugh part of the wood of Whittingham; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1913. Hugh de Dutton granted land to Alexander son of Randle de Goosnargh, the bounds of it going down to Ashley Clough, by the clough to the high way, thence to the carr, and round to the starting-point; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 324. Adam son of Sir Adam de Hoghton about 1284 (Gilbert de Clifton being sheriff) released to the same Alexander all his claim in that oxgang of land which Robert de Dutton had granted to Randle father of Alexander; *ibid.* no. 320.

A sixth part of the manor of Whittingham was in 1306 included in the estate of Richard son of [Sir] Adam de Hoghton; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 207. This seems to show that at that time the 'manor' was the moiety granted out, and that each of the three holders shared equally. Nevertheless in 1322 Richard de Hoghton was said to hold the manor of Whittingham by the eighth part of a knight's fee of the honour of Penwortham; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 136.

In 1422 Sir Richard Hoghton was said to hold a moiety of the manor of Whittingham by the sixteenth part of a knight's fee, paying 7s. 4d. for castle ward and 6d. to

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

the Whittinghams may have failed in the legitimate line, or may have been compelled to sell part of their holding, as to the remainder of it becoming tenants of Hoghton. The mesne lordship of the last-named family was sometimes neglected¹¹ and sometimes regarded as the sole manor.

The moiety at first retained in demesne appears to have been acquired by one of the numerous offshoots of the Singleton family.¹² John de Singleton died in or before 1398 holding a moiety of the manor of the duke in chief, and leaving a son and heir Robert, only four years of age.¹³ This moiety became subdivided, for in the 16th century it is found that the Singletons of Chingle Hall, offshoots of those of the Tower in Broughton, held of the king as of his duchy the twentieth part of a knight's fee in Whittingham¹⁴; the Leylands of Morleys, as heirs of the Singletons of Withgill, the same, their estate

having apparently been called the manor of *FERMANHOLES*¹⁵; and the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst, whose estate was known as the manor of *COMFORTH HALL*, the fortieth part,¹⁶ having acquired the share of the Clitheroes of Bailey. In all these shares form the eighth part of a knight's fee, corresponding with one plough-land of the ancient assessment.

The lordship of the manor was thus early divided into small fractions, held in many cases by non-residents, and it is impossible to say what has become of all of the parts. The original Singleton Manor on a partition of estates between the heirs in 1564 was assigned to the Earl of Derby,¹⁷ and about 1610 was acquired by the Heskeths of Rufford,¹⁸ being held by them for a long time as the manor of *NETHER WHITTINGHAM*.¹⁹ The Hoghton Manor was sold or mortgaged in 1631.²⁰ Fines and suit of

Pennortham; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 146. Lands in Whittingham were in 1479 enumerated among the possessions of Henry Hoghton held by knight's service, but nothing was said of any 'manor'; *Lancs. Rec. Inq. p.m.* no. 47, 48. Later, in the inquisition after the death of Alexander Hoghton, his lands in Whittingham and Comberhalgh were said to be held of the king, but the tenure was unknown; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 66. Later still Sir Richard Hoghton, who died in 1630, was found to have held his 'manors' of Whittingham and Comberhalgh of the king as of his duchy by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* xxvii, no. 13. This is the same as the Banastre tenure of 1323.

¹¹ Compare the tenures of William and Thomas Whittingham in 1437 and 1450.

¹² Richard de Freckleton gave land in Comberhalgh to Richard Drury; *Towneley MS. DD*, no. 1915. Richard son of William Drury claimed 43 acres in Whittingham against Master Robert de Singleton in 1295; *De Banco R.* 110, m. 73; 111, m. 39 d. William son of Robert de Singleton was plaintiff in 1317-18, and Randle de Singleton in 1319; *De Banco R.* 220, m. 376 d.; 223, m. 27; 231, m. 109 d.

In 1324 a jury decided that Richard de Hoghton was lord of one-sixth of Comberhalgh—a distinct hamlet in Whittingham—and Randle de Singleton of the remainder, various minor tenants being defeated, viz. Maud widow of Thomas de Kendal, Adam de Elswick, Thomas son of Hugh de Gooonargh, and Hugh son of Randle de Gooonargh; *Assize R.* 42, m. 5 d.; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 340. As a result Richard Drury released all his claim in the sixth part of Comberhalgh to Richard de Hoghton; *ibid.* no. 180, 319 (fol. 274, &c.). In 1332 Richard Drury made claims against William son of Alexander son of Adam de Elswick and against Sir Richard de Hoghton and Randle de Singleton; *Assize R.* 1411, m. 12.

Randle's lordship appears to have been derived, in part at least, from a grant by Joan widow of Thomas Banastre to her brother Randle de Singleton of all her part of Comberhalgh and all her lands in Whittingham at the rent of a pair of gloves; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 746. In 1324 Randle granted to Adam son of John de Singleton a fourth part of all the

wood and waste between Brunden and the Crombrook in Comberhalgh for the rent of a pair of spurs; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 671. Ten years later there was a dispute between William son of John de Whittingham and Alice widow of John de Singleton on one side and Sir Richard de Hoghton and Randle de Singleton on the other as to an appointment of waste between Brunden and Ashley; *Towneley MS. DD*, no. 1854. See the note on Pleasington below.

In 1246 Adam de Singleton claimed part of an oxgang of land as part of his inheritance from Thomas his father; *Assize R.* 404, m. 9.

The Shireburne abstract book preserved at Leagram Hall throws light on the Singletons of Whittingham. It appears that Alan de Singleton (whose wife was named Alice) had two sons named William, and the younger of them gave lands in Whittingham to Robert and Alan, sons of his brother William. Robert had a son John, who by his wife Alice (a widow in 1319) had a son Adam, whose son Robert had Chingle Hall from his father in 1354. This Robert with Alice his wife had a grant from Sir T. Banastre in 1372. See notes 28, 59.

Alan the (elder) brother of the former Robert granted lands in Comberhalgh to his son Henry. Gilbert (of Broughton) and Randle were apparently other sons.

¹³ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 69. It was probably the daughter of this John de Singleton (Margaret) who married Robert son and heir of Nicholas de Clitheroe of Bailey in 1403; *Shireburne Abstract Book*.

¹⁴ See below. ¹⁵ Something has been said of this family in preceding townships (e.g. in the account of Middleton in Gooonargh), but a clear descent is wanting.

Henry son of Thomas de Singleton in 1361 leased to Robert son of Adam de Singleton his manor of Fermanholes with mills and lands in Whittingham; *Shireburne Abstract*. Henry de Singleton had Fermanholes in 1394, in which year his son William is named as having been indicted for waylaying and killing one of the king's justices; *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 388. William Singleton of Withgill—obviously the William Singleton of Fermanholes of another writ—complained in 1408 that he had been outlawed unjustly; *Add. MS.* 32108, no. 1583, 1636. From the pedigree given below it would appear that this estate went to another Singleton family, previously of Chingle Hall.

Sir William Leyland of Morleys married Anne daughter and heir of Alan Singleton of Withgill; *Vit. of 1533* (Chet. Soc.), 88. Sir William died in possession in 1547 holding lands in Whittingham and Ashley of the king as of his duchy by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 43. Similar statements were made in later inquisitions, as in that of his son Thomas in 1564 (*ibid.* xi, no. 20) and that of Edward Tyldesley of Morleys in 1621; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 261.

Richard Whittingham in 1543 complained that Thomas Leyland of Withgill and others had entered 'a great waste ground containing 100 acres and more, with divers cottages built there,' which had belonged to plaintiff and his ancestors. Thomas Leyland replied that a certain John Singleton his ancestor had inherited the 'manor of Fermanholes,' which included the said waste, and he gave the following pedigree: John Singleton —s. Robert —s. Alan —da. Anne. Plaintiff denied the existence of such a manor; *Duchy of Lanc. Dep.* 35 Hen. VIII, xxxix, W 4.

Part at least of the Tyldesley estate (Ashley) was in 1681 sold by Edward Tyldesley of Myerscough to Thomas Patten of Preston and Thornley, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Derby; information of Mr. Windham E. Hale.

¹⁶ Sir Richard Shireburne was found to have held it in 1594, as also Richard his son in 1628; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 3; xxvi, no. 4.

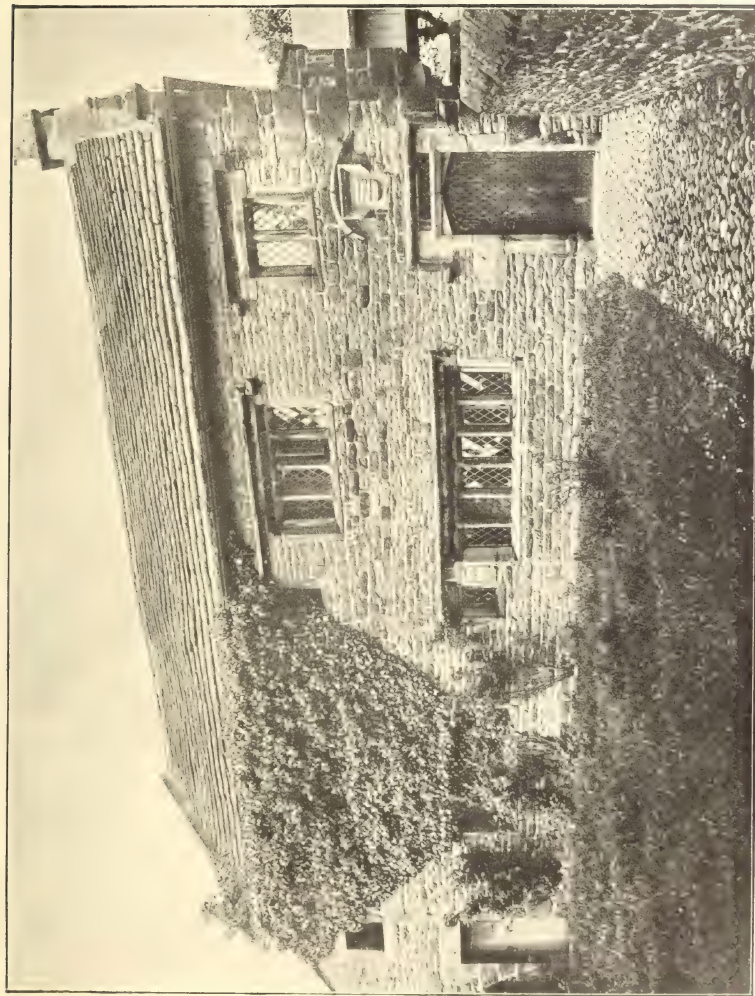
The manors of Comforth Hall and Whittingham are named among the Shireburne estates in 1579; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 41, m. 199.

¹⁷ *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 216, m. 10.

¹⁸ In a fine of that year respecting this and other manors Robert and Richard Hesketh were plaintiffs and Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Alice his wife, Sir Thomas Leigh and Thomas Spencer were defendants; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 74, no. 28.

¹⁹ It occurs in a feoffment by Robert Hesketh of Rufford in 1696; *ibid.* bde. 237, m. 52. Again in a recovery in 1748; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 569, m. 8 d.

²⁰ In a fine of that year respecting the manor of Whittingham only Miles Berry and Samuel Knott were plaintiffs and Sir Gilbert Hoghton defendant; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 120, no. 17. It



WHITTINGHAM : DUN COW RUB FARM

court were claimed for the superior manor of Penwortham as late as 1544.²¹

The chief resident family was that of Whittingham, but in the 16th century that of Singleton of Chingle Hall became important for a time. There were several minor houses.

Warine of Whittingham occurs as early as 1210,²² and is no doubt the Warine who had possession of a share of the manor in 1242 and 1246.²³ In 1232-3 he made an agreement with Alan de Singleton and his partners of the vill of Whittingham for a division of the wood into two parts, of which Warine was to

have the northern part and Alan and the others the southern.²⁴ Warine was apparently succeeded by his son Adam,²⁵ who was living in 1257,²⁶ and he by his son John. Adam's younger son Geoffrey became an idiot,²⁷ and on his death in 1310 his heirs were found to be his sisters Alice (wife of John de Singleton) and Margery, and another Margery daughter of his third sister Christiana.²⁸

John de Whittingham,²⁹ who was living in 1309,³⁰ was succeeded by a son William,³¹ who made numerous grants of lands to his children,³² and was about 1347³³ succeeded by his son Adam,³⁴ followed

does not occur again among the family manors, but land in Whittingham was sold by Sir Henry Hoghton in 1772 to William Shawy; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 615, p. 7 d.

²¹ *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 200.

²² *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 115, &c. Warine was a benefactor of Cockerand Abbey, giving the canons an acre in Killehalgh; *Charul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 232.

²³ He was plaintiff in the latter year; *Assize R.* 404, m. 3. He complained that he had been diseised of common of pasture by Robert de Freckleton and others, and recovered.

At the same time Maud widow of one Thomas de Whittingham claimed a messuage against Alexander the Clerk, Maud his wife and Randle de Goosnargh. Maud said she had recovered the land c. 1228-9 against Alice de Singleton and had had possession for seventeen years. She recovered; *ibid.* m. 5.

It should be noticed that Warine had a son Richard, occurring 1246; Richard had a wife Hawise and a son Warine; *Cockerand Charul.* i, 184; *Final Cons.* i, 99. He had also a son John in one deed described as 'lord of Whittingham'; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 1906.

²⁴ *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 327. The bounds began at 'Barnehurst' and were defined by marked oaks, brooks and ditches as far as the White Oak at Crosstanesnap.

Warine granted land within certain bounds to Simon his son, Richard de Goosnargh and Randle his brother being witnesses; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 1909. To Henry, another son, he granted an oxgang of land to be held by knight's service, eight plough-lands there making a knight's fee; *ibid.* no. 1838. Geoffrey the clerk, another son, had land on the west of Smallend, the service for 1 oxgang of land to be rendered for it; no. 1853. The date of this lies between 1235 and 1241, Simon de Thornton being sheriff. It was probably this Geoffrey who was a juror in 1247; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 166.

²⁵ Warine de Whittingham granted his son Adam an assart within certain bounds; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 1835.

²⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 210. To Cockerand Abbey he gave two-thirds of an oxgang of land, the bounds touching Whitacreley, Brundene and Biencagill; *Cockerand Charul.* i, 230. As Adam son of Warine he attested a grant made by Robert son of Warine to his son Adam of land in Hevesclough; *DD.* no. 1907. From John de Whittingham and Adam son of Geoffrey de Whittingham he acquired the sixth part of a mill called Cowantheaite, also a part of Hurst from John son of Richard de Whittingham; *ibid.* no. 1892, 1900. To Richard Drury

he gave 8 acres in the north of Comberhalgh; no. 1901.

²⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 274. An account of his lands is given in 1297; *ibid.* 283. As his sisters were heirs, the father must have married twice.

²⁸ *Ibid.* ii, 1. His 'manor' of Whittingham was held of John de Whittingham by a rent of 4d.; he also held a messuage and land of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem by 2s. 10d. rent.

William de Whittingham, clerk, acknowledged that he owed the prior 43s. 4d. in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 51. This is perhaps the William who is mentioned in 1293 and took precedence of John de Whittingham in 1297; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 281, 282.

A grant of land by William de Whittingham to Richard his son was attested by William de Whittingham, clerk, and John de Whittingham; *DD.* no. 1873.

John de Singleton and Alice his wife frequently occur. They were plaintiffs in respect of lands in Whittingham in 1308-9, while Geoffrey son of Adam was an idiot and his tenement in the king's hands; *Assize R.* 423, m. 1 d.

In 1311 William de Ravenshaw obtained part of Alice's inheritance from her and her husband, and Adam le Fevre had another portion; *Final Cons.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 12, 13.

Richard de Hoghton in 1324-5 recovered 40s. rent from lands in Whittingham, Haighton and Broughton against Alice widow of John de Singleton and Adam and Thomas his sons; *Assize R.* 426, m. 8.

Alice widow of John de Singleton in 1314-15 gave lands to Adam son of Alan son of Gilbert de Whittingham; *DD.* no. 1784. She was living in 1329, when an agreement was arrived at between her, her son Adam and Sir Richard de Hoghton as to the wood of Haylegh Shaw in Whittingham; they surrendered it to him for a release of the above-named rent of 40s.; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 319; also no. 331.

²⁹ John son of Adam son of Warine de Whittingham in 1306 claimed 6 acres in the township against Richard son of William de Whittingham; *De Banco R.* 151, m. 206; 162, m. 258. John de Whittingham had been engaged in disputes with neighbours concerning a mill dam and the diversion of the course of a boundary brook in 1284 and 1294; *Assize R.* 1268, m. 13; 1299, m. 15.

As John de Whittingham he made grants to William his eldest son, to Richard de Feris (the land by the mill pool), to Henry son of Richard, and to Adam his uncle; *DD.* no. 1780, 1807, 1834, 1914, 1902, 1905, 1908.

About the same time there was another of the name, son of Richard de Whittingham, who made various grants; *ibid.* no. 1896 (in the field of Ashley), 1898,

1916-17. Also William son of Amery de Whittingham, defendant in 1309 to a claim by John son of Richard de Hother-sall; *De Banco R.* 178, m. 255 d.

³⁰ *Inq. p.m.* of Geoffrey, above cited.

³¹ He attested a deed in 1314-15, so that he had probably succeeded his father by that time; *DD.* no. 1784. In 1315 he was called to warrant by Richard son of Amery de Comberhalgh; *De Banco R.* 212, m. 302. The following year he received land in Willcroft from Adam son of Alot and regranted to Adam and Millicent his wife; *DD.* no. 1804, 1837.

As William son of John de Whittingham he gave to Richard Wawayn (afterwards Wawne) land within bounds beginning (on the north side) at the lower head of a certain ditch on Spencloough bank, following the ditch south to the upper head, by a hedge west to the cross-marked oak, thence along Spencloough north to the starting-point, together with another piece of land, at a rent of 2s. Various easements were allowed, including a proportion of wood for building and burning from the common wood of Whittingham; Court of Wards and Liveries, Deeds and Evid., box 13 A, no. FD 17. William son of John also made a grant to Adam de Whittingham the Smith; *DD.* no. 1852.

William de Whittingham and Alice his wife obtained certain land in the Eves; *ibid.* no. 1889. The same William and Alice obtained a grant from Robert de Greenfield in 1322-3, and were re-enfeoffed by Robert son of John de Singleton in 1327; *ibid.* no. 1794-5, 1775.

³² Several grants have been preserved to Roger, William and Cecily; *DD.* no. 1809, 1903, &c. In 1346 William de Whittingham and Adam his son made an agreement whereby the lands formerly belonging to William son of William should go to Adam, who had granted land to his sister Cecily for life and other land to Henry the son of William (son of William); *ibid.* no. 1826.

Roger had a son Robert who in 1368 was married to Maud daughter of John de Clare and had lands in Whittingham settled with remainder to William son of Adam de Whittingham; *ibid.* no. 1776.

³³ William son of John de Whittingham and Alice his wife were in 1344 and 1347 defendants to a claim for 12 acres put forward by Henry son of Thomas de Comberhalgh; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 45d., 33d.

³⁴ Adam son of William son of John de Whittingham was plaintiff as early as 1314-15, his father being defendant, with regard to certain messuages in Whittingham; *Assize R.* 424, m. 6. It appears that the father had married a daughter of Adam de Lever of Lever.

In 1327 his father William gave him land in Whittingham on his marrying Aline; *DD.* no. 1787. At the same

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... William,³¹ and a grandson Adam,³² described as 'lord of Whittingham.'³³ This was probably the Adam Whittingham who accompanied Henry V to France and died at the siege of Harfleur in 1415.³⁴ The next in possession was a William Whittingham, probably son or brother of Adam³⁵; he died in 1437 holding the manor of Whittingham of Sir Richard Hoghton by knight's service and a payment of 7*sd.* yearly; also holding messuages and land in Ashley of the same Sir Richard by knight's service and 7*d.* John his son and heir was five years of age.³⁷

John Whittingham³⁸ was about 1500 succeeded by his son Thomas,³⁹ who married Joan daughter of John Boteler of Withgill,⁴⁰ and had a son Roger,⁴¹ who came to a violent end about 1521. Thomas died in 1530⁴² holding various messuages and land in Whittingham of the king as of his duchy by the twentieth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 7*½d.*; his son Roger had left a son Richard, who was the heir, being then ten years old.⁴³ Richard died in or before 1532 holding similarly and leaving a son Thomas, ten years old.⁴⁴ Thomas in or before 1566

married Bridget sister and co-heir of Richard Browne of Ribblesdale.⁴⁵ A pedigree was recorded in the following year.⁴⁶

Like his neighbours, Thomas Whittingham was hostile to the change of religion made by Elizabeth, but on being summoned before the Bishop of Chester about 1577, as a person suspected, he affirmed that he went to church and was conformable.⁴⁹ The conformity may have been external merely, for two of his grandsons became Jesuits, one of them being a prisoner in Newgate for some years.⁵⁰ Thomas was living in 1590,⁵¹ but before 1600 had been succeeded by his son Richard,⁵² who died in 1611 holding lands in Whittingham, Ashley and Comberhalgh of the king by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. His son Thomas, twenty-five years old,⁵³ followed and held possession⁵⁴ all through the



WHITTINGHAM of Whittingham. *Argent a fesse azure, over all a lion rampant gules.*

time Adam made a grant of land in ... clough and Eves clough to his brother Roger; DD, no. 1781.

Adam de Whittingham in 1352 gave land to Vale Royal Abbey for a tithe band; *ibid.* no. 1862.

³¹ In 1364 Adam son of William de Whittingham gave certain lands in Ashley to his son William, with remainders to John and Thomas, other sons of the grantor, and then to Robert son of Roger de Whittingham; *ibid.* no. 1836.

Adam must have died soon afterwards, for in 1369 William de Whittingham and Maud his wife made a settlement of the manor of Whittingham, the remainders in default being to John and Thomas, brothers of William, to Robert de Whittingham and to Cecily and Aline daughters of William; *ibid.* no. 1828-7. Maud was a widow in 1384-5; no. 1812, 1874-6.

In 1377-8 John de Whittingham, probably the brother of William, received certain land from the trustee; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1920.

³² Maud widow of William de Whittingham, Adam his son and William son of Thomas de Singleton in 1383 agreed to sell to Richard de Houghton the wardship and marriage of John son and heir of Robert de Singleton; Add. MS. 32106, no. 1319.

Adam de Whittingham attested charters in 1390-1; DD, no. 1877, 1880. In 1394-5 Maud the widow of William de Whittingham and William de Singleton the elder made a feoffment of the manor of Whittingham, and then Maud and Adam de Whittingham contracted that Adam should marry Alice sister of Edmund Skillicorne; no. 1870, 1872. In 1398-9 Adam de Whittingham and Alice his wife received the manor of Whittingham from the trustee; no. 1873.

³³ Adam de Whittingham, lord of the same, granted to ... as Browne, Robert de Blapham and John Browning turbarry and pasture in respect of a tenement formerly William de Cottam's; DD, no. 1865. From another deed (no. 1811) it appears that Thomas Browne, chaplain, was a son of Maud Ward, daughter and heir of William Cottam.

^{37a} Exchequer K. R. Accts. bdlc. 46, no. 17.

³⁸ There does not seem to be any evidence on this point, except the untrustworthy pedigree of 1567.

³⁹ DD, no. 1474; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 37. Elizabeth widow of William Whittingham soon afterwards leased her lands in Whittingham, Goosnargh and Comberhalgh to Sir Richard Hoghton for sixteen years; Add. MS. 32106, no. 875. John Whittingham in 1467 gave to trustees lands of Elizabeth his mother; DD, no. 1857. She was living in 1476, being then widow of Peter Radcliffe; Kuerden fol. MS. 357.

⁴⁰ In 1467-7 John son and heir of William Whittingham married Elizabeth daughter of John Boteler of Kirkland; DD, no. 1790, 1824, 1858. In 1483 he released to feeoffees lands in Ashleycroft; *ibid.* no. 1821.

⁴¹ In deeds of 1498-1500 Thomas is called son and heir-apparent of John Whittingham; *ibid.* no. 1785, 1796.

⁴² Lands in Whittingham were in 1477 settled for life on Joan on her marriage with Thomas; *ibid.* no. 1867, 1789.

⁴³ Roger first married Agnes Brockholes, but they were divorced in 1513; *ibid.* no. 1868. His next wife was named Isabel; she made complaints against several in 1521 for complicity in the death of her husband; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 131, m. 15*d.*; Fishwick, *Goosnargh*, 186. She afterwards married James Lambert and in 1544 made complaint as to her dower; DD, no. 1801.

⁴⁴ In 1523-4 he made a feoffment of all his lands; DD, no. 1912. This was probably on account of his son's death.

⁴⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 19. Some of the deeds above quoted are recited. It appears that Agnes Brockholes was daughter of Ellen the widow of Roger Brockholes.

Christopher Standish bought from the king the marriage of Richard Whittingham, next of kin and heir of Thomas Whittingham deceased, and sold it to William Singleton, who in 1531-2 made a grant of certain lands in Ashley; Kuerden fol. MS. 181.

Richard Whittingham in 1550 made a

settlement of his manor of Whittingham, &c., and made provision for his (younger) son Richard; DD, no. 1833, 1859. About the same time he complained of various trespasses on the waste of the manor; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 247, 261, 273.

⁴⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 15. In 1553 the king granted the third part of the manor of Whittingham, together with the wardship and marriage of Thomas the heir, to William Waring; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxiii, 81*d.*

⁴⁷ DD, no. 1843. A settlement of the manor of Whittingham and various lands was made by Thomas and Bridget in 1585; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 47, m. 42.

⁴⁸ *Visit.* of 1567 (Chet. Soc.), 50.

⁴⁹ Gibson, *Lydiat Hall*, 215, quoting S. P. Dom. Eliz. cxviii, 49.

⁵⁰ Paul Whittingham, born at Whittingham, entered the English College at Rome in 1606, aged seventeen. He had made his first studies at Goosnargh, Chipping and Whalley, and then went to Douay. [1605—'a poor Englishman'; *Diaries*, 286.] His parents and relatives on both sides were of the upper class of society, and he had two brothers. 'He died most piously in the college, 11 July 1611, having been first admitted to the Society'; *Foley, Rec. S. J.* vi, 238.

His younger brother William was admitted to the same college in 1607, and became 'dear to all for his remarkable virtues and candour of soul.' He had made his early studies at Pocklington and Whalley and then went to Douay. [1606—'a poor Englishman'; *Diaries*, 286.] He entered the Society of Jesus in 1611 and was sent on the London mission in 1620, taking the *alias* of Rediate. He was killed in the accident at Blackfriars, 26 Oct. 1623; *Foley*, op. cit. i, 85; vi, 247.

⁵¹ *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 177.

⁵² *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232.

⁵³ *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 195.

⁵⁴ Thomas Whittingham and Margaret his wife in 1633-4 made a settlement of the manor, with lands, dove-cote, &c., in Whittingham and Ashley; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 122, no. 42.

Civil War period,⁵⁵ recording pedigrees at the visitations in 1613⁵⁶ and 1664.⁵⁷

He died in 1668, and was, it appears, succeeded by his grandson Thomas. The estate descended in the male line⁵⁸ to Richard Whittingham, who sold it in 1779, and died soon afterwards without issue. It was purchased by Edward Pedder of Preston, and descended in his family till about 1866, when it was again sold. It now belongs to the asylum.

CHINGLE HALL first appears by name in 1354, when it was held by Robert son of Adam de Singleton,⁵⁹ a descendant of the Alan de Singleton who held part of the manor in 1242. It was about 1500 settled, apparently by a family arrangement, upon John Singleton, a younger son of William Singleton of Broughton Tower.⁶⁰ He died about 1530,⁶¹ and his son William in 1541.⁶² Chingle Hall being then recorded as held of the king by the twentieth part of a knight's fee.⁶³ John the son and heir was twenty-nine years old, but he died only three years later, leaving a son Thomas, aged one year,⁶⁴ and Thomas dying shortly afterwards, a younger son John became heir.⁶⁵ John Singleton held the manor of Chingle Hall, with windmill, &c., till his death in 1571, and then, his son William having just died, the heir was a daughter

Eleanor, four years old.⁶⁶ She became an idiot,⁶⁷ and died in 1585, when her heirs were Anthony Wall of Preston, Thomas Preston, Katherine wife of Thomas Eccleston and Jane wife of Christopher Harris.⁶⁸ After some disputation⁶⁹ the hall became the property of Anthony Wall,⁷⁰ in whose family it remained till 1764. It was then purchased by a family named Singleton, and about 1860 was sold to Richard Newsham of Preston.⁷¹ Soon afterwards the hall was acquired by the trustees of Goosnargh Hospital, the present owners.⁷²

The hall stands on rising ground a little less than half a mile to the north of the Blundel brook. It is now a two-story farm-house very much modernized and retaining little of its ancient appearance. The front faces south with a projecting gable towards the east end, and a new wing has been built at the back. The walls appear to be of brick on a stone base, but are now covered with stucco, and all the windows are modern, but the front door is the original 17th-century one of oak with Y knocker and ornamental hinges. The chief interest of the house lies in the well-preserved remains of the moat on the south side, crossed by a 'bridge' or passage-way with cobble paving and low brick walls.

⁵⁵ Thomas Whittingham must have been certainly known as a Protestant before 1643, for he was made captain of a troop of horse for the Parliament, which troop he actually raised when Prince Rupert came into the county; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 43.

⁵⁶ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 63. He paid £10 in 1631, having refused knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

⁵⁷ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 333. The ages of Thomas Whittingham and his son are given wrongly. The descent is thus shown: Thomas -s. Godfrey -s. Thomas. Some further genealogical particulars can be obtained from the *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc.), and there is a pedigree in Fishwick's *Goosnargh*, 185-8, from which the later details in the text have been derived.

⁵⁸ The descent is thus given in the work quoted: Thomas, died 1710 -half-bro. Richard, d. 1717 -s. Henry, d. 1753 -s. Richard, d. 1777 -s. Richard, the vendor. Richard, who died in 1717, gave his lands to trustees to the use of his son Henry, 'provided that the said Henry conformed himself to the Protestant religion according to the Church of England'—which Henry refused to do—in default they were 'only to allow a competent maintenance for him and his wife and children'; Fishwick, op. cit. 188. Henry Whittingham was a Jacobite; Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 45. There is a note of his marriage in Piccope MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 272, from roll 18 of Geo. II at Preston.

⁵⁹ Shireburne Abstract above cited, which also shows that the manor of Chingle Hall, with lands in Whittingham, Haughton, Preston and Newsham, was in 1431 held by Thomas and Robert Singleton and Richard Clitheroe. A division was arranged. (The Singletons concerned appear to be those of Broughton and Withgill.)

⁶⁰ William Singleton and his feepees in 1484-5 made a grant of all his lands to his son John; Kuerden fol. MS. 382. This grant was no doubt in trust, for in 1501 a division was arranged by which Richard Singleton (son of Robert son of William) should have lands, &c., in

Broughton, Warton and Preston, and John Singleton should have the manor of Chingle Hall and messuages and lands in Whittingham, Haughton, Goosnargh and several other townships; *ibid.* 383; *Final Conc.* iii, 150.

⁶¹ John Singleton and William his son and heir-apparent occur in receipts and bonds in 1525, 1527 and 1528-9; Kuerden fol. MS. 383; Add. MS. 32106, no. 796. In 1530-1 Elizabeth widow of John Singleton and her trustees agreed with William as to her dower; Kuerden fol. MS. 381.

⁶² William Singleton married Anne Heaton some time before 1534, when the 110 marks he received with her was fully discharged; *ibid.* 382.

⁶³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 9. ⁶⁴ *Ibid.* vii, no. 15; his brothers Richard and Henry are named, also his wife Alice and daughters Anne, Elizabeth, Katherine and Jane.

There was a divorce between Alice Duckett and John Singleton pronounced in the ecclesiastical court at Ribchester in 1532; yet she seems to be the Alice named in the inquisition, and claimed dower in 1569 (being then wife of Lancelot Marten) as widow of John Singleton the elder; Court of Wards and Liveries, box 86, no. 1, 2.

⁶⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 22. The wardship and marriage of John Singleton were in 1545 granted by the king to Sir John Perient; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xii, 219 d. Anthony Laton, apparently the actual guardian of John Singleton, was of Chingle Hall in 1549; Kuerden fol. MS. 247. John was probably posthumous.

⁶⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 16; an agreement of 1571 is recorded, by which William the son and heir was to marry Mary daughter of George Astley. John Singleton married Isabel, afterwards wife of Richard Livesey; she was living at Chingle Hall in 1585; *ibid.* xiv, no. 67. ⁶⁷ *Ibid.* xiv, no. 74, dated 1582; her age was then given as fifteen.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 67. Her father's sisters above-named were married as follows: Anne to William Wall of Preston -s. Anthony;

Elizabeth to Richard Preston -s. Thomas; Katherine to James Bolton -s. Nicholas and da. Katherine wife of Thomas Eccleston; Jane to Christopher Harris. See the pedigree in Fishwick, op. cit. 192.

⁶⁹ Many references will be found in the *Ducatus Lanc.* (ii, 237, &c.), and abstracts of some of the pleadings are given in Fishwick, op. cit. 191. Christopher Harris and Joan his wife in 1568 claimed a moiety of certain lands bequeathed by Alice Singleton, mother of Joan, but her brother John, to whom Joan had transferred in 1564, refused to pay; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. lxvii, H 20.

Nicholas Bolton in 1586, on behalf of himself and the co-heirs, complained that one Roger Burton and Elizabeth his wife had wrongfully obtained possession of part of the estate; *ibid.* cxlv, B 8.

William Farington of Worden in 1596 complained that Nicholas Bolton, who as heir of Chingle Hall had sold him certain land, was trying to evade the performance of his bargain by hiding himself and changing his name; *ibid.* cxxiii, F 3.

William Farington in 1611 held lands in Whittingham of the Earl of Derby; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 182-4.

The following refer to the estate: Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdc. 49, m. 267; 50, m. 194; 51, m. 57; 52, m. 199; 59, m. 97, 181.

⁷⁰ Anthony Wall of Preston died in 1601 holding lands in Whittingham, of which the tenure is not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 6. His son William died in 1626 holding of the king by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* xxvi, 50; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1301. A pedigree of Wall 'of Chingle Hall' was recorded in 1664; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 323. See further in the account of Preston.

Thomas Eccleston of Great Eccleston, another of the heirs, in 1592 held lands in Whittingham, but the tenure was not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 38.

⁷¹ Fishwick, op. cit. 192.

⁷² *End. Char. Rep.* for Kirkham, 123; the hall and 41 acres of land.

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The family of Singleton of Brockholes and Bank Hall in Broughton was represented in Whittingham, holding of the Prior of St. John by a rent of 6 s.

ASHLEY⁷⁴ and COMBERHALGH⁷⁵ gave surnames to landholders there. Families named Wawne,⁷⁶ Fishwick,⁷⁷ Taylor,⁷⁸ Walton,⁷⁹ and Braboner⁸⁰ were connected with these parts of the town-

ship. Comberhalgh now belongs to the trustees of Lady Marling. The house has long since disappeared.^{80a}

Among the early families of note were those of Bradkirk,⁸¹ who seem to have been followed by Parker of Whittingham House; Elswick,⁸² perhaps succeeded by Southworth of Samesbury; Goosnargh,⁸³ and Preston.⁸⁴ Later that of Waring

⁷⁴ This was the tenure of Robert Singleton of Brockholes in 1524, and of his successor William, Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, nos. 64 & 2, no. 1. William Singleton of Bank Hall, however, was in 1571 said to hold of the queen by knight's service, or else of the Earl of Derby by a rent of gauntlets, payable at Preston fair; ibid. vi, nos. 10, 14 & xvii, no. 50. Compare the grant by Joan Hanastre in note 12 above.

John de Whittingham gave a moiety of Lower Ashley to Robert son of William de Ashley, and William son of John made a grant to the same Robert; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1804, 1887.

John de Whittingham granted half the tithes called Over Ashley to Richard de Ashley; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1081. This may have been the Richard son of Gilbert de Ashley who released lands to William his brother; DD, no. 1891. John son of Gilbert de Ashley also had land in Ashley from John de Whittingham (DD, no. 1897), but in 1316 released his right in them to Robert son of Richard de Ashley and Avise his wife; Dods. MSS. i, fol. 24. Among the witnesses were two named Robert de Ashley. The gift was confirmed or augmented by William de Whittingham; Add. MS. 32106, no. 126.

Margery daughter of William son of Richard de Ashley of Whittingham claimed land in Elston in 1346; De Banco R. 348, m. 104.

⁷⁵ William son of John de Whittingham gave 9 acres to Richard son of Amery Comberhalgh and Alice his wife; DD, no. 1888. Alice daughter of Adam del Eves in 1311 bought two-thirds of a tenement in Whittingham against Henry son of Thomas de Comberhalgh (under age), and the other third against Eva widow of Thomas; De Banco R. 287, m. 582 & 269, m. 276 d. The land called the Eves is named in a much earlier charter; DD, no. 1876.

⁷⁶ Alice daughter of Roger de Comberhalgh was not-suited in 1360 in a claim against Sir Adam de Hoghton and Gilbert de Hyde; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 8, m. 8.

A portion called 'a moiety of the manor of Comberhalgh' was in 1364 in the possession of Richard de Pleasington (of Dimples) and Sibyl his wife; Dods. MSS. xlix, fol. 72b. A note on the pedigree states that the lands came from Margaret daughter and co-heiress of Randle de Singleton, formerly wife of Thomas de Knoll; ibid. fol. 73; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. 8. William Pleasington in 1621 held messuages, &c., in Comberhalgh of the same lineage; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. 1801), m. 11.

Henry Proden (who had a son John) lived in Greenhurst in Comberhalgh in 1318; Add. MS. 32104, no. 623. In 1581 Richard Crook purchased land in Whittingham, Ashley and Comberhalgh from Edmund Proden and Robert his son; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 45, m. 77. Sir Richard Shireburne made a purchase

from John Proden in Ashley in 1589; ibid. bde. 41, m. 273.

⁷⁷ Deeds of this family are in the Court of Wards and Liveries (box 13 A, FD 17, 20, &c.), and there are some in the Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A 8931, &c. They had lands in Ashley and Comberhalgh. The descent cannot be clearly established. We have Richard—A. William—A. John between 1300 and 1350; Thomas in 1372 granting lands to Aline del Chambre (Add. MS. 32106, no. 323); John the elder and Alice his wife in 1409; John (son of Thomas) in 1423; Robert in 1525, and Nicholas in 1574.

Edmund Wawne (son of Nicholas and Ellen) died in or before 1592 holding two messuages in Ashley of Thomas Whittingham by knight's service and 6s. rent. His heir was a brother Thomas, thirteen years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 13.

⁷⁸ Adam de Fishwick obtained land in 1783, perhaps part of his inheritance; Final Conc. iii, 17. William Fishwick in 1414 gave land in Over Ashley to John Moton, tailor; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1125.

James (son of John) Fishwick, who died in 1585, held lands in Comberhalgh, viz. in Savock Hey, of the queen as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem by 3d. rent; he also held messuages, &c., in Whittingham of the queen as of her duchy by the thousandth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 52. His heir was a son John, ten years of age.

Col. Fishwick supplies the following notes: In 1358 Richard son of Thomas de Greenhall granted to Adam son of Richard de Fishwick all his lands in Comberhalgh and Whittingham, and in 1408 Roger Waring granted his lands there to William son of Adam de Fishwick. In 1432 John son of William de Fishwick and Ellen his wife, daughter of R. Holcroft, made a feoffment of lands in the place (Shireburne D.). In 1607 and in 1618 John Fishwick and Jane his wife occur (Plea R.).

⁷⁹ Roger Taylor died in 1586 holding messuages, &c., in Comberhalgh of Thomas Whittingham by the hundredth part of a knight's fee and 7½d. rent. Robert his son and heir was three years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 43. A later inquisition corrects this by stating that the land was held of Richard Shireburne; ibid. xvii, no. 19.

⁸⁰ William Walton died in 1559 holding lands in Comberhalgh, &c., of Thomas Whittingham by 4s. rent; ibid. xi, no. 27. His son Richard died in 1594 holding the same estate; ibid. xvi, no. 42 & xvii, no. 48.

^{80a} Braboner's House was in the south-west corner of Comberhalgh. Some 16th-century deeds of this family are in Add. MS. 32106, no. 388-94. There are references to them in *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 15, &c., from which it appears they held of the Fishwicks; one of them was rector of Ashton-under-Lyne; ibid. 107.

⁸¹ Information of Col. Fishwick.

⁸² John de Bradkirk held land in 1330;

De Banco R. 284, m. 304. Adam de Bradkirk died in 1349 holding two messuages and 40 acres of Sir Adam de Hoghton by knight's service and 8d. rent; Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 16.

This is possibly the estate held by a family named Parker from early in the 17th century. Its founder was Henry son of William Parker of Bradkirk. Whittingham House descended to Martha Parker, who died in 1856, leaving issue by her husband James German of Preston. There is a pedigree in Fishwick, op. cit. 189.

⁸³ Adam de Elswick died in 1325 holding lands, &c., of Adam Banastre, a minor, by a rent of 1½d. and paying 5½d. in a scutage of 40s. There were a messuage, 19 acres of arable land and an acre of meadow, in all worth 14s. 4d. William the son and heir was thirty years old; Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. II, no. 58.

Alexander son of Adam de Elswick and William his son were defendants to a claim made by Richard Drury in 1332; Assize R. 1411, m. 12. John de Elswick received lands from his feoffees in 1399; Kuerden fol. MS. 153, 114. Thomas Elswick of Whittingham and Edmund his son and heir made in 1469 a grant of messuages and lands, including one tenanted by Richard Dukedale; ibid. 115. Edmund Elswick of Witton made a feoffment of his lands in Whittingham and Goosnargh in 1506-7; ibid. John son and heir of Edmund Elswick occurs in 1531; Add. MS. 32107, no. 1048. John Curtes, who had married Margaret daughter and heir of John Elswick, claimed various lands in Goosnargh and Whittingham in 1553-4; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 130. Their deeds are included among those of Southworth by Kuerden, and Sir John Southworth in 1595 had land in the township, but the tenure is not recorded; see also *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 314.

⁸⁴ Adam son of Sir Adam de Hoghton about 1290 released to Alexander son of Randle de Goosnargh all right in an oxgang of land in Whittingham; Dods. MSS. lxx, fol. 154. This Alexander and Alice the widow of Randle appear in pleadings in 1292, the latter claiming land against Robert de Singleton, who showed that he had entry through William de Singleton and not through her husband; Assize R. 408, m. 46, 18 d.

It appears that Randle de Goosnargh had two other sons, Henry and Hugh. Hugh's sons Richard and Thomas gave lands in Whittingham to William de Whittingham, which gift was confirmed in 1324-5; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1890. In 1330 Alexander son of Henry claimed messuages and lands against his cousins the said Richard and Thomas; De Banco R. 282, m. 179 d.

⁸⁵ In 1331 William son of John brother of Henry de Tunstall claimed a messuage, mill, &c., in Whittingham against John son of Robert son of Adam

occurs.⁸⁵ George Waring died in 1557 holding two messuages in Over Whittingham of Thomas Whittingham by a rent of 5s. 3d., and owning land in Nether Whittingham also.⁸⁶ The family can be traced down to the 18th century; the site of their house, Got Field, is part of the Asylum estate.⁸⁷ Thomas Salisbury died in 1630 holding Lower House in Whittingham of Thomas Singleton⁸⁸; Christopher his brother and successor died in 1641.⁸⁹ A number of other owners occur in the inquisitions.⁹⁰

Cockersand Abbe;⁹¹ the Knights Hospitallers,⁹² and the Franciscans⁹³ of Preston had land in the township.

Only one or two sequestrations appear in the Commonwealth period,⁹⁴ but some 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁹⁵

The Presbyterians had a licensed meeting-place in 1689,⁹⁶ but it has disappeared.

The Wesleyan Methodists began services in a disused cotton factory, but in 1831-2 a chapel was built, which continues in use.⁹⁷

There was a large number of convicted recusants in Whittingham about 1670,⁹⁸ and Roman Catholics formerly had a chapel at Duxendean at the west end of the township, but it was taken down in 1840.⁹⁹

LYTHAM

Lidun, Dom. Bk.; Lithun, Lithum, c. 1190; Lethum, 1347.

The township occupies a level tract of land at the mouth of the Ribble; Lytham proper is at the eastern end, and is bounded on the south by the Ribble; while St. Anne's, formerly called Heyhouses, occupies the north-west portion and looks out over the Irish Sea to the west. The area between the

two extremes is known as Ansdell; the new residential district called Fairhaven is here,¹ while Heyhouses is more inland. Formerly a large part of the total area of 5,309½ acres² was occupied by sandy wastes on the sea side and mosses inland, but there was arable land to the north-east of the village. The township by the county lay of 1624 had to pay £2 6s. 2½d. to each £100 levied on the hundred.³

de Preston, but the defendant showed a release from William himself; Assize R. 1404, m. 19.

Henry Preston of Preston died in 1549 holding land of Richard Whittingham by 12d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 19; x, no. 10. Margaret widow of Henry Wilkinson was occupier of Preston House in 1565-6; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 273, 333. George Preston in 1602 held of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 103-4. The same estate was in 1608 held by Leonard Chorley, who was succeeded by a son William; *ibid.* ii, 9.

To these may be added Thomas Bretherton, who died in 1443 holding among other lands a messuage and 30 acres in Whittingham of Sir Richard Houghton by 10s. net, and 6 acres of Thomas Singleton the elder by 2s. rent; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1490. John Catterall of Eaves Green and Selby, attainted of high treason in 1461, had lands, &c., in Whittingham which were bestowed on Sir John Pilkington; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 11 Edw. IV, no. 33; 19 Edw. IV, no. 77.

⁸⁵ Henry Waring of Whittingham was a debtor in 1448; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 10, m. 8.

⁸⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 18. John his son and heir was twenty-five years of age. He died in 1592 holding a capital messuage called the Moor House, &c., and his son George, aged eleven, was heir; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccxxvi, 31.

⁸⁷ A William Waring appears in 1579-8; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 41, m. 75. 196; 44, m. 139. His son John died in 1644 holding messuages, &c., of the Earl of Derby, by the hundredth part of a knight's fee and 4s. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 10. The heir, his brother Richard, then seventeen years old, died in 1598 holding the same estate, with the addition of 7 acres approved from the waste and held of the queen by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.*

xvii, no. 12. The heir was his son William, three years old.

⁸⁸ Fishwick, op. cit. 189.

⁸⁹ Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1078. He also held Westnape in Ashley of Thomas Tyldesley of Withgill (as assignee of Henry Singleton, deceased), and his heirs were his daughters Janet wife of Richard Pope, Elizabeth wife of Nathaniel Woodward, Anne wife of Thomas Cowell and Jane wife of Richard Singleton, their ages lying between thirty-eight and twenty-four years.

⁹⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 77. The heir was a son Richard, aged seven.

⁹¹ The following held of the Whittingham family: Evan Browne of Ribbleson, 1545, by 18d. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 24. Ralph Clitheroe of Bailey, 1556, by 6d. rent; *ibid.* x, no. 26. Alexander Rigby, 1621; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 457. Thomas Beesley of Goosnargh, 1637; Towneley MS. C 8, 13, p. 72.

⁹² These held of the Crown or the duchy: Leonard Houghton (in right of his wife Anne), 1583, by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; the heir was a daughter Bridget, aged six; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 89. Edward Robinson, 1608, by the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 114. John Robinson of Whittle, 1628, by the hundredth part; Towneley MS. C 8, 13, p. 1013. Stopford of Unles Walton, by the two-hundredth part; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* i, 169; ii, 73. Thomas Holden, 1617, by knight's service; *ibid.* ii, 57-8. Robert Hesketh of Rufford, 1620, lands in Nether Whittingham in socage; *ibid.* iii, 356.

⁹³ John Kighley of White Lea in Goosnargh, 1616, held of Sir Richard Houghton; *ibid.* ii, 33. Henry Gregson, 1621, held of the same; he left a son and heir Robert; Towneley MS. C 8, 13, p. 465. Adam Rigby, clerk, 1627, held of the same a messuage, with Lockfield, Dogcroft, and Cowhey wood, by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 30. William Critch-

lowe, 1637, held of Richard Shireburne as of the late priory of St. John of Jerusalem; his heir was his son William, aged twelve; C 8, 13, p. 252.

⁹⁴ In some cases the tenure was not recorded: Sir William Molyneux, 1548 (part of the Clifton estate); Henry Cottam of Haighton, 1592; Leonard Helme of Goosnargh, 1601.

⁹⁵ The charters have been cited above.

⁹⁶ They had in 1292 lands in Whittingham, Heyley (? Alley), and Comberhalgh; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

⁹⁷ Lawrence Houghton of English Lea gave to Philip warden of the Friars Minor of Preston a tenement in Whittingham in 1509-10; Harl. MS. 2112, fol. 152b. It was probably a temporary gift.

⁹⁸ Richard Waring in 1649 desired to compound, 'being sequestered for delinquency in the beginning of the wars'; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1999. Two-thirds of a small house and acre of land, sequestered for the recusancy of Ellen Jackson, the lessee, was the subject of a petition by Thomas Whittingham in 1651; *ibid.* iv, 2768.

⁹⁹ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 90, 91, 138-9. The names were Richard Duckworth, William Sturzaker (Moor House), Thomas Daniell, Robert and Richard Stanistreet.

¹⁰⁰ At Richard Dicconson's house; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232.

¹⁰¹ Fishwick, op. cit. 197.

¹⁰² *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 184-6.

¹⁰³ Fishwick, op. cit. 196. 'Over one of the doors was the following inscription: 1611 1118 A.D. E.L. . . . There was also a wooden cross, which was removed to Hill chapel' in Goosnargh.

¹⁰⁴ Cross Slack was in the same neighbourhood.

¹⁰⁵ The Census Rep. of 1901 gives the following acreages for Lytham and St. Anne's respectively: Land, 2,453, 3,341; inland water, 11, 1; tidal water, 300, 402; foreshore, 775, 4,633. St. Anne's includes part of Marton.

¹⁰⁶ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

About 130 years ago Lytham came into notice as a sea-bathing place for summer visitors¹; in 1825 it was stated that 'if the company is less fashionable than at Blackpool it is generally more numerous and usually very respectable.'² The development of the place was then restricted by the 'reservations and covenants of the old feudal life leases' inserted in grants of building land,³ and the town has long ceased to be in the same rank with Blackpool. It is of pleasant appearance and attracts a large number of visitors in the season, while its mild climate makes it a favourite resort in winter also. There are wide sands, an open promenade with a stretch of grass called the Green along the sea front, and a pier built in 1864-5 and rebuilt in 1891. From this pier steamers go to Southport and Blackpool. A windmill near it is still working.

A branch of the Preston and Wyre railway was made to Lytham as early as 1846,⁴ and was continued along the shore to Blackpool in 1863 with stations at Ansdell and St. Anne's. An electric tramway starting at Lytham also goes through St. Anne's to South Shore; it is owned by a private company.

A pool on the eastern boundary under the control of the lord of the manor was formerly useful when the state of the Ribble prevented any but the smallest vessels going up to Preston.⁵ A graving dock there led to the establishment of shipbuilding works. The hamlet of Saltcotes adjoining is said to have taken its name from a salt refinery formerly worked there.⁶

The market-house was built in 1848.¹⁰ A cottage hospital was opened in 1871, and the institute, containing a library, &c., in the following year. At the same time Mr. Clifton gave the Lowther Gardens at the west end of the town. There are public baths on the central beach.¹¹

St. Anne's-on-the-Sea sprang into existence¹² in 1875. It extends over the boundary into Marton. Here, as at Lytham proper, are a sea promenade, a pier, an institute and a public hall. There are three

convalescent homes for children and a home for the blind.

Weekly newspapers, the *Times* and *Standard*, are published at Lytham and St. Anne's.

The agricultural land^{13a} is thus occupied:—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Lytham	509	1,062	280
St. Anne's	728	1,134	—
	<u>1,237</u>	<u>2,196</u>	<u>280</u>

For Lytham a local board was formed in 1847, and Heyhouses acquired a local board in 1878¹⁴; but in 1894 the parish was divided into two townships, Lytham and St. Anne's, each with an urban district council.¹⁵ The Lytham council consists of twelve members elected by four wards—North-east, North-west, South-east and South-west; it owns the gas works,¹⁶ while water is supplied to the whole district by the Fylde Water Board. The St. Anne's council also consists of twelve members elected by four wards—North, East, South and West; it owns electric lighting works, but gas is also supplied by a private company.

In 1676 there were 181 Protestant inhabitants and seventy popish recusants; no Dissenters.¹⁶ In 1755 the number of Protestant families was returned as eighty, of Papist forty-four.^{16a}

The population of Lytham numbered 7,185 in 1901, and that of St. Anne's 6,838, but thirty-one of the latter belonged to Marton; thus the population of the old parish was 13,992.

The descent of the manor of **LYTHAM MANOR** may be given in very few words. In 1066, assessed as two plough-lands, it was part of Earl Tostig's Amounderness lordship.¹⁷ Afterwards it was held of the Crown in the tenure by the lord of Woodplumpton,¹⁸ and about 1190 was granted to the great monastery of Durham,¹⁹ which

¹ Whittle's *Marina* (1829) contains an account of Lytham composed in 1799 by Captain William Latham; this speaks of the place as then 'only advancing into fame,' but mentions a tradition that there was formerly a 'town of some note . . . between the present church and the sandhills, in a direction towards the common side.'

² Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* (1825), ii, 53.

³ *Ibid.* See also the account in Porter's *Fylde*, 417-51.

⁴ The terminus of 1846 stands some distance to the east of the present station.

⁵ Baines, *op. cit.* ii, 55; 'the pool in Lytham, situated about a mile east of the town, was formed into a natural lake, large enough to contain a fleet of small ships, and there is a small graving dock at its northern extremity where vessels are built and repaired. This pool belongs to Mr. Clifton and at the summer assizes at Lancaster in 1824 he established his claim for anchorage on vessels loading and unloading there.'

⁶ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 506.

⁷ A market was authorized by an Act 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 251.

⁸ The baths and assembly rooms were opened in 1862.

⁹ Porter, *Fylde*, 453.

^{10a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹¹ By a special improvement Act 10 &

11 Vict. cap. 251, amended by later Acts.

¹² Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31813. In 1897 a further order was made (no. 36120) extending Lytham and St. Anne's to include the foreshore.

¹³ These works were established by the local board in 1850.

¹⁴ *Hist. of Lytham* (Chet. Soc.), 20-4; the names are given. A Subsidy Roll of 1546 is printed *ibid.* 16; another of 1640-1, *ibid.* 31-4; and a list of subscribers to a 'voluntary present to his majesty' in 1661, *ibid.* 17-19.

^{15a} Visit. returns at Chester.

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 46.

¹⁸ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 346 (from the Charter R. 130, of 1335); Richard son of Roger, with the consent of his wife Margaret and of his heirs, gave in pure alms all his land of Lytham, with the church of the same vill, and all appurtenances, in order that the monks might build a house of their order there. The bounds were described as beginning on the west side of the cemetery of Kilgrimol, where the benefactor had raised a cross, and thence westward to the sea. From the same cross the boundary went east along the Cursed mead beyond the great moss and the Suinebrigg brook as far as

Ballam; from Ballam across the moss, which had been divided between the grantor and John Count of Mortain (his lord) as far as the east side of Etholme carr, and thence to the water coming from Birchholme between the said carr and Bryning carr; then following the water south to the middle point between Etholme and Couburgh, returning westward and going round the moss southward to the Pool beyond Swarthesalt, and the sand by the sea; thence by the thread of the Ribble and the sea back to the starting-point. Islands, sands and all rights were given as fully as possible.

These bounds seem to have been preserved down to the present, with little if any variation.

Another charter, perhaps earlier, gives the bounds in reverse order; Lytham D. at Durham, 1, 2, 4, 4e, Ebor. From this it is clear that the 'islands' were in the inner marsh.

Count John showed his regard will not only by confirming the grant, but also by remitting the thegnage rent of 8s. 8d. due from Lytham, and after he became king he ratified these acts; *ibid.* 130, 137; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, loc. cit.; *Cal. Rot. Cjmar.* (Rec. Com.), 88. The original charter is at Durham, 2, 4e, Ebor. no. 20.

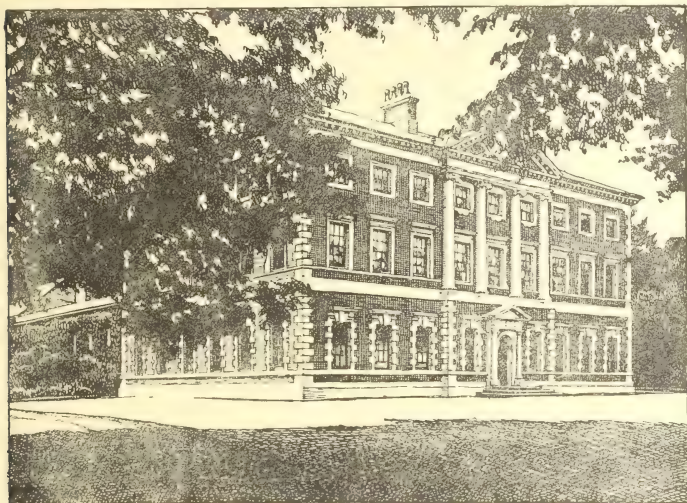
There was an inquisitum of the charter in 1319; *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 404.

established a cell or priory.²⁰ After the Dissolution Lytham was sold by the Crown in 1554 to Sir Thomas Holcroft,²¹ and in 1606 it was acquired by Cuthbert Clifton of Westby.²² It became the chief residence of its new lords, whose descent has been traced in the account of Clifton in Kirkham. The lord of the manor, who is practically the sole landowner, is Mr. John Talbot Clifton, who resides at Lytham Hall.

The hall stands in a park of over 600 acres on the

north-west of the town half a mile immediately to the north of the parish church. It is a fine classic building of two stories and an attic, begun in 1751 from the designs of Carr of York but not completed till 1764.²³ The principal front faces east and has a pediment supported by Ionic columns the height of the upper floors.

The Priors of Lytham (or of Durham) had various disputes with their neighbours as to boundaries and common rights,²⁴ and in 1292 were summoned to



LYTHAM HALL

From deeds preserved at Durham it seems that Evesham Abbey had had a grange at Lytham; Lytham D. 12, 2 a, 4 ac, Ebor. &c.

²⁰ See the account of the religious houses in *V.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 107-10.

²¹ Pat. 2 Mary, pt. ii, the church and hall formerly belonging to Durham. The Prior of Durham had in 1539 granted a lease of the manor to Thomas Dannett for eighty years at a rental of £48 19s. 6d., and this seems to have been confirmed by the Crown in 1549, with a reduction of the rent due; D. at Lytham. Dannett was to pay 3s. 4d. to the king for wreck, waifs and strays, and 40s. to the Earl of Derby as steward's fee.

Sir Thomas Holcroft died in July 1558 holding the manor of Lytham of the Crown by knight's service. His son Thomas was a year old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 13.

In 1586 Thomas Holcroft had a dispute with William Clifton as to waste called Westmoss; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 173, 187.

²² Cuthbert Clifton (afterwards made a knight) came of age in 1603, and purchased Lytham in 1606 from Sir Richard Molyneux and Frances his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 70, no. 60; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 50. How the vendors obtained the manor has not been ascertained. In the year of purchase

Cuthbert Clifton made a settlement of the manor, rectory of the church, view of frankpledge, free warren and fishery, lands, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 70, no. 40. In 1609 Gilbert Sythworth had a rent of £24 out of the manor from Cuthbert Clifton and Anne his wife; *ibid.* bdle. 76, no. 34. In 1612 the manor appears among the other Clifton properties, and continues to do so in later settlements, &c.; *ibid.* bdle. 80, no. 24; 156, m. 247, &c.

The tenure of the manor was declared to be by knight's service in 1634; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 43.

²³ E. B. Chancellor, *Lives of British Architects*, 251. There is a view of it in Twycross, *Manions of Engl. and Wales* (Lancs. ii, 33).

²⁴ In 1272 a declaration of the bounds between Kelgrimoles and Lynton was made by Ranulf de Dacre, the sheriff, and other arbitrators. The old cross on Cross How was the starting-point; from it the boundary line went west to the sea, and east to another cross set up by the arbitrators on the road from Lytham to Layton, and thence through the middle of the great moss between Marton and Lytham on the north side of Miglylund as far as Swinebridge Brook; but Kelgrimoles and the Northhows were to be common for both Layton and Lytham; 2 a, 4 ac, Ebor. no. 14.

In 1291 the Priors of Durham and Lytham, Alan a monk at Lytham and Robert de Millum chaplain there had to answer Robert de Holland and Margery his wife as to land alleged to be in Westby, the defence being that it was in Lytham; Assize R. 407, m. 3. Next year a similar dispute between the Prior of Durham and William de Clifton resulted in a division; Assize R. 408, m. 25. There was a further dispute in 1350; De Banco R. 360, m. 23. Pasture land in Holmecarr was in 1347 declared to be in Lytham, not in Kellamergh as claimed by Adam and John de Sharples; Assize R. 1435, m. 15.

In July 1351 the Prior of Durham proved his right to 100 acres of moor and marsh against Robert de Beetham, Eleanor his wife, Thomas son of Gilbert de Singleton, Gilbert his son and Isabel his wife, Richard son of Richard Banastre and others; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 4. The prior was in 1356 defendant to a claim put forward by William Boteler of Warrington and Sir John Boteler; *ibid.* 5, m. 12.

In 1500 the Botelers asserted their boundary claims in a violent manner, throwing down an ancient boundary cross, another cross and the image of St. Cuthbert, and threatening the priory itself, being held in check only by two monks who brought the sacrament out, for the

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show by what right they claimed wreck of the sea at *Lowther*.²⁸ Later they are found paying the Earl of Lancaster 3s. 4d. a year for this right.²⁹ In 1498 a number of other claims were called in question, including free warren.³⁰ *Eatholme Carr* was at one time held by the Bradkirk family.³¹ There are but few traces of other freeholders.³²

Several accounts of the furniture and stock of the priory have been preserved.³³ The house itself seems to have been deserted by the monks before the Dissolution; they returned to Durham.

In addition to the lord of the manor several yeomen and others registered estates as 'Papists' in 1717.³⁴

The church of *ST. CUTHBERT* CHURCH stands at the west end of the town and is a modern building in red brick erected in 1834 on the site of an older edifice built in 1770, which in its turn had replaced one of still earlier date.

This earlier church was built of cobblestones and was very low, with a 'steeple,' a porch, and a 'pulpit against the south wall.' A description of the building as it was in 1764 has been preserved in a brief of that date,³⁵ in which it is stated to be a 'very ancient structure standing upon the sea-coast and so much decayed in every part that the parishioners cannot assemble therein for the worship of God without manifest danger to their lives, the walls being so bulged out, in some places near three feet from the perpendicular, that the parishioners have laid out considerable sums of money from time to time in repairing and endeavouring to support the said church, yet the same is by length of time become so ruinous and decayed that it cannot any longer be kept up, but the same with the steeple must be taken down

and rebuilt.' The building was accordingly taken down³⁶ and a new church erected, which in plan was a simple rectangle under a gabled roof with a 'whitened' west tower containing one bell.³⁷ The interior of the building, which is described as being 'extremely simple, light, and elegant' and 'preserved in the neatest possible order,' was 'fitted up with thick narrow oak frames ornamented with elbows or scrolls and having two rows in the middle and one at each side.'³⁸ The walls were above a yard in thickness, the main door having a small porch, and to the east and west were the remains of thick walls, as if they might have been the ruins of some former and larger edifice.³⁹ The parish maintained the west end, which was 'about half of it,' and Thomas Clifton the east end.⁴⁰ This second church was pulled down in 1834, being found too small to meet the requirements of the growing number of visitors in the season, and the first stone of the present building was laid in March and the church opened in the same year. It consists of chancel with north vestry and organ chamber, clearstoried nave with north and south aisles and west tower. The chancel, which was originally small, was extended in 1872, and the north aisle was widened in 1882, being increased to double its width and covered with a separate gabled roof. The style is Gothic with embattled walls to nave and tower, the roofs being covered with stone slates, and though architecturally of little merit is perhaps superior to much Gothic work of the period, the brickwork showing nothing of the hardness of line so common in stone churches of the early part of the last century. A new vestry on the north side of the old one was erected in 1909 in memory of Bishop

honour of which they desisted. They were ordered not to interfere in the Hives, but might use their common in Kilgimolles as before; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 206-10. A renewal of the dispute has caused some further information as to the priory lands to be recorded. The Priory of Lytham stood at the end of the church; the Kilgimolles churchyard had been (so it was said) 'worn into the sea.' One Cursedmere was near the priory; another was in the moss. The name was given because many beasts had been drowned therein. The decision was in the prior's favour; *ibid.* ii, 9-19.

²⁸ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 386. The king recovered this right, and in 1295 transferred it to his brother Edmund; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 451.

²⁹ *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 44.

³⁰ *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prot.* 20 Aug. 11 Hen. VII. the claims were view of frankpledge, with walls and strays, assize of bread, wreck of sea, sok, sak, team, &c., freedom from common services and assessments, pontage, &c.; also free warren in the demesne lands in Lytham.

³¹ The Prior of Durham in 1327 granted all his waste of *Eatholme Carr* to John de Bradkirk and Alice his wife, with remainder to John their son for his life only. A rent of 4d. was to be paid for each acre newly approved; the tithing on the land was to be as usual in the manor of *Lowther* and suit of court was to be as in the manor of *Lowther* by other tenants of the manor of *Lowther*; *ibid.* ii, 206-10.

³² *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prot.* 20 Aug. 11 Hen. VII. the claims were view of frankpledge, with walls and strays, assize of bread, wreck of sea, sok, sak, team, &c., freedom from common services and assessments, pontage, &c.; also free warren in the demesne lands in Lytham.

³³ *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prot.* 20 Aug. 11 Hen. VII. the claims were view of frankpledge, with walls and strays, assize of bread, wreck of sea, sok, sak, team, &c., freedom from common services and assessments, pontage, &c.; also free warren in the demesne lands in Lytham.

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³⁶ *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prot.* 20 Aug. 11 Hen. VII. the claims were view of frankpledge, with walls and strays, assize of bread, wreck of sea, sok, sak, team, &c., freedom from common services and assessments, pontage, &c.; also free warren in the demesne lands in Lytham.

³⁷ *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Prot.* 20 Aug. 11 Hen. VII. the claims were view of frankpledge, with walls and strays, assize of bread, wreck of sea, sok, sak, team, &c., freedom from common services and assessments, pontage, &c.; also free warren in the demesne lands in Lytham.

for *Eatholme Carr* from the Prior of Durham, and by his wife Alice had three sons, John, Edmund and Adam; and last, as heir of his brothers, surrendered to the prior; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 39. In the *status domus* for 1345 a sum of £7 11s. 8d. was put down for this plea; 5 marks were given to Adam de Bradkirk.

In 1246 the Prior of Durham demised for life 24 acres in the marsh of *Eatholme* to John Sauener of Lytham and Adam son of Roger the Priest for 8s. rent; 2s. 4d. 4s. 6d., *Ebor.* no. 7.

³⁸ Richard Cardwell in 1572 claimed a tenement in Lytham by descent against Richard Salthouse, whose title was derived from Thomas Holcroft; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 4.

Robert Clark died in 1599 holding, besides other property, a messuage, &c., in Norcross in Lytham, but the tenure was not recorded; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, no. 44. Small plots were held by Thomas Jollice and Thomas Hamber of Layton; in those cases also no tenure was given. John Walsh of Layton in 1624 held 3 acres in Lytham of the king by the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Towneley MS.* C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1311.

The profits of the portion of the estate of William Harris of Lytham sequestered for recusancy were in 1607 granted by the Crown to Sir Richard Coningsby; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 383. James Beesley, a recusant, had two-thirds of his estate sequestered by the Commonwealth authorities before 1653; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3174.

In 1311 corn in the granary and grange from the demesne and the tithes

amounted to 18 qrs., in seed 10 qrs.; [other corn] 2 qrs., in seed 1 qr. 2 bushels; barley 24 qrs.; beans and peas 18 qrs., which were considered enough for seed and for the food of the house; oats 200 qrs., also sufficient.

The stock of oxen for the ploughs was 24; cows 22, with 2 bulls; younger cattle, 36; sheep and ewes, 78; lambs, 36; pigs, &c., 14, with 2 boars.

Money in hand and due was considered enough for the creditors.

In later years much more detailed statements were compiled; see those printed in *Hist. of Lytham* (Chet. Soc.), 73-93, from the Durham records.

The site of the priory with the lands attached was valued at £8 8s. in 1535; the rents, &c., in Lytham amounted to £22 11s., in *Eatholme* £3 7s., *Medholme* £7 2s. 8d., *Pillhouses* and *Bankhouses* 12s. 11d., other lands 42s.; in all £43 8s. 7d.; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 305.

³⁹ *Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 94, 106, 147. Their names were William Snape, James and John Harrison, Robert Bennett, Henry Fletcher, Ellen Smith and Roger Charley.

⁴⁰ Quoted by Fishwick, *Hist. of Lytham*, 37.

⁴¹ As far as is known neither plan nor sketch has been preserved; *ibid.* 38.

⁴² There is an illustration from a water-colour drawing, *ibid.* 37.

⁴³ Capt. Latham, *Dentistry History of Lytham*, in Whittle, op. cit. 43.

⁴⁴ Thorner, *Hist. of Blackpool*, 341.

⁴⁵ *ibid.*

⁴⁶ Terrier of 1778, quoted by Fishwick, op. cit. 45.

Pym of Bombay (d. 1908), who was assistant curate at Lytham.³⁹ The church was reseated in oak in 1888. There are several Clifton monuments, including four 18th-century ones from the old church.

There is a ring of eight bells, six cast in 1857 by C. & G. Mears, and the treble and tenor in 1874 by Mears & Stainbank.

The plate consists of a chalice of 1844, no longer used; two chalices, a bread-holder and a flagon presented by Thomas Clifton in 1845; a paten of 1846; a paten of 1871-2; a small silver almsdish of 1874-5; and a large repoussé almsdish of unburnished silver presented in 1895 by the Rev. Samuel Ashton Thompson Yates. In a case in the vestry are preserved the bowls of two pewter chalices and a pewter flagon, together with the loose foot of one of the chalices, which is inscribed 'The gift of William Hornsby to Lytham Church, 1816.' The flagon is 'The gift of William Hornby, Esq., of Kirkham, to Lytham Church.'

The registers begin in 1679. The first volume, which contains the baptisms and burials from 1679 to 1761 and the marriages from 1679 to 1754, has been printed.⁴⁰

On the south side of the church is an undated stone pedestal sundial, the plate bearing the motto 'Dum spectes fugio,' and with the name of Waller, maker. The oldest gravestone is dated 1672.⁴¹

The earliest record of the church *ADVOUSON* of Lytham is that contained in Reginald of Durham's book of the miracles of St. Cuthbert.⁴² The grandfather of Richard son of Roger, he tells us, pulled down the ancient wattled church, and built a new one of stone, on an adjacent site, in honour of St. Cuthbert, 'wherein the grace of God on account of the merits of B. Cuthbert wrought many miracles, to be admired

of all men.' A servant of Richard son of Roger named Uvieth,⁴³ having committed a secret sin, was smitten in the face by St. Cuthbert and was like to die. Being carried to the church, the faith of his friends was rewarded by a vision of the saint, who healed the man he had punished. Another servant, a youth, walking in the cemetery, saw a young sparrow fly from its nest on the church roof and rest on the remains of the altar of the old church still visible.⁴⁴ The youth captured it, not thinking he was breaking 'the peace of the saint,' and was surprised to find that he could not leave the cemetery until he had released his prey. Richard son of Roger himself, being, as it was thought, at the point of death, was carried to the church of St. Cuthbert, 'whom he had always loved,' to die there, and was cured as soon as he entered the building; afterwards he went to Durham to watch at the shrine⁴⁵ and return thanks for his cure. His son also, being at the point of death, was restored to health after a night's watching in the church. For testimony of this restoration the father took his son to Durham and offered a gold ring, which was to be fixed on the tomb of St. Cuthbert, at the same time telling the story of all these wonders.⁴⁶

Apart from Reginald's stories the existence of the church before 1190 is proved by the priory charter.⁴⁷ The church was probably at one time dependent upon Kirkham, but the founder obtained a formal release from the Abbot of Shrewsbury,⁴⁸ and the chapter of Lancaster decided that Lytham was a parish church and not a chapel.⁴⁹ The church was given absolutely to the monks, and the Prior of Lytham, the nominee or removable deputy of the Prior of Durham, took the position of rector, assisted by one or two other monks and a secular chaplain or more.⁵⁰ In 1291 the value of the church was £4, but after the raid of the Scots in 1322⁵¹ was reduced

³⁹ The Rev. Walter Ruthven Pym was appointed assistant curate at Lytham in 1880 and served till 1882.

⁴⁰ *Lancs. Parish Reg. Soc. Publ. xxxiii* (1908). Transcribed by Henry Brierley.

⁴¹ The terrier of 1778 has a note to this effect: 'The church yard fence is very ordinary, being composed of earth which falls in frequently and is impossible to be repaired without loss to the churchyard. There are stones enough left from the rebuilding of the church which would repair the worst of it, but that the parishioners are against it. I mean the Papists and some who are set on by them.'

⁴² *De admirandis B. Cuthberti virtutibus* (Surtees Soc. i), 280-4.

⁴³ A Roger son of Wilket occurs in 1184-5; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 56.

⁴⁴ This story was written after the foundation of the priory, for the old altar was 'outside the circuit of the new monastery,' yet nothing is said of the gift of the church to Durham.

⁴⁵ 'Cum lumine pervigil oravit.'

⁴⁶ These miracles should be compared with a slightly varied series (ibid. 138-48) said to have happened at 'Lixtunc,' a place 'in Coupland' according to the heading, but 'in the furth... part of Cheshire, on the very edge of the seashore,' according to the text. The place had a little church, founded in honour of St. Cuthbert, which though but a mean country chapel was a baptismal church.

A boy who climbed to the roof, damaging the crazy walls in doing so, in order to destroy a crow's nest, found his hand clenched so that the nails pierced through. A great man of the district, whose face was horribly distorted by some illness, on appealing for the saint's help was cured, and in thanksgiving pulled down the old church, *vimine fenoque contextam*, rebuilt it of stone, and bountifully endowed it. The only son of another great man of the district was carried to the church almost dead and made whole. A wayfarer going into the church to pray first thrust his spear into the ground of the cemetery, and a thief seizing it could neither move it nor release his hand from it until the owner came. The priest's steward saw a little sparrow fly down from the church roof and caught it, though it took refuge by the church door; and he wandered about the cemetery all the afternoon unable to get out. These and other stories were told to Reginald by the priest of the place and his neighbours who made a pilgrimage to Durham in 1165.

⁴⁷ Roger de St. Edmund, Archdeacon of Richmond (c. 1200), confirmed to God and St. Cuthbert the grant of the church of Lytham made by Richard son of Roger of good memory; Lytham D. at Durham, 2 a, 4 ac, Ebor. no. 8. Morgan, another archdeacon, also confirmed it 'for the maintenance of their monks dwelling at Lytham'; no. 9.

⁴⁸ This grant may not have been needed for any supposed dependence on Kirkham; it appears to be the release of one of the Shrewsbury monks, Robert de Stafford, for whom Richard son of Roger had asked in order to make him head of the monastery he proposed to erect at Lytham; ibid. no. 11.

⁴⁹ Ibid. no. 28.

⁵⁰ The Archdeacons of Richmond appear to have made several inquiries as to the position of the removable Prior of Lytham. In 1347 it was formally declared that the priors might, as had been accustomed, by themselves or by secular chaplains hear the confessions of the parishioners, absolve them, minister the sacraments to them, &c., as deputies of the Prior of Durham it would seem; 2 a, 4 ac, Ebor. no. 18. The Priors of Lytham were instituted by the archdeacons or their deputies just as rectors of the church would have been; ibid. no. 39.

About 1265 the priory had a staff of three, the following attesting a charter: S. the prior; S. his *socius*; and Simon the chaplain; ibid. 3 a, 2 ac, 4 ac, Ebor. no. 44.

⁵¹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 309, 327. The goods of the Prior of Lytham were valued at £11 6s. 2d.

A testimony by Hugh, cantor of York and archdeacon, names the payment of an ancient due of 6d. called *chrim pence* (*denarii crismatis*), and says that a further

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

to £2; this remained the nominal value in 1341.⁵² In 1555, however, the value of the tithes and oblations was reckoned as £9 13s. 11d.; out of which 3s. was paid to the Archdeacon of Richmond and 10s. was distributed to the poor on Maundy Thursday according to ancient custom.⁵³

An inventory of the church goods made in 1446 shows that it was well furnished with books and vestments.⁵⁴

After the dissolution of the monastery it does not clearly appear what provision was made for divine worship,⁵⁵ but the king as rector and then the Holorois and their successors would pay a chaplain to perform at least the minimum service. The stipend also would be a minimum, and in 1610 Lytham was reported as 'an usurped impropriation' (as it was supposed) possessed by one Mr. Roger Ley, gentleman, dwelling in the parsonage-house; the stipendiary minister (was) a bare reader and careless.⁵⁶ In 1604 it was reported that the parish clerk could neither read nor write.⁵⁷ In 1650 the tithes were worth £29 a year; the patron and impropriator was Thomas Clifton, 'a Papist and delinquent'; the minister had no allowance or salary, but £50 was allowed by the Committee of Plundered Ministers.⁵⁸ In 1717 Bishop Gastrell found that £20 a year was allowed to the curate by the lay rector, who nominated him; and the surplice fees came to £2. There were then neither schools nor charities.⁵⁹ A grant was afterwards obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty and other endowments were given,⁶⁰ the vicar's income now amounting to about £400.⁶¹ The trustees of J. T. Clifton are patrons.

The following have been curates and vicars:—

oc. 1548-62	George Lorimer ⁶²
oc. 1610	Hugh Grimbaldson ⁶³
oc. 1619	Peter Bullock ⁶⁴
oc. 1622	— Brown ⁶⁵
oc. 1639	Robert Brodbelt ⁶⁶

payment of 1d. to the synd or to the tithing of the mother church of York had been refused in the time of Thomas the elder (1070-1100), formerly archbishop. The chrim pence were remitted by Archbishop Thurstan; Lytham D. at Durham, 2, 4, 3c; Ebor. no. 6.

⁵² *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 37. The reduction was accounted for by 20s. altarage and 20s. loss by the destruction wrought by the Scots.

⁵³ *Valor Eccl.* ut sup.

⁵⁴ Lytham D. at Durham; printed in *Hist. of Lytham* (Chet. Soc.), 29.

⁵⁵ Thomas Dannett by the lease of 1559 was bound to provide an able and honest priest to celebrate divine service; *Piccone MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), iii, 38.

⁵⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv*, App. iv, 9.

⁵⁷ Visit. P. at Chester Dioc. Reg.

⁵⁸ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 156. An allowance of £40, increased to £50, was decreed in 1646 out of the lay rector's sequestered tithes; *Plund. Minn. Act.* i, 40, 45.

⁵⁹ *Nonna Cent.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 446-7. There were two churchwards.

⁶⁰ A board in the church stated that the Countess Dowager Gower gave £150 in 1765 and Queen Anne's Bounty £200; this was invested in the purchase of Rineads in Gosnargh in 1768.

⁶¹ About £1,300 was given between 1801 and 1814.

⁶² *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

oc. 1646-54	William Armisteed ⁶⁷
oc. 1678-1701	James Threlfall ⁶⁸
1701	Josiah Birchall ⁶⁹
1717	Timothy Pollard ⁷⁰
1741	Ashton Werden, M.A. ⁷¹ (T.C.D.)
1743	Robert Willacy ⁷²
1759	Thomas Place
1760	John Gibson ⁷³
1800	Robert Lister, B.A. ⁷⁴
1834	Richard Barton Robinson, M.A. ⁷⁵ (Queen's Coll., Oxf.)
1870	Henry Beauchamp Hawkins, M.A. ⁷⁶ (Trinity Coll., Camb.)

At the east end of the town St. John's Church was built in 1848-50; the Clifton trustees are patrons.⁷⁷ At Fairhaven St. Paul's was built as a chapel of ease to the parish church in 1904. St. Anne's-on-the-Sea has taken its name from St. Anne's Church built in that part of the township in 1872-3⁷⁸; Lady Drummond's trustees are patrons. There is a mission church of St. Thomas built in 1900; the present vicar of St. Anne's is the patron, but Mr. J. T. Clifton will succeed after his death.

The Wesleyan Methodists opened a chapel in 1846; the present church succeeded it in 1868⁷⁹; they also have chapels at Fairhaven, 1899, and St. Anne's, 1892, with mission halls. The Strict Baptists have long had a meeting-place⁸⁰; their present chapel is at Pollux Gate, Fairhaven. There are two more recent Baptist chapels, at Ansdell and St. Anne's, 1884-6; the former was rebuilt in 1908.

The Congregationalists opened their first church in 1862⁸¹; they have now another at Fairhaven, 1903-4, and a third at St. Anne's, 1894-6.⁸² At the last-named place the Christian Brethren also have a meeting-room.

⁶³ Visit. Lists at Chester. Thomas Primett, priest, of Kirkham, in 1564 bequeathed his velvet cap, &c., to George Lorimer; *Richmond Willis* (Surtees Soc.), 172.

⁶⁴ From his presentment of recusants in the Consistory Ct. papers, Chester.

⁶⁵ Visit. papers, Chester.

⁶⁶ *Minc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69; Visit. Lists.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* i, 124; he was at Bispham in 1622; *ibid.* 69. The will of Robert Brodbelt of Bispham, clerk, 1674, is printed in *Fishwick's Bispham* (Chet. Soc.), 43. He may have been a Royalist, as he does not appear during the Commonwealth period.

⁶⁸ *Plund. Minn. Act.* i, 40, 141. He had been curate and schoolmaster of Kirkham; *Minc.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 68, 124.

⁶⁹ In the Visitation List of 1691 he is stated to have been ordained in 1663; he may have been at Lytham the whole time. He was the 'minister' in 1678 when a collection of £1 3s. 8d. was made for the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, Sir Thomas Clifton and Mr. James Threlfall heading the list with 5s. each; *N. and Q.* (Ser. 5), x, 164. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv*, App. iv, 229. He bequeathed £2 used for the school, the date being given as 1702.

⁷⁰ In 1707 the minister did not wear the surplice; Visit. returns.

⁷¹ Nominated by the University of

Cambridge. The vacancy was caused by the death of the preceding incumbent; Chester Dioc. Reg. In 1725 the sacrament was administered thrice a year.

⁷² Nominated by Alexander Osbaldeston of Preston, who also nominated the next incumbent. Went to Bispham.

⁷³ Buried at Lytham, 1758; *Hist. of Lytham* (Chet. Soc.), 61.

⁷⁴ In 1745 the holy sacrament was administered five times a year; Visit. returns.

⁷⁵ Nominated by Abigail Clayton of Lark Hill, Blackburn, as widow and executrix of Thomas Clayton, executor of Alexander Osbaldeston.

⁷⁶ Nominated by John Clayton of Little Harwood.

⁷⁷ He was nominated by Thomas Clifton. He died in 1872; there is a memorial tablet in the church, subscribed by parishioners.

⁷⁸ Hon. Canon of Manchester, 1891.

⁷⁹ Porter, op. cit. 446.

⁸⁰ A district was assigned to it in 1877; *Lond. Gaz.* 26 Oct.

⁸¹ Porter, op. cit. 445.

⁸² *Ibid.* 439; the original small chapel, holding about thirty worshippers, was opened about 1820.

⁸³ Nightingale, *Lancs.* 4, 106-9.

⁸⁴ *Nonconf.* i, 106-9.

⁸⁵ In this is a me

⁸⁶ Porritt, who is reymoral brass for W. J. St. Anne's, garded as the founder of

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

POULTON-LE-FYLDE

Worship according to the Roman rites was probably maintained at Lytham Hall during the 17th and 18th centuries,⁸³ there being a domestic chapel.⁸⁴ The list of convicted recusants about 1670 is headed by Sir Thomas Clifton, and contains many names still known in the district.^{84a} The number of 'Papists' returned to the Bishop of Chester in 1767 was 384; the priest was 'John Mansel alias Talbot, Jesuit,' and 'Thomas Clifton esq.' followed him.^{84b} In 1800 an old tithe-barn on the edge of the park was used as a chapel.⁸⁵ After the squire became a Protestant the present St. Peter's was built in the town in 1839.⁸⁶ At St. Anne's the church of Our Lady Star of the Sea was built in 1890.⁸⁷ St. Joseph's, Ansdell, was founded in 1908.

The free school at Lytham was founded in 1726

or a little later.⁸⁸ A second school, or branch, seems to have been opened at Heyhouses in 1775.

Official inquiries were made as to CHARITIES the charities in 1824 and 1899, and from the reports issued in 1900 it appears that, apart from the educational endowments, amounting to £720 a year, there are only two charities in operation. Elizabeth Layland in 1734 left £60 for the poor or the education of children; this now produces £5 10s. a year, of which £2 2s. is given to the cottage hospital and the rest is distributed to the poor in kind.⁸⁹ Harriet Jane Quartley in 1878 left £19 10s. to the vicar of Lytham for a Christmas gift to the poor; the income is 13s. 2d., but the capital has been increased by accumulations.⁹⁰

POULTON-LE-FYLDE

POULTON
CARLETON

THORNTON
HARDHORN-WITH-NEWTON

MARTON

This parish, from which Bispham has been detached, has an area of 16,691½ acres, including 1,523½ acres of tidal water, and its population in 1901 numbered 27,987. The country is in general level, with gentle undulations. The town of Poulton was formerly a place of importance in the district, being called the 'metropolis of the Fylde' in 1837,¹ but the formation of Fleetwood at the mouth of the Wyre, and, still more, the growth of Blackpool, have left it far behind. In former times the estuary of the Wyre was 'proverbial for the safety of its navigation,'² and Poulton was the port on it.

The history of the parish has been that of a quiet agricultural community. There are slight traces of Roman occupation.³ Before the Reformation a large portion of the land was held by religious houses, represented by the bailiffs at their granges, and the resident gentry were little more than yeomen, cultivating their estates and apparently living in peace with each other. The destruction of the monasteries made little practical change, though it introduced an important resident family—that of Fleetwood of Rossall—but the religious revolution found a number of victims, great and small. One or two here, as in other parishes of the Fylde, suffered death for their work as missionary priests, and the most powerful opponent of the Elizabethan establishment of religion was a native of the parish—Cardinal Allen. The Civil War and the Revolution do not seem to have

disturbed this parish in any noteworthy manner. One of the minor gentry, Thomas Singleton of Staining, lost his life in 1643 in the cause of Charles I. The school at Rossall, though of recent origin, provides a distinctive feature.

To the tax called the county lay of 1624 the various townships contributed as follows when the hundred paid £100: Poulton, £2 10s. 6½d.; Carleton, £1 16s. 1½d.; Thornton, £2 or. 5½d.; Hardhorn-with-Newton, £2 10s. 2½d.; and Marton, £2 or. 3½d.; in all, £10 17s. 7½d.⁴ The older fifteenth shows much the same relative values.⁵

With the exception of Fleetwood the district remains almost entirely agricultural. The land is now occupied very largely as pasture, as may be seen by the following table^{6a} :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Poulton . . .	66½	644	5
Carleton . . .	149	1,752½	—
Thornton . . .	470	1,962	10½
Fleetwood . . .	475	1,032	17
Hardhorn-with- Newton . . .	578	1,951	27
Marton . . .	1,261½	1,851½	20
	3,000	9,193	79½

⁸³ As usual there are practically no records of the 17th century. A list of priests in charge from about 1615, compiled by Mr. Gillow, is printed in *Hist. of Lytham* (Chet. Soc.), 47–54.

⁸⁴ It is now a lumber-room.

^{84a} *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 188–90.

^{84b} *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 218. There was a priest at the hall in 1712; *Tyldesley Diary*, 37. The Jesuits had charge of the mission, and in 1701 Ralph Hornyold alias Gower was in charge with a salary of £10. In 1750 there were 200 general confessions and 230 'customers,' while in 1791 there were 250 Easter communicants and 75 persons were confirmed; *Foley, Rec. S. J.*, v, 320–5. About 1794 a Benedictine

succeeded the Jesuits, but remained only a short time; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiii, 166. The secular clergy have been in charge since 1803.

⁸⁵ There is a description in Whittle, *Lytham*, 10, 11.

⁸⁶ *Liverpool Cath. Annual*. There is a cemetery with a mortuary chapel at Saltcotes.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*
⁸⁸ *End. Char. Rep.* for Lytham, 1900. The original endowments, though small, were invested in land near Blackpool which has become valuable.

⁸⁹ The income is derived from a piece of meadow in Freckleton, called Hanning's land.

⁹⁰ An old charity founded by Thomas Cookson, for books for poor children, is

supposed to have been merged in the school fund.

¹ Thorner, *Blackpool*, 281.

² Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* 1825, ii, 463.

³ Traces of a Roman road leading north through Marton and Poulton to the Wyre mouth have been noticed. A hoard of Roman coins was found near Fleetwood in 1840.

⁴ *Gregson, Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

⁵ *Ibid.* 19; the payments were: Poulton, £1 9s. 6½d.; Carleton, £1 1s. 1½d.; Thornton, £1 3s. 8d.; Hardhorn-with-Newton, £1 9s. 4d.; and Marton, £1 3s. 6½d. This gives a total sum of £6 7s. 2½d. when the hundred paid £56 4s. 8d.

^{6a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

A village called Singleton Thorp, near Rossall Grange, is said to have been destroyed in 1555 by an earthquake of the sea.⁷

One Robert Hey, 'a wise man, a witch or charmer,'

was presented by the vicar in 1611 for the Bishop of Chester's censure for telling fortunes and the like. He was known as 'the wise man of the Fylde,' but appeared to disclaim the title, and as the vicar did not press his accusation and the churchwardens averred that he was 'an honest man, a good churchman' and a communicant, he was merely ordered to appear in Poulton Church on Sunday during service and declare his sorrow for giving offence, renouncing publicly the title of 'wise man of the Fylde.'⁷

The protestation of 1641-2 was signed by Peter White the minister and ninety-seven inhabitants.⁸

In 1643 a large Spanish ship laden with arms for the Low Countries appeared in the Wyre, having been driven out of its course, and created great excitement by firing guns as signals. The Parliamentarians first seized it, but the Earl of Derby having heard visited the place, took possession, and ordered the ship to be burnt, allowing the crew to go free. A Parliamentary major who also went to see the vessel was not able to save it; his force being small, he had to avoid the earl.⁹

Several ancient customs lingered in the Fylde till recent times, such as the bonfires on All Hallows' Eve, known locally as 'Teanley night.' A gala day marked the close of marl-getting. Onion seed had to be sown on St. Gregory's Day. A small stone through which a hole had been bored was tied to the stable key to protect the horses from witchcraft. 'Ignaging' was a dance performed by the village lads at Easter.¹⁰

John Hull, M.D., a botanist of some note, was born at Poulton in 1761. He practised as a physician at Manchester and died in 1843.¹¹ George Long, a classical scholar, was born at Poulton in 1800; he became Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, edited the *Penny Cyclopædia*, 1833-46, and afterwards established the *Bibliotheca Classica*. He died in 1879.¹²

The church of *ST. CHAD* stands on an elevated site in the centre of the town of Poulton at the north end of the market-place, and consists of an apsidal chancel 20 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in., nave 93 ft. 6 in. by 36 ft. and west tower 12 ft. square, all these measurements being internal. The site is an ancient one, but all trace of the original church has vanished, the oldest part of the present building being the tower, which is said to have been erected in the reign of Charles I. The nave dates from 1752-3 and the apse from 1868.

The old structure,¹³ which was pulled down in 1751, is described as being built of red sandstone with double-gabled roof supported down the middle by four octagonal pillars and semicircular arches and lit by round-headed windows. It appears to have been originally, like Bispham, a narrow, aisleless building with small chancel, enlarged at a later date by the addition on the north side of an aisle which perhaps



⁷ *ibid.*, op. cit. 54, referring to Dodsworth. The story is very doubtful, but the coast-line has suffered much from earthquakes.

⁸ Chester Dioc. Rec.

⁹ The names are printed by Fithwick, *Poulton* (Chet. Soc.), 31-3. Another list of the inhabitants, from an assessment of 1660, will be found *ibid.* 202-4.

¹⁰ *Warren Lane*, (Chet. Soc.), 25-7. This is the origin of the 'tradition' of a stone in the churchyard having been brought to the village by the sea.

¹¹ Details of these and other local customs are given by Thorner, op. cit. 82-105; and *Trans. Hist. Soc.* iv, 102-18. The Teanley fires were lighted on a cairn in Hardhorn.

¹² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; see notes on Carleton township.

¹³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
¹⁴ A description of the church is given by Thorner (*Blackpool*, 286), who, after recording the wanton destruction of a monument to the Singletons of Staining, adds: 'Two other relics which belonged to this house of God long before the

Reformation are still existing [1842] in the possession of the Roman Catholics, viz. a rude brass crucifix, the property of the Reverend Mr. Platt, late priest of the Breck Chapel, and a chalice, which, having fallen into the hands of James Hesket Brockholes, esq., of Mains Hall, was presented by him to the Popish chapel at Gughton.' There does not seem any evidence that either of these had belonged to Poulton Church.

Its appearance about 1870 is described by A. Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 391.

double its width. The descriptions left of the building do not materially assist in determining the date of its erection. The tower, which stood at the west end of the original nave, was retained when the church was pulled down, and, the walls of the new building being erected on the old foundations, is therefore at the south-west corner of the present church. A stone with the date 1622 and the name of Peter White, vicar, and another with the initials of six churchwardens and the date 1638, apparently indicate some rebuilding or alterations in those years.¹⁴ In 1883 the building underwent extensive repairs, and a further renovation and decoration took place in 1908.

The apse is built in a modern Norman style with three groups of double round-headed windows, and forms the sanctuary, the chancel arrangement being carried into the nave for a distance of 19 ft. The chancel arch is of 1868 date and is semicircular in form. The nave is a fairly good example of 18th-century work, with round-headed two-light windows and drafted quoins at the angles. On the south side are two good classic doorways with Tuscan pilasters carrying entablature and pediment, above which the wall is pierced by elliptical windows. The doorway on the north side has a plain moulded architrave. The roof, which is of one wide span and covered with slate and with an external stone cornice, is divided inside into nine bays by eight plain principals plastered between. On the south-east corner is the vault of the Fleetwood family, approached from the outside by a door within a small stone porch of good classic design with moulded architrave and pedimented head carried on consoles. Over the door is the inscription, now somewhat defaced, 'Insignia Rici Fleetwood aſi hujus eccliae patronis, Anno Dni 1699.'¹⁵ The spout heads on each side of the building are of handsome design with the date 1753, the arms of Fleetwood-Hesketh, and the Hesketh double-headed eagle.

The tower is of gritstone and very plain in design, with diagonal buttresses of seven stages and a vice in the south-east corner. It finishes with an embattled parapet and angle pinnacles of Renaissance type, and the belfry windows are of two plain, round-headed lights with slate louvres, but without hood mould or any ornament, the whole having the appearance of very late work and giving some credibility to the local tradition of its being of 17th-century date. The west side is quite plain, without door or window, but the masonry in the lower part appears to have been rebuilt in a way suggesting a former window. There is a clock on the south side to the market-place, and also a small round-headed doorway, apparently an 18th-century insertion, which is the only means of access to the tower, the arch having presumably been built up when the nave was erected. The interior of the tower was renovated in 1908.

The nave has galleries on the north, south and west sides supported by small stone classic columns and approached by a staircase in the north-west corner. The north and south galleries, which stop about 20 ft. from the east end of the nave, retain their original square pews, but the west gallery, along with the nave, has been reseated with modern benches and all the fittings are of modern date. Over the vault in the south-east corner were originally the Fleetwood pews, but the whole of the east end of the 18th-century structure is now thrown into the quire, the organ being placed on the north side. The baptistery, however, which occupies the south-west corner, is formed by a carved oak 17th-century screen of good design, originally part of the pew belonging to Sir Peter Hesketh, the Hesketh garb being carved on two of the posts and the double-headed eagle and a griffin introduced into the decorative treatment. The low door, however, bears the crest of the Rigbys of Layton, together with the initials A.R. and the date 1636, and belongs to a pew of that family's. In the baptistery are the two dated stones already mentioned, and there is also an oak cupboard with the date 1730 and the names of the churchwardens. On the south wall at the east end are preserved four sides of an octagonal oak Jacobean pulpit discovered in 1877 encased in a later pulpit supposed to have been erected in 1753. The sides are richly carved and divided into three panels of unequal size, the middle ones with the common semicircular arched ornament of the time, while along the top is carved CRIE ALOYD SPARE NOT LIFT UP THY VOYCE LYKE . . .¹⁶ There are some brasses belonging to the older church, one to Ann wife of Richard Harrison, vicar (d. 1697), and others to Geoffrey Hornby (d. 1732) and Dorothy his daughter (d. 1740). A number of hatchments of the Fleetwood and Hesketh families are hung on the walls above the galleries, and there are monuments to Fleetwood Hesketh (d. 1769), Francis Hesketh (d. 1809), Bold Fleetwood Hesketh (d. 1819), and Edward Thomas Hesketh (d. 1820).¹⁷

There is a ring of six bells cast in 1741 by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester. The sixth was recast in 1865 and has the names of the vicar and wardens of that date. The whole were re-hung in 1908.¹⁸

The old plate¹⁹ consists of a large paten of 1698-9 inscribed 'Poulton 1699'; a small visiting chalice 6 in. high and cover paten, the chalice inscribed 'Given for the use of the poor sick Communicants in the Parish of Poulton in the County of Lancaster' and the cover '1735,' both by R. Richardson of Chester; and a flagon with the makers' mark B and W. There are also two modern chalices, two patens, and a flagon presented by the Rev. T. Clark in 1866.

The registers begin in 1591. The three earliest volumes, extending to 1677, have been printed.²⁰

¹⁴ These two stones are now fixed in the wall of the baptistery at the south-west corner of the nave. The latter was discovered in 1836 on the removal of the pulpit. Thornber (op. cit. 286) conjectured that it commemorated the erection of the tower.

¹⁵ In 1882 some workmen discovered, in removing the lead gutter over this vault, that a portion of a similar inscription was cut on the stone cornice in raised 3-inch letters; Fishwick, op. cit. 45.

¹⁶ The panels were placed in their present position on the south wall in Nov. 1878.

¹⁷ The inscriptions on all the mural monuments in the church are given in full in Fishwick, op. cit. 50-8.

¹⁸ The inscriptions are: (1) 'Prosperity to all our benefactors, A.R. 1741'; (2) 'Peace and good neighbourhood, A.R. 1741'; (3) 'Prosperity to this parish, A.R. 1741'; (4) 'When you ring we'll

sweetly sing, A.R. 1741'; (5) 'Able Rudhall cast us all at Gloucester, 1741'; (6) Originally had names of churchwardens.

¹⁹ A return of church goods sent to the Bishop of Chester in 1725 records a paten, flagon and chalice.

²⁰ *Lancs. Parish Reg. Soc. Publ.* vol. xix (1904), transcribed and edited by Wm. Edward Robinson. The Churchwardens' Accts. begin 1708; Fishwick, op. cit. 88.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The churchyard, which is almost entirely inclosed by surrounding buildings,³¹ is intersected by flagged paths and has an entrance at each of its four corners, that at the south-west leading from the market-place. It was at one time a 'filthy place almost surrounded by a ditch.'³² On the south side is an octagonal stone sundial shaft without plate on two older circular steps.

The church of Poulton, with one *ADFOUSON* plough-land and all appurtenances, was given by Roger of Poitou to the Abbey of Sées in 1094.³³ In spite of a confirmation,³⁴ Theobald Walter was able, a century later, to lay claim to the advowson, but in 1196 released his right to Poulton and Bispham on being allowed the advowson of Preston.³⁵ The Prior of Lancaster, as representing Sées, appears to have retained a moiety of the rectory³⁶ and given the other moiety to a clerk who would be responsible for the maintenance of divine worship. In 1247, however, it was agreed that on the next avoidance of the latter moiety the whole should be appropriated to Lancaster Priory,³⁷ a vicarage being ordained. The vicar was to receive 20 marks a year, being responsible for all ordinary dues, and was to be duly instituted by the archdeacon to the cure of souls.³⁸ Afterwards the vicar was paid out of the small tithes and oblations, but had a house provided for him.³⁹ In 1291, when the rectory was valued at 70 marks a year, the vicarage was estimated

at 10 marks.⁴⁰ The destruction wrought by the Scots in 1322 seems to have been unusually great in this parish, for the value of the rectory was reduced by 70 per cent. in consequence of it, while that of the vicarage fell to 40s.⁴¹ As in other cases, the rectory was, as part of Lancaster Priory endowment, in 1432 transferred to Syon Abbey,⁴² and was in 1535 valued at £62,⁴³ the vicarage being then worth £7 16s. 7d. clear.⁴⁴

During the wars with France the advowson had several times been in the king's hands,⁴⁵ owing to seizures of the temporalities of foreign houses, and on the suppression of Syon it was again taken by the Crown. It was in 1554 purchased by Thomas Fleetwood of Rossall,⁴⁶ and has descended to Mr. C. H. Fleetwood-Hesketh of North Meols.

The rectory became divided among several impropriators.⁴⁷ In 1650 the vicar had a house with 2 acres of land, the small tithes and tithe salt throughout the parish, which then included Bispham, but in some parts these dues were limited by prescription; the whole was worth about £55 a year.⁴⁸ About 1717 Poulton, without Bispham, was certified as worth only £28 18s. a year, but some additional endowments were given.⁴⁹ A terrier of 1755 has been preserved; it shows a total revenue of £67 2s. 6d.⁵⁰ At present the vicar's income is reported to be £260.⁵¹

³¹ Some of these have been condemned to demolition (1929).

³² Thorne, *Blackpool*, 285. This probably refers to the 18th century. It was surrounded by a ditch in 1751, on the borders of which were several fine re-cumens trees, subsequently cut down. The houses probably date from the end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th century.

³³ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 209, 204. In a pleading in 1293 it was stated that the church was built by Roger of Poitou, who endowed it with a third part of the land, which was all that he held directly in the place; *Lancs. Ch. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 485.

³⁴ Farrer, *op. cit.* 298; by John, when Count of Mortain, 1189-93.

³⁵ *Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.)*, i, 6.

³⁶ Honorius, Archdeacon of Richmond (1198-1200), specially confirmed to them the moiety of the church of Poulton and the moiety of the church of Bispham, which (among others) they had to their own uses according to a confirmation by Pope Celestine (1111, 1091-8); *Lanc. Ch. (Chet. Soc.)*, i, 117.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 122. The Archdeacon of Richmond agreed on condition that the monks release their claim to the advowson of Bolton-le-Sands and a pension of 3 marks from that church.

The right of Lancaster Priory was the subject of inquiry in 1351, and found to be established; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 205.

³⁸ *Lanc. Ch. i*, 141. Bispham is called a chapel only.

³⁹ *Ibid.* ii, 380. It was in 1275 ordained that the vicar, besides a suitable house, should have the whole altarage of the church of Poulton and chapel of Bispham, except living mortuaries and the tithes of small, &c., in Great Layton and Thornton, which belonged to the Prior and monks of Lancaster.

⁴⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* 307, 327. The Prior of Norton had a 'portion'—£2, reduced to 10s. The Abbot of Stanlaw also had a portion—£13 6s. 8d., reduced to £6 13s. 4d., besides paying 10 marks to the Prior of Lancaster. This last was in respect of Staining. Compositions between the priory of Lancaster and the abbey of Cockersand and Whalley as to tithes are printed in *Lanc. Ch. i*, 50, 70, 527; see also *Whalley Coucher (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 195.

⁴¹ *Inq. Nonarum (Rec. Com.)*, 37. The various townships were able to pay thus: Hardhorn and Layton, £2 6s. 8d. each; Marton and Bispham, £2 3s. 4d. each; Thornton, £1 13s. 4d.; Carleton, £1 10s.; and Poulton, £1 3s. 4d.—£13 6s. 8d. in all. The glebe was estimated at £1 6s. 8d., and the loss through lands waste by the destruction of the Scots at £32.

⁴² Simpson, *Hist. and Antiq. of Lanc.* 241.

⁴³ *Valer Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 425. In the minister's accounts, after the Dissolution, only £30 6s. 8d. is recorded as coming from Amounderness; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 544.

⁴⁴ *Valer Eccl.* v, 262. The house and garden were worth only 1s. 8d.; the tithes of calves, 7s.; of salt, 24s.; flax and hemp, 20s.; small tithes, offerings, &c., as in the Easter roll, £5 18s.; in all £8 1s. 8d. For synodals 2s. 8d. was paid, and for procurations 4s. 5d.

⁴⁵ See the list of vicars.

⁴⁶ Pat. 2 Mary; lands in Layton, &c., were purchased at the same time. On 12 July 1557 Thomas Fleetwood of Hesk in granted the next presentation to John Fleetwood of Penwortham, John Wrightington of Stan-lish, Richard Wrightington his son and heir-apparent, and Alexander Wrightington of Enfield; Church Papers in Chester Dioc. Reg.

The advowson was bequeathed to a younger son William, who in 1596 sold it, together with the manor of Layton, &c., to his brother, Edmund Fleetwood of Rossall, who died in 1622 holding the advowson; *Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.)*, iii, 316.

⁴⁷ The rectorial tithes, &c., were leased to Thomas Bradley and others in 1577; Pat. 19 Eliz. pt. xii. In 1605 the rectory was sold to Lawrence Baskerville; Pat. 3 Jas. I. pt. xii. See also Pat. 6 Jas. I. pt. iii, xv.

In 1650 Baron Rigby had the tithes of Poulton, Marton and part of Bispham with Norbreck; Sir Thomas Tyldesley those of Hardhorn-with-Newton, Carleton, Thornton and the remainder of Bispham with Norbreck; Alexander Rigby those of Layton; *Commonw. Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.)*, 150.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 151.

⁴⁹ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 456; the glebe land and churchyard produced £2 9s.; prescriptive payments for tithe hay, hemp and flax, £5 15s. 5d.; tithe hay in kind, £3 18s.; Easter dues, as let, £9; tithe geese, hemp and flax, in kind, as let, £1 15s.; tithe pigs, £1 1s.; surplus fees, £5. He states that Richard Fleetwood of Rossall had in 1687 given £10 a year to the church and Mr. Baines in 1717 land worth £4 10s.

There were five churchwards chosen thus: 'Every Easter the old churchwardens write down every one three persons living in the township for which he serves, out of which the minister chooses one. The clerk is chosen by the heir of Staining Hall, now John Mayfield, gent., a Papist: 1722'; *ibid.* 458.

Grants were later secured from Queen Anne's Bounty.

⁵⁰ Visit. Rec.

⁵¹ *Lancs. Dioc. Dir.* There are a vicarage-house and 36 acres of glebe.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

POULTON-LE-FYLDE

The following have been rectors and vicars :—

RECTORS			
Instituted	Name	Presented by	Cause of Vacancy
c. 1160	Gamel ⁴²	—	—
c. 1200	Richard ⁴³	—	—
oc. 1246-7 . . .	Alexander de Stanford ⁴⁴	—	—
VICARS			
oc. 1294	Roger ⁴⁵	—	—
oc. 1325	John ⁴⁶	—	—
oc. 1332	William de Selderdale ⁴⁷	—	—
1 Apr. 1338 . .	William de Stalmine ⁴⁸	The king	—
2 July 1339 . .	William de Preston ⁴⁹	”	exch. W. de Stalmine
7 Oct. 1349 . .	John de Fishwick ⁵⁰	”	—
oc. 1356	William de Clayton ⁵¹	—	—
oc. 1365-9 . . .	Ralph de Penwortham ⁵²	—	—
6 Sept. 1383 . .	William de Southworth ⁵³	The king	—
23 Aug. 1403 . .	William Tyndour ⁵⁴	”	—
21 May 1422 . .	John Lytham ⁵⁵	”	d. W. Tyndour
7 June 1437 . .	William Cronshaw ⁵⁶	Syon Abbey	—
25 June 1442 . .	Richard Brown ⁵⁷	”	d. W. Cronshaw
18 June 1460 . .	John Oxcliffe ⁵⁸	”	d. R. Brown
oc. 1500	Richard Singleton ⁵⁹	—	—
c. 1512-20 . . .	William Bretherton ⁶⁰	—	—
oc. 1530-5 . . .	Hugh Sneyd, B.D. ⁶¹	—	—
oc. 1548-52 . .	Robert Clerke ⁶²	—	—
20 Dec. 1552 . .	Randle Woodward ⁶³	The king	—
oc. 1557	Richard Cropper ⁶⁴	—	—

⁴² He attested a Bishpam charter by Robert Abbot of Shrewsbury, who died in 1167; Shireburne D. at Leisgram.

⁴³ Farrer, op. cit. 335, 338, from deeds between 1194 and 1206; *Cockersand Charnul*, (Chet. Soc.), i, 333.

⁴⁴ He was rector of a mediety; *Lanc. Ch. i*, 122. See also ii, 431. He claimed certain lands in Poulton in 1246; Assize R. 404, m. 12 d. He may have retained his rectory till 1275, when the ordination of a vicarage was finally settled. He is not called a 'clerk.'

⁴⁵ Robert son of Alexander de Stanford obtained a toft adjoining the cemetery by grant of Adam son of Robert de Poulton; *Lanc. Ch. ii*, 387.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 421.

⁴⁷ *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 134.

⁴⁸ This vicar in 1332 came to an agreement with the Prior of Lytham as to the tithe of fish taken on the Warthes north or south of the Milne Pool of Layton. The prior was to have the tithe, but was to pay 2s. a year; Lytham D. at Durham, 3a, 4 ac. Ebor. no. 33.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 30. The date is that of presentation. The king presented in this and other cases because the estates of alien priories had been taken into his hands during the war with France. For the king's claim see De Banco R. 316, m. 182. After presenting William de Stalmine it was found that one Henry de Carleton opposed, and he was fined for it; *ibid.* 317, m. 288.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 264. William de Preston had been vicar of Giggleswick. See Whitaker, *Craven* (ed. Morant), 166. He had a dispute with his predecessor in 1341 as to money owing; De Banco R. 325, m. 84. He was no doubt the William, vicar of Poulton, who was in 1345 joined with the Prior of Lancaster as liable for the repair of the chancel; Fishwick, op. cit. 207-8.

A William de Preston was Archdeacon of Stafford in 1339; Le Neve, *Fasts*, i, 574.

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 401. The church of Poulton with its chapel of Fishwick became void in the time of pestilence between 8 Sept. 1349 and 11 Jan. 1349-50; *Engl. Hist. Rev.* v, 526.

⁵² Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 105. William de Clayton was 'late vicar' in 1359; *ibid.* 383. He was styled the same in 1420, having been concerned, in conjunction with Ralph de Penwortham, chaplain—no doubt his successor as vicar—in a grant to John de Thornton, who died in 1396; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 24.

⁵³ This vicar occurs in 1365 and 1369; Kuerden MSS. iii, A 3; ii, fol. 260.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 305. He was trustee in a Skillicorne settlement referred to in Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 3.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, pp. 261, 265.

⁵⁶ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 397; William Kenwolmersh, Treasurer of England, and others presented, Henry V having lately granted them the priory of Lancaster. This presentation is referred to by Bishop Gastrell, as if from the original register of Archdeacon Bowet; *Notitia Centr.* ii, 458. As John 'Lathom' he was still vicar in 1430; Rentals and Surv. R. 378.

⁵⁷ 'Richard' is named as vicar in a deed of Sept. 1423; Add. MS. 32106, fol. 309. This must be a mistake in dating; see Richard Brown later.

⁵⁸ Fishwick, op. cit. 68. He is named in a deed of 1437-8 as vicar; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

⁵⁹ Raines MSS. xxii, 409.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 385. John Oxcliffe was still vicar in 1487; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. file 1 & 2 Hen. VII.

⁶¹ Brookholes of Cloughton D.

⁶² William Bretherton was one of the scoffees of Cuthbert Clifton, who died in

1512; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 12. He is named in proceedings concerning the transfer (after 1518) of the lease of tithes, &c.; Fishwick, op. cit. 69, quoting Duchy of Lanc. Plead. iv, B 37.

⁶³ He was witness to the will of George Allen of Rossall, 1530; Fishwick, op. cit. 127. A letter of his is printed in *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), 206. He was vicar in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* v, 262.

⁶⁴ A Hugh Sneyd (1513) occurs in the pedigree of Sneyd of Willaston near Nantwich; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 492. Two of the surname graduated at Cambridge, one as D. Civ. L. in 1511-12 and another (Hugh) as D.D. in 1529-30; *Grace Book B* (Lund Mem.), ii, 5; i, 254; ii, 156. Ralph Sneyd, LL.D., became rector of Woodchurch in 1530; Ormerod, op. cit. ii, 524. A Dr. Sneyd was vicar of Rye in 1535 and later.

⁶⁵ He was vicar in 1548, the king being then called rector; Visit. List at Chester. He signed the return of the church goods (which included two chalices and three little bells in the steeple) in 1552; Fishwick, op. cit. 42.

⁶⁶ Act Bk. at Chester, 1502-76, fol. 40. He compounded for his first-fruits 14 Dec. 1552; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 408. Other vicars seem to have been excused this payment. His name is in the visitation list, 1554.

⁶⁷ Named as vicar in the will of George Hull of Poulton, 1557; Fishwick, loc. cit. He appeared and subscribed at the bishop's visitation in 1562, but died soon afterwards, his will being dated and proved in 1565. From his bequests he appears to have been one of the Croppers of Lathom. He desired to be buried 'within the parish church of Poulton in the highest chancel near unto the table'; Fishwick, op. cit. 70-1. The last word shows that the altar had been removed.

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Inst. or Date	Name	Presented by	Cause of Vacancy
6 Nov. 1565.	William Wrightington ⁶⁸	John Fleetwood	d. R. Cropper
9 Sept. 1573.	Richard Greenhall ⁶⁹	{ Bridget and William Fleetwood }	d. W. Wrightington
11 Jan. 1582-3.	Peter White ⁶⁷	{ Edward Fleetwood William Parson }	—
16 Jan. 1644-5.	Robert Freckleton ⁶⁸	John Browne	—
Oct. 1650.	Peter White ⁶⁹	—	—
Oct. 1653.	Thomas Rigby, M.A. ⁷⁰	—	—
1 Aug. 1662.	George Shaw ⁷¹	Bishop of Chester	—
6 Oct. 1674.	Richard Harrison, B.A. ⁷²	Richard Fleetwood	d. G. Shaw
6 Aug. 1714.	Timothy Hall, B.A. ⁷³	Edward Fleetwood	d. R. Harrison
4 July 1726.	Robert Loxham, M.A. ⁷⁴	"	d. T. Hall
28 Nov. 1770.	Thomas Turner, B.A. ⁷⁵	Frances Hesketh	d. R. Loxham
28 Dec. 1810.	Nathaniel Hinde, M.A. ⁷⁶	Bold Fleetwood Hesketh	d. T. Turner
13 July 1828.	Charles Hesketh, M.A. ⁷⁷	Peter Hesketh	res. N. Hinde
6 Oct. 1835.	John Hull, M.A. ⁷⁸	Rev. C. Hesketh	res. C. Hesketh
21 June 1864.	Thomas Clark, M.A. ⁷⁹	"	res. J. Hull
Mar. 1869.	William Richardson, M.A. ⁸⁰	"	d. T. Clark
10 June 1889.	Thomas Hill Guest, M.A. ⁸¹	Mrs. Hesketh	d. W. Richardson
7 Apr. 1907.	John Young, M.A. ⁸²	C. H. Fleetwood-Hesketh	res. T. H. Guest

The list of clergy contains nothing of note except the long incumbency of Peter White, nearly seventy years except for a very brief interval. Before the Reformation there was no endowed chantry,⁸³ and those at Staining and Carleton, of which there is early mention, were probably not permanent. The Visitation List of 1548 shows four clergy in addition to the

vicar; one of them would serve Bispham.⁸⁴ In 1554 there were the vicar and an assistant at Poulton and another at Bispham, but in 1562 the vicar and the curate at Bispham were the only clergy recorded. This probably continued to be the regular staff till recent times, the building of Marton Chapel, about 1750, leading the way to further changes.

⁶⁸ This and later institutions are from the church papers in the Diocesan Registry at Chester. Many of the particulars concerning these incumbents have been derived from Fishwick, op. cit. 71-85, where biographies will be found.

John Fleetwood, presented by virtue of a grant from Thomas Fleetwood; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 267. William Wrightington by his will 1571 made his brother John his executor; *ibid.* His family had land in Shrewsbury, &c.

⁶⁹ The patrons were Bridget Fleetwood of the Vache, widow, and William Fleetwood, her son.

⁷⁰ Act. iiii. at Chester, 1579-1676, fol. 96. This vicar's name appears constantly in the registers until about 1631. He was a 'preacher,' but not resident in 1590; S.P. Dom. Eliz. xxxi, no. 47. He was then or soon became a Puritan, for in 1604 it was reported that he did not wear the surplice nor use the sign of the cross in baptism. There was only one communion in the year, and the chancel of the church had fallen down; *Visit. Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.* In 1610 the report of him was 'a preacher but never preacheth' *Visit. MSS. Com. Rep.* iv, App. iv, 8.

⁷¹ His institution and later ones are recorded in the Institution Books, P.R.O., and printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 95, &c. Freckleton was son-in-law of Peter White and had charge of Burgham. He was in Chester when the city was taken by the Parliamentary army (Feb. 1645-6), and had his goods sequestered for his 'delinquency.' He was *pro tempore* placed in charge of Backston and received his appointment from the Committee of Plundered Ministers; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 218; *Plund. Min. Accn.* i, 204-11. It is reasonable to suppose that he was appointed to Poulton as a relief to the vicar, not to supersede him.

⁷² In 1650 the vicar was 'Mr. Peter White, formerly an able and painful

minister, but now very aged and infirm. The cure was supplied by Mr. John Brekeley, who had no allowance; the parishioners desired he might have allowance and encouragement'; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 151.

⁷³ Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1638, Fellow 1639; Mayor, *Admissions*, i, 5; Baker, *Hist. of St. John's* (ed. Mayor), i, 205. He was a son of Alexander Rigby of Burgh and Layton, a Cavalier. Thomas Rigby, who occurs at Broughton-in-Furness in 1650-1, was vicar before Nov. 1653, when a son of his was baptized at Poulton. In 1660 it was agreed that an additional sum of £30 should be paid to a 'godly and painful minister' at Poulton, approved by the committee, and it was next ordered that he be paid to Thomas Rigby; *Plund. Min. Accn.* ii, 316. Soon after the Restoration he went to Ireland and acquired benefices and prebend there. For pedigree see Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 244.

⁷⁴ An entry in the registers states that 'Mr. George Shaw was presented vicar and took quiet possession according to a legal form the 16th day of December, 1661.' The presentation and institution by the bishop in 1662 show there was some defect in his title to Poulton.

He was of Cockerham, son of Robert Shaw, clerk; and after two years at Queen's Coll., Oxf., was admitted to St. John's Coll., Camb., in July 1658; Mayor, *Admissions*, i, 137. He married a daughter of Sir Paul Fleetwood, and sister of the then patron.

⁷⁵ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1668; Foster, *Alumni*. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230. He enlarged the vicarage-house. For pedigree see *Mitt. Gen. et Her.* iv, 118.

⁷⁶ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1703; Foster, op. cit. He administered the holy sacrament seven times in the year at least; *Visit. Ret.* 1725.

⁷⁷ Educated at Trinity Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1715; Foster, op. cit. He was rector of Worthington 1724-6. In 1749 he obtained another benefice, being presented to Poulton a second time.

⁷⁸ The actual nominators were Richard Wilbraham, Bookle of Latham, Thomas Hunt and Robert Moss; with the consent of Frances Hesketh, widow.

Thomas Turner, described as formerly curate of Bradford, was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb., which he entered in 1743; R. F. Scott, *Admissions*, iii, 109, 538.

⁷⁹ This vicar purchased the living, then worth £75 per annum, for the sum of £200; Thorne, *Blackpool*, 288. His funeral is said to have been the last conducted at night by torchlight; on such occasions each householder illuminated his windows with candles; *ibid.* 294.

⁸⁰ Educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxf. He was vicar of Shifnal 1811-31, and rector of Kingswinford 1814.

⁸¹ Educated at Trin. Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1830. He was also incumbent of Bispham. In 1835 he became rector of North Meols (q.v.).

⁸² Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1826. Hon. Canon of Manchester 1852. Presented to the rectory of Eaglescliffe, Durham, 1864.

⁸³ Educated at Queens' Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1829. Incumbent of Christ Church, Preston, 1834-64.

⁸⁴ M.A. by Archbishop of Canterbury, 1859. He was rector of St. John's, Miles Platting, 1852-69.

⁸⁵ Educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1865. Rector of St. Mark's, Hulme, 1871-89.

⁸⁶ Educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1904.

⁸⁷ A Thornton chantry is mentioned in the 15th century; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 25.

⁸⁸ These details are from the *Visit. Lists* in Chester Dioc. Reg.

A catalogue of the library at the parish church in 1720 is preserved at Chester.⁸⁵

Schools were founded by James Baines in 1717 at Poulton, Thornton and Marton. That at Carleton originated from a bequest by Elizabeth Wilson in 1680.⁸⁶

Official inquiries into the parish **CHARITIES** charities were made in 1824 and 1898. The report of the latter inquiry, published in 1899, contained a copy of the former report, and from it the following account is taken.

For the whole parish there is available the endowment given by the above-named James Baines in 1717, the earliest charity known to have been established in Poulton. He gave £800 to trustees, for the 'maintenance, use, and best advantage' of the poor not receiving help from the rates and for the apprenticing of poor children. Half the interest was to be given for both objects to the township of Poulton and half equally for apprenticing only among the other four townships. The distribution was to be made at Christmas. A farm was bought at Little Carleton, now known as Carleton House Farm. The net income is about £112, which is divided into eight parts, Poulton receiving four and the other townships one each. Very few apprentices are now bound, and in Poulton the £30 given in doles 'appears to be wasted' as to the greater part. Thus the capital is accumulating, but the charity is not so useful as it might be. The poor of this parish have an interest in the Foxton Dispensary at Blackpool.

For the township of Poulton Nicholas Nickson of Complay, by will of 1720, left £100 to the vicar and the poor. Land called Durham's Croft was purchased for £120, the additional £20 coming from the rates. The rent was divided thus: one-sixth to the rates, the remainder equally between the vicar and the poor. The poor's portion was given in small doles in 1824. The vicar of Poulton is in possession of the land, and gives £4 1s. 8d. a year to the overseers as the portion due to the poor rate and to the poor. Doles of 2s. are given to twenty-eight poor persons.

Ellen Whitehead of Poulton (1727) left money or land for the poor of Hardhorn-with-Newton. In 1824 there were three cottages and a weaving shed (built in 1817) on the land. The rents were distributed in doles, but irregularly. The gross income is now £12 11s. 8d., of which about £8 is distributed to the poor in gifts of 5s. or 5s. 6d. each.

For Marton there are several charities, over £31 being distributed in food and clothing. Edward Whiteside, a sailor, of Little Marton, in 1721 left his plot of land for cloth for the poor; it consists of 5 acres in Poulton called the Long Marsh, and is let for £20. About £18 is available for a distribution of cloth made in November to thirty or more persons. William Whiteside in 1742 gave £100 for clothing. This is represented by rent-charges on Marton Green and Webster's farms.⁸⁷ John Hodgson in 1761 left

land to be sold for endowing a dole of meal for Great Marton; it seems to have produced £100, and is represented by rent-charges of £2 10s. each on Top o' the Town and Whittam farms. The two charities are combined in working; the doles of meal have ceased, and the income of £8 6s. 8d. is used for doles of calico to a large number of persons in Great Marton. Edward Jolly in 1784 gave £60 for a weekly dole of bread to be distributed at the chapel on Sunday mornings to such poor persons as might have attended service. Should the chapel become a dissenting meeting-house the destination of the gift was to be changed. The income is £1 15s. 8d., and nine penny rolls are given each Sunday after service.

The Thornton charities are recent. Elizabeth Goulding of Fleetwood left the residue of her estate for the benefit of poor widows living at Fleetwood; the capital is represented by £151 11s. 1d. consols, and there is an annual income of £4 3s. 4d. distributed according to the founder's wish. Elizabeth Bond of the same town in 1880 left securities, now bringing in about £5 10s. a year, for the benefit of the poor, to be distributed by the vicar of Fleetwood at his discretion.

POULTON

Poltun, Dom. Bk.; Pultune, 1160; Pulton, 1196 to xvi cent. The local pronunciation is Pole-ton.

This triangular township lies between two brooks which join together at its northern end and then flow into the Wyre, which is about half a mile to the north. The parish church stands near the centre of the area in the part called Great Poulton. Little Poulton is a hamlet to the east, while Complay lies in the south-west corner. In general the surface is even with a slope to the north, but the three portions named are on slight elevations. Angelholme lies on the north-west boundary. The area is 914 acres,¹ and there was a population of 2,223 in 1901.

A road leads north through the township, passing the church to west and to east and descending the Breck to Skipool, as that part of the united streams flowing to the Wyre is called. The portion of this road to the south-west of the church has been formed into a little square or market-place, at the entrance of which are the market cross, fish stones, whipping post and stocks.² From the ends of the market-place roads branch off north-west to Fleetwood and Bispham and south-west to Blackpool. Pococke described Poulton in 1754 as 'a little neat town built of brick, subsisting by trade and tillage.'³

The Preston and Wyre railway goes through the centre of the township, with a station in the Breck, just to the north of the church, opened in 1896. The line then divides, part going north to Fleetwood and a branch turning west to Blackpool. The old station (1840), still existing, was lower down the Breck, the line to Fleetwood being straighter than at

⁸⁵ Dioc. Reg. There is a brief account of this library in Fishwick's *Poulton*, 197.

⁸⁶ *Notitia Centr.* ii, 459, 460; *End. Char. Rep.*

⁸⁷ The rent-charge became divided into thirds. Two of these are still existent; but the other, paid in 1824 by William son

of William Bonney and grandson of Robert Bickerstaff, has been lost, as the purchaser of the land from which it was due refused to pay on the ground that it was not named in the conveyance to him in 1870.

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 915 acres, including 2 of inland water.

² *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 188-9. The stocks were renewed in 1874. There are remains of a churchyard cross, and another cross formerly stood in the Breck.

³ *Travels through England* (Camd. Soc.), ii, 6.

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present; the alteration was made to avoid the very sharp curve at which the Blackpool line turned off.

The port at Skippool was formerly of local importance.⁴ There was a market on Monday and customary fairs are still held in February, April and November.⁵ A court of requests for the recovery of small debts was established in 1770.

The soil is clayey, overlying stiff clay.

Poulton is governed by an urban district council of twelve members. The town has been lighted by gas since 1851; the works were purchased by the town in 1903.

There is a cemetery in the Breck, laid out in 1883.

A halfpenny token was issued in 1667 by James Smith, a Quaker, who had suffered imprisonment for refusing to take an oath.⁶ A shilling token was issued about 1812.⁷

Before the Conquest *POULTON*, as *MANOR* assed as two plough-lands, was held by Earl Tosig⁸ and afterwards became part of the lands of Count Roger of Poitou, who, as stated in the account of the church, gave it to the Abbey of St. Martin of Sées.⁹ Thus it became part of the endowment of St. Mary's Priory at Lancaster and afterwards of the Bridgine Abbey of Syon in Middlesex. Beyond the charters of endowment and a few later acquisitions¹⁰ there is but little record of the place, and no 'manor' seems to have been

acknowledged in later times,¹¹ except in 1634, when Alexander Rigby of Middleton and others held it.¹² Thornber, writing in 1837, says: 'The principal part of Poulton . . . passed into the hands of the Rigbys of Layton Hall, in whose name the greatest number of its houses are leased for the remaining term of 999 years.'¹³

The Prior of Lancaster complained in 1330 that he had been seized and imprisoned at Poulton by Sir Adam Banastre, Richard the Demand and others, and that his men had been assaulted, &c. A fine of a mark was imposed. The dispute seems to have arisen over a right of way and the collection of tithes, an agreement being made at the same time by which the prior and his men were to have two sufficient roads for men and wagons through Sir Adam's lands in Thornton, Staynall and Singleton. One road was to go from Thornton and Poulton by Skippool through Little Singleton to the ford of Aldwath over the Wyre; the other road was to go through Poulton and Thornton, crossing the Wyre by the ford of Bulkes.¹⁴

Two families at least used the local surname,¹⁵ but



RIGBY of Layton.
Bendy of six indented argent and azure on a chief table three cinquefoils or.

⁴ In 1722-3 it was a member of the port of Chester, and its bounds extended from Ribble mouth round to the Wyre estuary. Timber from America and flax of tallow from Russia were landed there, and the town did a considerable business in flax, which came from Ireland also; *Howick, Poulton* (Chet. Soc.), 33-4.
⁵ A rate for the repair of Skippool bridge was levied in 1702; *ibid.* 200.

⁶ Thornber, *Blackpool*, 290.

⁷ *Lancs. and Chet. Antiq. Soc.* v, 87.

⁸ By R. D. Hall; *Pal. Note Bk.* i, 84.

⁹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a. In later times Poulton was considered as three plough-lands; *Lancs. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 483, one of these parts given to the church being the other part of the 1330.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* i, 9; 'in Amounderness Poulton and whatever belonged to it.' This was confirmed by John when Count of Mortain, and again after he became king; *ibid.* 16.

¹¹ In 1205-6 half a plough-land was in dispute between the Prior and monks of Lancaster on the one side and Richard of Singleton, Robert the Clerk his brother, and the 'Worked' (Worsley) and Mart his wife on the other. The monks' claim was acknowledged, and the other parties received the land for life at a rent of 2s.; *ibid.* ii, 385.

¹² Robert son of Alexander de Stanford gave to the monks the toft he held, and received it again at a quit-rent of 3d., with remainder to his sister Edusa; *ibid.* i, 159-91. Several similar grants follow. Walter son of William del Moor gave them 2 acres of land lying in various places, viz. two lands on Carrifurlong, one lying next the 'Orsgate' leading to Carleton, half a land on the Trim-
m, half a land on the Ound, and half a land on the Ferns; *ibid.* 402. He also gave land on the Overland of the Marsh, on Cantelow (afterwards Cantley), &c., and half an oxgang of his land in

Poulton; *ibid.* 403-5. In one deed the 'vill of Great Poulton' is named; *ibid.* 408.

¹³ In Little Poulton Geoffrey de Whittingham gave half an oxgang of land to Robert son of Richard de Poulton; *ibid.* 411. Robert del Marsh of Little Poulton, perhaps the grantee, having incurred a fine of 30 marks, pledged his lands, &c., to the Prior of Lancaster, who had become surety for him; *ibid.* 418.

¹⁴ In 1295 Nicholas son of John Baldwin, living in Poulton, released to his chief lord the prior all his title in half an oxgang of land he had had from his brother William; *ibid.* 422.

¹⁵ Inquiry was made in 1299 as to whether or not it would be to the king's loss to allow the prior to acquire certain lands in Poulton; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 304; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 482.

A grant by Walter son of William de la Moor in the time of Henry III is in the Record Office; *Anct. D.*, B 2948.

¹⁶ The lordship of the Prior of Lancaster was fully recognized in 1293, when he complained of disseisin by John son of James de Poulton, John son of Adam de Poulton and others. The two Johns alleged that their ancestors had been coparceners with Roger of Poitou, and had given freely, for the benefit of the church, a rent of 6d. per oxgang of land. The verdict was for the prior, who claimed an improvement in right of his lordship; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 480-6. There seems to have been a very determined resistance to the prior's claims, judging by the number of those who joined in throwing down the ditches, &c.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 277.

¹⁷ The deforciant in a fine respecting the manor of Poulton, the tithes of Poulton and Marton, various lands in Gounargh, &c., were Alexander Rigby, Lucy his wife, Joseph and George Rigby,

Robert Mawdesley and Dorothy his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 122, no. 21. *Hist. of Blackpool*, 291.

¹⁸ *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 468, 471.

¹⁹ They occur in the Lancaster Char-
tulary quoted in preceding notes.

Adam de Poulton, John de Poulton and James his son, John son of Baldwin and Robert his brother, and John de Kirkby successfully resisted a claim by Alexander rector of Poulton in 1246; *Lancs. Assize R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 48. At the same time Sibyl wife of Adam de Larbeck claimed a toft, &c., in right of her sister Agnes daughter of Adam; but Adam son of Robert de Poulton said that another sister, Avice, had left a daughter Alice, who should have been joined in the complaint; *ibid.* 26.

In 1301 John Curteys claimed a message and an oxgang of land in Poulton against Henry de Poulton; *De Banco R.* 135, m. 360. Alice widow of John son of Roger de Poulton in 1308-9 claimed dower in a toft and an oxgang of land against Alice daughter of Roger son of John de Poulton; *ibid.* 174, m. 225. Adam le Wayte in 1338 claimed a message and oxgang of land in Kirk Poulton held by Beatrice widow of John son of James de Poulton; *ibid.* 315, m. 214 d. Thomas son of John son of James de Poulton occurs in 1346; *ibid.* 346, m. 3 d.

In 1353 the lands of Robert de Poulton, deceased, who held of the priory of Lancaster, were committed to John son of Robert de Farington, together with the marriage of Nicholas, next of kin and heir, a minor; *Fine R.* 154 (27 Edw. III), m. 19. The possessions of the priory were in the king's hands by reason of the war with France. The inquisition states that Robert had held a message, 40 acres of arable land, 5 acres of meadow and 15 acres of pasture



LYTHAM CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



POULTON-LE-FYLDE : STOCKS AND CROSS

there is practically no record¹⁶ of them. The inquiries show that a number of the neighbouring landowners had possessions in the township¹⁷ and after the Dissolution Thomas Fleetwood acquired land in Little Poulton with Rossall and in Poulton with the advowson.¹⁸ The Heskeths of Mains recorded pedigrees as 'of Poulton,'¹⁹ but the resident owners seem to have been of no higher than yeoman

rank.²⁰ The Bamber family was prominent in the district.²¹

From about 1535 to 1570 there was a dispute about the mill-house and various lands between John Lancelyn and Margaret his wife on one side and William Butler on the other.²²

Cockersand Abbey had some land in Poulton²³ and the Knights Hospitallers also.²⁴

of the priory of Lancaster by knight's service, rendering 2s. 10d. yearly. The heir Nicholas (son of John son of Robert) was fifteen years old; Inq. p.m. 27 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 4.

Nicholas de Poulton and Agnes his wife in 1408 made a grant of land within their manor of Poulton which afterwards (1461) came into the hands of John son of Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 101b.

¹⁶ Some minor cases may be recorded. In 1334 John son of Adam le Wayte of Kirk Poulton did not prosecute a claim against Roger son of John son of James de Poulton Parva and William de Bartaill; Coram Rege R. 207, m. 5d. The same John was plaintiff respecting an oxgang of land in Kirk Poulton in 1357; his father Adam was son of Richard de Poulton by his wife Alice daughter of Walter del Moor. The defendant, Nicholas son of John son of Robert de Poulton, held in his grandfather's right; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 4, m. 5d.; 6, m. 3d.

The above-named William de Bartaill acquired a message and land in Kirk Poulton in 1330; *Final Conc.* ii, 76. In 1333 he claimed from Henry the Sumpter and Agnes his wife the performance of an agreement as to a toft, &c., in Little Poulton; De Banco R. 294, m. 237.

The Prior of Lancaster as rector of Poulton claimed a message and 2 oxgangs of land in 1319 against Gilbert de Howath and Joan his wife, the matter of dispute being whether the estate was free alms or a lay fee; De Banco R. 231, m. 121 d. It seems to have been the property of Joan, and in 1334 was settled on Alan son of Gilbert de Howath and his heirs by Cecily daughter of William de Howick, with remainders to Alan's sisters Christiana and Maud; *Final Conc.* ii, 94.

Alice widow of Robert del Marsh in 1292 claimed down the Prior of Lancaster in three messages and 3 oxgangs of land in Poulton; Assize R. 408, m. 24 d. In Little Poulton in 1328 Nicholas del Marsh obtained half an oxgang of land from William de Meols and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 72. The grant, dated 1326, is among the deeds of Mr. Fitzherbert-Brockholes.

The custody of lands in Little Poulton in 1363-5 claimed by the Prior of Lancaster against Alice widow of Henry de Worsley and William de Bradkirk, during the minority of Adam brother and heir of John son of Adam de Bradkirk; De Banco R. 413, m. 81 d.; 420, m. 257 d. Adam de Bradkirk had held 3 oxgangs of land of Lancaster Priory by a rent of 2s. 6d.; Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 12.

Picastington and Shaffar occur among the landowners in 1387 and 1395; *Final Conc.* iii, 29, 45. The former estate is said to have been sold to Richard Boteler in 1469; Fishwick, *Poulton* (Chet. Soc.), ii, quoting Harland's MSS.

¹⁷ Sir James Harrington of Wollage in 1497 held lands in Great and Little

Poulton, but the tenure was not known; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 168; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 40. After the death of his widow Isabel in 1518 the lands in Poulton were said to be held of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; *ibid.* v, no. 2. The Poulton lands seem to have been applied to the endowment of a chantry at Brixworth, according to Sir James's will; afterwards they were given by Queen Mary to the Savoy Hospital; Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. xv. They were perhaps purchased by James Massey of Layton; Thorner, *Blackpool*, 291. James Massey in 1562 purchased lands in Great Poulton and Marton from the Butler family; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 24, m. 82, 117. John son and heir of James held two messuages, &c., in 1585; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 47, m. 154.

Sir Robert de Shireburne and Alice his wife received land in Poulton from the Prior of Lancaster in 1334; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B 2945. Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst was in 1441 found to have held a message and land in Poulton of the Abbess of Syon in socage; Lancs. Rec. Inq. p.m. no. 30, 31. His successor in 1513, Sir Richard, was said to hold of the heirs of Sir James Harrington in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 46. This was recorded also of some of his successors, but Richard Shireburne in 1628 was stated to have held of the king as of his abbey of Syon lately dissolved; *ibid.* xvi, no. 4.

Thomas Catterall in 1579 held his land of Sir Richard Shireburne in socage; *ibid.* xv, no. 4.

Alexander Rigby of Middleton in 1621 held tithes and land of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 458.

In some other cases the tenure was not recorded. This happened with Skillicorne of Preese, whose lands were sold to William Hodgkinson in 1567; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 29, m. 64.

¹⁸ Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. ix; 2 Mary. Thomas Fleetwood died in 1576 holding lands in Poulton as part of the Rossall estate by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 2.

George Allen in 1579 held his land in Poulton of William Fleetwood in socage; *ibid.* xiv, no. 80.

¹⁹ Their residence in Poulton was known as Little Poulton Hall. An account of the family has been given under Singleton. From the Brockholes of Cloughton D. it appears that Bartholomew Hesketh, the father of George and Gabriel, was the Bartholomew Hesketh concerned in the foundation of Rufford chantry, and that he purchased lands in Great and Little Poulton, Hoole and Bretherton in 1523-4 from Thomas Harrington of Newington in Kent. George Hesketh died in 1571 holding messuages and lands in Poulton of the queen as of the late monastery of Syon by a rent of 5s.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 15; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 363.

²⁰ Thomas Bocher and Agnes his wife had an estate in 1556, the remainder was to Richard Law; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 17, m. 140.

Robert Clark died in 1599 holding a message in Poulton and another in Carleton, but the tenure was not recorded. Henry his son and heir was nineteen years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 44.

Thomas Atkinson, who died in 1646, held a message, &c., of the king as of his duchy. His heir was a daughter Alice, only five years old; *ibid.* xxx, no. 48. She died in 1642, the heir being her uncle Christopher Atkinson, aged thirty-four; *ibid.* xxxi, no. 55.

²¹ Fishwick, *Poulton*, 177.

Thomas Bamber of Great Poulton in 1616 held a message there of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee, also lands in Thornton and Norcross by unknown tenures. His heir was his son John, aged fifteen; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 45.

John Bamber of Poulton was among those who compounded for refusing knighthood in 1631; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 222.

²² There are many references to the matter in the *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 156, &c. From a statement made in 1540 it appears that John Lancelyn and Margaret (in her right) claimed messuages and lands not only in Poulton, but in many of the surrounding townships. Margaret was the daughter of Richard Butler, who had two sons, George and Thomas. George dying without issue, the estate went to Thomas, and William Butler claimed as his son and heir; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 168, m. 6.

The claimant's legitimacy was disputed, and he was known as Butler alias Parr alias Ward alias Taylor. He appears to have succeeded, and as William Butler of Hackinsall died in 1586 holding land in Poulton of the queen as of her duchy in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 47.

²³ Robert son of Richard de Burgh (or Burrow) gave half an oxgang of land which he had purchased from Richard son of Waldeve, for the souls of himself and Avic's wife, in payment of the third of their goods, which should go to Cockersand Abbey at their decease; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 189. Waldeve de Poulton released his right; *ibid.* i, 190. For rentals 1451 to 1537 see *ibid.* iii, 1266-9.

In the Lancaster Chartulary (*Lanc. Ch.* ii, 413) is a grant by Richard son of Walter (*vic*) de Poulton to Robert son of Richard de Bourne and Avic's wife of half an oxgang of land. John son of Waldeve also gave them half an oxgang (*ii*, 414); while Robert son of Richard son of Waldeve gave Lancaster Priory an oxgang of land; *ibid.* ii, 415.

²⁴ This appears from the Harrington inquiry above. It was not named among the hospital's possessions in 1292.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

James Taylor of Poulton was a freeholder in 1600.²⁹ There appear to have been no sequestrations under the Commonwealth, but Thomas Bamber as a 'Papist' registered his estate in 1717.³⁰

The parish church has been described above.

The Wesleyan Methodists built a chapel in 1819. This was replaced by the present building in 1861.³¹

The Congregationalists began preaching as early as 1778, but their chapel was not built till 1809. Its fortunes have fluctuated, but the building was restored in 1886.³²

The Society of Friends had a meeting-house at Poulton in 1825,³³ but did not retain it.

After the Reformation a considerable portion of the people in Poulton as elsewhere in the Fylde clung to Roman Catholicism openly or secretly. As the persecution slackened in the time of James I they appear to have thought concealment less needful, and in 1622 it was reported to the Bishop of Chester that various persons in the parish did 'deprave publicly the religion now established and openly maintain popery, wearing crosses in their hats as badges thereof.' Further, Thomas Singleton of Staining, Thomas Westby of Burn and others had 'christened their children with popish priests and not at their parish church.'³⁴ Mass was said, it is probable, at Burn and Mains and other houses in the district, but the first public church, that of St. John the Evangelist, Breck, was not built till 1813; it represents the old mission at Singleton.³⁵

CARLETON

Carlertun, Dom. Bk.; Karleton, 1241; Karlton, 1258; Carleton, 1294.

This township has an area of 2,0;1½ acres,¹ and in

1901 there were 684 inhabitants. It had three ancient divisions: Great Carleton in the centre, Little Carleton to the south and Norcross in the north; as in the case of Poulton the hamlet in each case stands on ground rising a little above the general low level. The hamlet of Great Carleton has more recently been taken to include Norcross, and its area is 1,224 acres; while Little Carleton, which has three detached portions, one of them within Bispham, has 807½ acres.

The principal road is that going north from Blackpool to Fleetwood. It passes through each of the three hamlets; from Great Carleton a branch goes east to Poulton, and to the north a road from Bispham to Poulton crosses it at Four Lane Ends. The Poulton to Blackpool branch of the Wyre railway crosses the southern part of Carleton, going south-west; there is a station named Bispham.

There was formerly a cuck-stool in Great Carleton.²

The soil is a strong loam, and dairy farming is the chief industry.

The township has a parish council.

In 1066 *CARLETON* was assessed *MANORS* as four plough-lands and formed part of the Preston fee of Earl Tostig.³ About a century afterwards it is found to be a member of the Wyresdale lordship of the Lancaster family,⁴ of whom it was held by the heirs of Richard son of Roger, the lord of Woodplumpton.⁵ In 1242 it was held in two moieties, called Little and Great Carleton, by Roger Gernet and Robert de Stockport respectively,⁶ but, as will be seen below, the subsequent history cannot be traced clearly.⁷

A considerable portion was granted in alms to different religious houses. Four oxgangs of land were granted to Lytham Priory by its founder.⁸ The same amount was given to Cockersand Abbey,⁹ and

¹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 227.

² Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath.* 119.

³ Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 427. This writer (1872) states that Methodism appeared in Poulton about 1800, but had not flourished there. The first meeting-place was an out-house at the back of the 'King's Arms' and considerable persecution had to be endured.

⁴ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 122-6. The chapel has had to be closed several times—in 1816, 1826, 1833 (with slight exceptions) to 1850, 1864, to 1866.

⁵ Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 462. This may refer to the meeting at Thornton.

⁶ Visit. presentments at Chester Dioc. Reg. For convicted recusants in the parish c. 1670 see *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 169, 182-3, 197-8. In 1717 the number of 'Papists' in the parish was returned to the Bishop of Chester as 67, in 1767 as 164; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 218.

⁷ Hewitson, *op. cit.* 403-6. The Calvinistic Evangelicals of a century ago regarded this district as 'the most dark and miserable part of the county... A few attempts from time to time were made to diffuse throughout it the light of the Gospel; but a very large proportion of the inhabitants being Catholics it will be easily conceived that peculiar difficulties attended every exertion to spread the truth... [in a tract] so awfully obscured with the mists of Popish ignorance, error and superstition'; Nightingale, *op. cit.*

i, 126, from the report of the Lancashire Congregational Union, 1808.

⁸ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 2,013 acres, including 5 of inland water. The diminution in area is accounted for by the transfer of the detached part of Little Carleton (Horseman's Hill), lying within Bispham, to the latter township in 1877; *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 6910.

⁹ Thorner, *Blackpool*, 281.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a. The later assessment seems to have been three plough-lands only; perhaps one was added to Poulton.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 357, n. 13.

¹² Avicé daughter of Richard son of Roger granted 3 oxgangs of land to Richard son of Robert de Carleton at a rent of 9s.; Lytham D. at Durham, 2a, 2ae, 4ae, Ebor. no. 7. See also 4a, 2ae, 4ae, Ebor. no. 6.

¹³ *Lancs. Ing. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 154. Quenilda widow of Roger Gernet died in 1252 holding one plough-land in Carleton of the heir of Sir William de Lancaster by knight's service. She received nothing but 1d. farm at Michaelmas; *ibid.* 190.

¹⁴ See the account of Little Carleton.

¹⁵ Richard son of Roger, with the consent of his wife Margaret and his heirs, gave half a plough-land of his demesne in Carleton in alms; Lytham D. at Durham, 2a, 4ae, Ebor. no. 3. Some of the deeds are in Kuerden MSS. iii, C.1.

¹⁶ Richard Prior of Durham and the convent gave Henry de Whittington 4 oxgangs of land in Carleton which they

had from Richard son of Roger, at a rent of half a mark yearly payable to Lytham Priory; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 67. Henry's acknowledgement of liability is at Durham; Lytham D. Misc. no. 477.

¹⁷ Henry son of William son of Swain gave his son Michael 4 oxgangs of land in Carleton which he had received from the Prior of Lytham; *Ald. MS.* 32106, no. 797. Henry's parentage is thus shown. The same Henry had had a grant of the water in the marsh between Poulton and Little Carleton from John son of Waldev of Poulton for the rent of a pair of white gloves (or 1d.) payable at Lancaster fair; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 75. William de Carleton and Thomas his brother were witnesses.

¹⁸ William son of Swain gave 4 oxgangs of his land in Carleton in free alms, reserving the 4 oxgangs he held in demesne and another 4 in Norcross; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 141. This was confirmed by Walter his brother and heir, who added a further piece of land to endow a light during masses for the faithful at Cockersand; *ibid.* 144.

¹⁹ Thomas de Norcross gave an acre in Norcross near Restinglaw, and his brother, William de Carleton, added half an oxgang in the same part of the township. This gift was confirmed by Walter son and heir of Sir William, and was occupied about 1270 by Henry de Haydock for a rent of 12d.; *ibid.* 144-6. In 1271 the canons made an exchange with Walter de Carleton, giving eleven 'falls' on the Hull (north of

augmented by 1 or 2 oxgangs.¹⁰ To the Hospital of St. John Baptist outside the North Gate, Chester, an oxgang and a half of land was given¹¹; a meadow and a small piece of land were granted to Stanlaw Abbey.¹²

GREAT CARLETON was held by William son of Swain about 1200.¹³ He was succeeded by his brother Walter,¹⁴ whose son William became a knight.¹⁵ In 1246 this William de Carleton called upon Robert de Stockport as mesne tenant to acquit him of the services demanded by William de Lancaster, including suit to the three weeks court at Garstang.¹⁶ He had to renew his plea ten years later, when Agnes de Lancaster revived the claim, and then Robert agreed to acquit him accordingly.¹⁷ Sir

William was succeeded by a son Walter,¹⁸ living in 1281,¹⁹ but from that time little seems to be known of the family.²⁰ Their estate appears to be the 'manor of Carleton,' afterwards held by the Lawrences of Ashton near Lancaster,²¹ and after the partition among their heirs lands in Carleton are found in the possession of Rigmaiden,²² Butler,²³ Skillicorne,²⁴ and Molyneux.²⁵ There seems to have been a partition.²⁶ Richard Skillicorne receiving Carleton, no doubt the 'manor of Great Carleton' which was in 1608 in the hands of Lawrence Livesey and Elizabeth his wife.²⁷ The Livesey estate was in that year purchased by Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst.²⁸ A second fourth part was acquired by Evan Haughton, so that he had a moiety, which

Walter's house) for eleven on the Smithy flat; *ibid.* 150.

The half oxgang in Norcross was in 1322 held by Richard Boteler of Marton by a rent of 12d.; *Inq. p.m.* 16 Edw. II, no. 59.

For the rentals 1451 to 1537 see *Chartrul.* iii, 1266-7.

The Cocksand lands were in 1560 granted by the Crown to Giles Parker, &c., to be held of the manor of East Greenwich in socage; *Pat.* 2 Eliz. pt. iv.

¹⁰ Richard son of Roger gave an oxgang of land in alms; *Cocksand Chartrul.* i, 143. William de Millum and Avise his wife, daughter of Richard son of Roger, gave an oxgang of land in Little Carleton, with toft and croft, and with the toft of a second oxgang lying towards a messuage formerly the Prior of Lytham's, and they gave also a piece of land in Hayholme in Little Carleton, viz. as much as pertained to 99 oxgangs of land; *ibid.* i, 141-2, 326.

Isoud daughter of Henry de Whittington gave 8 acres and 6 acres of her land, lying together on Langfield in Hayholme, adjoining the other Cocksand land and abutting towards Bispham Church; *ibid.* 145-6. Henry (de Carleton) son of Henry de Whittington also gave an acre, extending from Milanesmur west to the road from Great Carleton; *ibid.* 147. He also made other gifts, from which it appears that his part (Little Carleton) was nominally two plough-lands; for the sixteenth part of Eller carr meadow pertained to the oxgang of land given by Richard son of Roger, and a sixteenth part of the waste; *ibid.* 147-50. Afterwards, as will be seen, it was considered to be a plough-land and a half. A number of place-names occur in the charters.

The Abbot of Cocksand made claims against various persons in Little Carleton in 1297; *De Banco R.* 151, m. 15 d.

¹¹ Roger the prior and the brethren of the hospital gave Henry de Whittington the said oxgang and a half, with the sons of Maud de Carleton, lately the tenant, at a rent of 12d. payable at Chester fair. Should any dispute occur Henry and his heirs were to maintain the title by warrant of the charter which the hospital had had from Hugh de Moreton and Margaret his wife, daughter of Richard son of Roger; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 73b. Henry de Walton and Richard de Meath were among the witnesses, so that the date was about 1230.

¹² Henry de Whittington gave 3 acres on the south side of Little Carleton, while Henry son of Henry de Carleton gave a meadow called Eller carr in Little Carleton. The bounds of this meadow

began at the ditch of Cecily de Layton, where it went down to Staining ditch, and extended east to Blacklache and west to Stockenbridge; Henry reserved the watercourse for the use of his mill. The former grant was confirmed by Robert de Stockport; *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 444-6.

About 1540 'Whitbet' was occupied by William Carleton at a rent of 1s. 6d.; *ibid.* iv, 1244.

¹³ See the Cocksand grants above quoted for the pedigree. From them it appears that this part was assessed as 12 oxgangs of land. William son of Swain in 1194-5 paid 100s. for the royal pardon after the rebellion of John Count of Mortain; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 90.

¹⁴ Walter son of Swain in 1202-3 owed 1 mark for licence to withdraw a plow; *ibid.* 170. In 1212 he held land in Great Eccleston; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 3.

¹⁵ William de Carleton appears to have succeeded before 1226, when he obtained the wardship of his brother Michael's heir; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 136. He was collector of a subsidy in 1235 and a juror in 1244; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 142, 160. As shown in the text he was living in 1256. He is frequently styled 'knight,' e.g. *Whalley Couch*, ii, 444. ¹⁶ Assize R. 404, m. 5. ¹⁷ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.), i, 120.

¹⁸ He is mentioned in 1256; *ibid.* i, 128. He was a juror in 1257; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 210.

¹⁹ He was in that year called to warrant by John de Shireburne; *De Banco R.* 41, m. 21 d. His possessions seem to have extended over a wide area, for about 1280 as Walter son of Sir William de Carleton he gave his son William the homage and service of Sir Richard le Boteler for lands in Inskip and Eccleston, Adam Laumwale in Norbreck, Richard (son of Sir Richard) le Boteler and John de Thornton in Marton and Lohonis, Roger de Warton in Warton, Hugh de Formby in Formby, Alan le Norreys and John son of William son of Edwin in Ravenmoles; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 83.

²⁰ Margery widow of William de Carleton claimed dower in land in Carleton in 1298 against Walter son of John de Shireburne and the Abbot of Cocksand; *De Banco R.* 122, m. 103.

The lords in 1317 appear to have been John de Shireburne and Eva his wife and Randle le Gentyl, for they claimed the marriage of Richard son of Richard Boteler (of Marton) as a tenant by knight's service; *De Banco R.* 218, m. 176.

An oxgang of land in Carleton was in

1340 included in a settlement by Robert de Washington the elder and Agnes his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 113. Agnes was daughter and heir of Randle le Gentyl (note 40). See also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 362.

²¹ Robert Lawrence in 1450 held a moiety of the manor of Carleton of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster in socage by 1d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 56. The rent is the same as that formerly received by Quenilda Gernet, but her estate appears to have been Little Carleton. Sir James Lawrence, son of Robert, held similarly; *ibid.* 132.

²² Thomas Rigmaiden of Wedacre in 1520 held his lands in Carleton and Sowerby of the king by the tenth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* v, no. 65.

²³ The Carleton lands of John Butler of Rawcliffe were in 1534 said to be held of the king in socage; *ibid.* vii, no. 4. His daughter Eleanor inherited, but in 1557 her lands were found to have been held by knight's service; *ibid.* x, no. 19.

²⁴ Richard Skillicorne died in 1534 holding eight messuages, &c., in Carleton of the king as of his duchy by 1d. rent. His heirs were four daughters—Joan, who married Thomas Chaddock; Elizabeth, George Livesey; Anne, Henry Marsh; and Ellen, Evan Haughton or Haughton; Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* x, no. 25.

²⁵ Evan Haughton and Joan his wife, in conjunction with Joan, Elizabeth and Anne, daughters and co-heirs of Richard Skillicorne, granted land in Carleton in 1550 to Henry Halsall of Prescott and Isabel his wife; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 262b.

²⁶ Carleton is named among the Clifton lands held by Sir William Molyneux and Elizabeth his wife in 1532; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 155, m. 8 d.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 163, m. 20, where the descent of the heirs of Lawrence is set forth.

²⁸ Lawrence Livesey of Sutton in Prescott was son of George and Elizabeth; *Dugdale, Viuit.* (Chet. Soc.), 189.

In 1563 (1573) Elizabeth, as widow of George Livesey, made a feoffment of the Skillicorne lands; after her death they were to descend to her son Lawrence; *Towneley MS.* HH, no. 1540. A fourth part of the estate was in 1569 held by Thomas Foxe and Elizabeth his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 31, m. 160.

²⁹ Shireburne Abstract Bk. at Legram. George Hull and eight others appear to have purchased a number of messuages, &c., in Great Carleton in 1608; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 73, no. 62.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

in 1614 was held by Richard Haughton and Margaret his wife.²⁷ Later it likewise was called 'Le manor of Great Carleton,'²⁸ and was sold to Edward Moore of Bank Hall,²⁹ and probably sold by his heir to the Shireburnes, for their 'manor' was the only one known in later times.³¹ In 1572 Sir Richard Shireburne had purchased the fourth part of an estate—no 'manor' is named—in Great Carleton, &c., from Lancelot Bold and Grace his wife.³² The whole descended to Edward Joseph Weld of Lulworth, who about 1866 sold his interest to a number of small proprietors.³³

NORCROSS in Great Carleton was at an early time held by a Norcross family,³⁴ but by 1281 had come into the hands of John de Shireburne and Eva his wife, being probably her inheritance.³⁵ It descended with the other Shireburne estates,³⁶ but no doubt became merged in the manor of Great Carleton. The manor courts were held at Norcross.³⁷

Evan Haughton purchased from Thomas Chaddock and Joan his wife their fourth part of the manor in 1566; *Palat. Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 28, m. 99. Evan Haughton of Pennington died in 1608 holding a moiety of eight messuages, &c., in Carleton of the king by *fe. tent*; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 125. His son and heir was the Richard named in the text, who with his wife entailed Edward, James and William Stanley of the manor of Great Carleton, with lands there and in Warton, Lancaster, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 85, no. 16.

²⁷ Richard Haughton died in 1630 holding the manor of Great Carleton, with various lands, of the heirs of George Carleton by fealty only. The heir was son Evan, aged forty. By an indenture of 1614 the remainder was to Dorothy and Francis Haughton; *Townley MS.* C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 523.

²⁸ He purchased it from Mrs. Dorothy Shirelock, 'daughter to that Mr. Haughton, which lived in Watvree Lane'; Irvine, *Liverpool in time of Chas. II.* 68-9. Among the Moore D. at Liverpool are leases of houses, &c., at Great Carleton by Richard Haughton of Watvree and Margaret his wife; no. 765-6. Alexander Rigby of Burgh seems to have been tenant in 1649, leasing Carleton Hall and the demesne lands to Everill widow of Edmund Fleetwood; *ibid.* 100.

²⁹ *Edw. Moore and Margaret Moore* register held the moiety of the manor of Great Carleton in 1691; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 226, m. 22.

³⁰ From the Shireburne abstract book it appears that Sir N. Shireburne purchased a 1701-2 some at least of Sir Cleave Moore's estate; the 'manor' is not named.

³¹ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 439-40. The manor of Carleton or Great Carleton was regularly entered among the family estates in the 18th century; e.g. *Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R.* 452, m. 7 (1690, Carleton); 544, m. 13 (1737, Great Carleton); 625, m. 10 d./16.

³² *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 34, m. 56.

³³ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 519.

³⁴ From the Cokersand charters just quoted it appears that Thomas de Norcross was a son of Walter de Carleton, son of Swain, and that Norcross was rated as half a plough-land.

³⁵ In theyear named Christiana widow

of Thomas de Norcross claimed dower in a messuage and 2½ oxgangs of land in Norcross against John and Eva; *De Banco R.* 43, m. 3. A later note shows the origin of another part of the Shireburne estate in Great Carleton (1348).

³⁶ Robert Shireburne died in 1492 holding lands in Carleton and Norcross of George Carleton in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 92. His son Sir Richard in 1513 was said to hold in Carleton of the heirs of George Carleton and in Norcross of the Abbot of Dieulacres; *ibid.* iv, no. 46. This statement is repeated later. In 1594 Norcross was called a manor, but the tenure was not recorded; *ibid.* xvi, no. 2. A 'manor of Carleton' was said to be held by Sir Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst in 1579 (*Feet of F.*) and 1594 and by his son Richard in 1628. The tenure was unknown.

³⁷ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 19; he states that 'the manorial rights were sold with Norcross Farm.'

³⁸ See the notes on the Lytham and Cokersand holding above; as Walter was the brother and heir of William, Henry must have been illegitimate. Henry de Whittington occurs in 1222-6; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 131, 134. He was rector of Whittington—hence his surname—and is called a clerk; Lytham D. at Durham, 4a, 2ae, 4ae, Ebor. no. 2.

³⁹ Henry de Carleton—probably there were two of the name in succession—occurs from 1258 to 1297; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 211, 297, &c. Henry de Carleton the elder and Amabil his wife in 1283 leased to Henry le Boteler of Rawcliffe for seven years an oxgang of land with house formerly tenanted by Roger the Carpenter, another oxgang (without a house) occupied by Richard de Kendal, a third (with house) formerly held by Robert the man of Gervase, and other lands, with easements appertenant in Little Carleton; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 82a. Walter de Carleton was a witness.

⁴⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

Henry de Carleton at that time held land in Great Carleton also, and in 1348 he and his wife Margery complained of disservice there by Alice widow of Sir Robert de Shireburne, Agnes widow of Robert de Washington, William de Edresford, Adam Anyon and John Beaver. As

LITTLE CARLETON was held by Henry de Whittington, who was a son of William son of Swain, about 1230.³⁸ He was succeeded by a son Henry surnamed de Carleton.³⁹ The descent cannot be traced clearly. In 1347 among the tenants of William de Coucy's lordship of Wyresdale was Henry de Carleton holding a plough-land and a half in that town by knight's service.⁴⁰ Thomas Carleton,⁴¹ who died in 1499, held similarly of the king, Margaret Countess of Richmond and John Rigmaiden as of their manor of Wyresdale.⁴² His son George Carleton, then twenty-two years of age, died in 1513 holding of the king and Thomas Rigmaiden, and leaving as heir a son William, aged eleven.⁴³ William's son Lawrence, who died in 1558, was the last of the male line. He held a capital messuage in Little Carleton called the Hall of Carleton, and various messuages, &c., in both parts of the township, of the duchy by knight's service. His heir was a sister

to one moiety Alice replied, saying she held by gift of the Abbot of Cokersand and of John de Shireburne; as to the other moiety Agnes said she entered as heir of her father Randle le Gentyll. The jurors said that Henry and Margery were lords of a moiety of the vill, and had been disseised by the defendants, except as to the portion held of the Abbot of Cokersand; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 81a; *Assize R.* 1444, m. 7. It appears that Alice and Agnes were sisters.

The name of Henry de Carleton occurs 1387 to 1408; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 25, 91. One John Carleton and Alice his wife made a settlement of lands in Lancashire, &c., in 1408; Shireburne Abstract Bk. He is probably the John son of Henry Carleton of another deed; *ibid.* In 1420 the king ordered all proceedings to be suspended against the sureties of Henry de Carleton the elder, Henry the younger, Thomas de Carleton, and William de Carleton of Norcross, bastard, who were absent in the king's service in the parts of Aquitaine; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 18. It appears that Henry de Carleton had been outlawed for debt; *ibid.*

One Thomas son of Nicholas of Little Carleton occurs in 1352; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 103.

⁴¹ Thomas Carleton of Little Carleton in 1476 granted to feoffees a tenement in Little Carleton, another in Hayholme in Great Carleton, and a meadow called Cardales in Norcross; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 791. In 1492 an agreement was made that George son and heir-apparent of Thomas Carleton should marry Elizabeth daughter of Robert Clifton deceased; *ibid.* no. 800.

A deed of about the same time (1491?) represents John Carleton as holding the manor of Little Carleton and providing for the wardship and marriage of his son and heir George; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, C 2978.

⁴² *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 49.

⁴³ *Ibid.* iv, no. 71. Joan widow of Thomas Carleton was still living, as was Elizabeth wife of George.

Deeds of William Carleton, including a settlement in 1548 on his son Lawrence's marriage with Margaret daughter of George Singleton of Staining, with remainder to Margery sister of Lawrence, are recited in Fishwick's *Poulton*, 174, from the Shireburne D.

Margery, thirty years of age, then wife of Thomas Almond.⁴⁴ She sold in 1561 to James Massey,⁴⁵ who recorded a pedigree as 'of Carleton' in 1567⁴⁶; but the manor was claimed by the Singletons of Staining,⁴⁷ in which family it descended for some time,⁴⁸ and is then lost to sight. The hall went to decay.⁴⁹

Of the minor owners but few occur in the records.⁵⁰

The chief family seems to have been that of Bamber of the Moor.⁵¹ The tenure of James Bamber's land in Poulton in 1617 was a curious one—viz. of the heirs and assigns of William Oudlawe by $\frac{1}{4}$ l. rent.⁵² William, his son and heir, was eight years old. Richard Bamber, perhaps brother of James, paid £10 in 1631, having declined knighthood.⁵³ The family adhered to Roman Catholicism, and one of the sons, John, was captain of a company in the



MASSEY of Carleton. Quarterly gules and argent, in the second quarter a mullet sable.

king's service in the Civil War.⁵⁴ Another son, Edward, educated abroad and ordained priest, was sent on the English mission; after being imprisoned more than once he was captured in Lancashire, and after three years' imprisonment executed as a traitor at Lancaster 7 August 1646.⁵⁵ The family removed to Aughton, near Ormskirk, but retained their estate in Carleton till 1737.⁵⁶

An oratory was allowed to Henry de Whittington in Little Carleton about 1240,⁵⁷ but it does not seem to have continued.⁵⁸

THORNTON

Torentun, Dom. Bk.; Thornton, 1226; Thorinton, 1258; Thornton, 1297.

Steinol, 1176; Stanhol, 1200; Stainhol, 1226¹; Staynolf, 1346.

Bruno, Dom. Bk.; Brunne, 1204; Brone, 1262. Rushale, Dom. Bk.; Rossall, 1212; Roshale, 1228.

This township forms a peninsula between the Irish Sea and the Wyre estuary. At the northern end is the modern town of Fleetwood, built on an

⁴⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 15. He had arranged that William Singleton (who died before Lawrence) and James Massey should succeed him for fifteen years, with remainder to William son of Hugh Singleton.

In 1557 a settlement of the manor was made by Lawrence Carleton, Thomas Anion and Margery his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 17, m. 45. It thus appears that Anion and Almond were the same.

⁴⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 23, m. 91.

⁴⁶ Visit. (Chet. Soc.), 56. He was son of John Massey of Rixton. His estates descended to Veale of Whinney Hays.

⁴⁷ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 233, m. 16 d. From the pedigree given it appears that William son of Hugh Singleton died without heirs, on which the estate should go (according to Lawrence Carleton's disposition) to his cousin Thomas son of William Singleton (brother of Hugh) and then to John Singleton, brother of Thomas, the plaintiff in 1573. See also Fishwick, op. cit. 175.

John Singleton in 1582 purchased fourteen messuages, &c., in Little Carleton, Poulton and Norcross from Roger Pendlebury and Anne his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 44, m. 65.

The Masseys retained part of the estate, including a windmill; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 117-19.

⁴⁸ John Singleton of Staining died in 1589 holding the manor of Carleton by knight's service, except 4 oxgangs of land, which were held of Thomas Holcroft; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 47. The 4 oxgangs would be the share of Lytham Priory, its estates having been purchased by Sir Thomas Holcroft.

The manors of Staining and Carleton continued to be held in conjunction as late as 1689; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 224, m. 150. A considerable estate in the two townships was in 1781 acquired by John Hankinson; ibid. 405, m. 167. What became of the manor of Little Carleton does not appear, but as many of the Carleton family deeds came into the hands of the Shireburnes they may have acquired it about 1690; Shireburne Abstract book.

⁴⁹ Thornber, writing in 1837, says: 'This hall was situated in the field opposite the farm-house called the Gezzerts, and its ruins are remembered by the present generation'; Blackpool, 281.

⁵⁰ Robert Clerk of Poulton in 1599 had a messuage in Carleton also; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 44.

Land in Carr meadow in Great Carleton was in 1557-8 claimed by Alice widow of William Hull, who afterwards married Thomas Pateson; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 298; ii, 231. Hull family deeds at Agercroft show that Richard Hull of Carleton, whose will was dated 1703, had land called Highfalsong from his father-in-law Richard Rossall, whose family resided there in the 17th century. The family and their relatives the Bucks acquired a considerable estate in the district. John Hull, vicar of Poulton 1835-64, was son of Dr. John Hull, the botanist, who was son of John Hull of Carleton and Poulton, apothecary; Fishwick, op. cit. 85.

⁵¹ William Bamber, perhaps of this family, purchased a messuage, &c., at Norcross and Great Carleton in 1565 from William Butler; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 27, m. 15.

⁵² Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), ii, 74.

James Bamber was of the Moor in Carleton, as appears by the registers, but his lands were in Poulton and Great Bisp-ham.

⁵³ Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221. Richard's will was proved in 1636, his estate descending to his eldest son Thomas; Fishwick, op. cit. 180. There is, however, an inquisition after the death of one Richard Bamber of Layton and Carleton, in which he is stated to have died in 1639. The tenure of his estate in Carleton was not known. The heir was a son Thomas, aged thirty-six; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 58.

⁵⁴ War in Lancs. (Chet. Soc.), 19, 25. John Bamber's estate—he is called 'of Layton'—was in 1652 ordered for sale by the Parliament; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 42. He had died in the Isle of Man in 1651, and his son Richard in 1653 petitioned for the discharge of the Lower Moor, in which his father, 'a Papist and delinquent,' had had a life

interest in accordance with the settlement by Richard Bamber the grandfather in 1636; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 120-4.

Captain Roger Bamber of the Moor was in 1650 guardian of Edward Bamber, aged about ten, his kinsman, whom he was bringing up in the Protestant religion, the father's estate being sequestered for recusancy and delinquency; ibid. 124. Edward was probably a younger son of John, but in *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2644, he is called son of Edward.

⁵⁵ Challoner, *Missionary Priests*, no. 184; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 120-2. The cause of his beatification was allowed to be introduced at Rome in 1886; Pollen, *Acts of Martyrs*, 382. The story is inaccurately given by Challoner, if this be the Edward Bamber alias Leonard Helms who was arrested at Plymouth in 1626 on a ship bound to Newhaven. He had studied at St. Omers and Seville, and had been ordained priest; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, p. 487. He conformed and was pardoned; ibid. 1627-8, p. 84. A little later an Edward Bamber was labouring in Lancashire; *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 115.

⁵⁶ John Bamber as a 'Papist' registered his estate in 1717; Escoutour and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 112. His son Thomas left his estates to his nephew Thomas, son of Robert Brownbill of Liverpool, who became a bankrupt; Gillow, op. cit. i, 122; Piccote MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 272, from R. 18 of Geo. II at Preston, &c.

⁵⁷ Lanc. Ch. ii, 428-30. Henry might maintain a priest at his own expense, but no injury to the tithes or other rights of the parish church was to be caused. As a guarantee he gave a rent-charge of 3s. on his water-mill in Carleton to the Prior and monks of Lancaster. Henry his son made a further agreement with the monks; ibid. 433.

⁵⁸ Robert the Chaplain occurs in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 64.

¹ Two places of the same original name, now distinguished as Stanah and Staynall, lie on the west and east sides of the Wyre. It is not always possible to determine which of the two is intended in the mediæval references.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

ancient rabbit warren and now formed into a separate township, which includes Rossall on the western side with its famous public school, founded in 1844.

The history of this school has been narrated elsewhere in the present work.¹⁴ In the remaining part of Thornton the original village occupies the south-east portion on slightly elevated ground overlooking the Wyre. On the north-west slope of the same ground is Stanah. Trunnah, the Holmes and Pool Foot are in the centre of the township and have Burn Hall to the north and to the west a little seaside resort called Cleveleys. This last name has in common usage superseded the ancient Ritherham or Ritherholme. Burnt Naze or Bourne Naze lies on the Wyre on the border of Fleetwood. The surface is low-lying and flat, the ancient hamlets named occupying the more elevated portions.

In more recent times there have been three divisions: Thornton, in the centre, with 2,112 acres; Stanah, in which is Thornton Hall, 1,427 acres, and Fleetwood, 2,848½ acres; in all 6,387½ acres, including tidal water.¹⁵ The population in 1901 was 3,108 in Thornton proper and 12,082 in Fleetwood, or 15,190 in all.

The principal road is that from Blackpool to Fleetwood, going north through the eastern side of the township. It is joined by another road between the same places going along the sea coast. From it other roads branch out; one goes west to Cleveleys, another east to Thornton Church and then south to Poulton. The Preston and Wyre railway goes north to Fleetwood, at which is the terminus; there is a small station called Cleveleys—a misleading designation—to the south of Trunnah. On the western road between Blackpool and Fleetwood an electric tramway runs.

A 'submerged forest' has tokens near Rossall and along the coast to Blackpool.

A special commission was in 1637 directed to enquire into the possibility of gaining land from the sea at Thornton Holmes or Poulton.¹⁶

Thornton Marsh was inclosed in 1800.¹⁷ One result of the making of the railway to Fleetwood has been that about 400 acres of marsh land at the mouth of the Wyre west of the line have been reclaimed.¹⁸

From various allusions to saltcoats it seems that salt-making is an ancient industry of the place. A

'salt-weller' of Thornton was buried at Poulton in 1676. There are modern salt and alkali works at Burnt Naze.

The soil is various, with clay subsoil; oats and potatoes are grown.

A school board was formed in 1877.¹⁹

Fleetwood became an independent township in 1894.²⁰ The remaining portion, the existing township of Thornton, is governed by an urban district council of twelve members elected by four wards.

Two newspapers are issued at Fleetwood, the *Chronicle* and the *Express*; each appears twice a week.

In 1066 there were three manors in this MANORS township, all members of Earl Tostig's

Preston lordship, viz. Thornton, assessed as six plough-lands, Burn and Rossall, as two each—ten in all.²¹ They retained their individuality later, but Thornton became still further subdivided.

In 1212 it was found that THORNTON proper, as five plough-lands, was held in thegnage by William son of Robert de Winwick, who rendered 20s. a year.²² The other plough-land, lying in STANAH, was held in drengage by Adam son of Eilsil and Alan son of Hagemund, who rendered 5s. yearly.²³ Robert de Winwick had granted one of his plough-lands to Uctred son of Huck,²⁴ the ancestor of the Singleton family, who by marriage acquired a further share of Thornton and probably a moiety of the drengage plough-land in Stanah. Thus in 1324 Adam son of William Banastre held a moiety of Thornton, paying 8s., and a moiety of Stanah, paying 4s. 6d.; while the other moieties were held by Lawrence son of Robert de Thornton and John son of John de Staynolf respectively, paying corresponding rents, viz. 8s. and 4s. 6d.²⁵ The assessment of the whole appears to have been reduced by one-half, and thus in 1346 Thomas Banastre held one plough-land and John son of Lawrence de Thornton another in Thornton and Stanah, formerly Robert de Winwick's, while the third plough-land in Stanah was held as to one moiety by John de Staynolf and as to the other by a number of tenants.²⁶ In 1378 Thomas Banastre and John de Thornton held the manor²⁷ and in 1445-6 Richard Balderston and the heir of John son of Lawrence Thornton held a plough-land each as before, but Stanah is omitted in the record.²⁸

error in 1226, when Robert de Winwick's estate was called five plough-lands in Thornton and half a plough-land in Stanah.

²¹ Dods. MSS. cxxxii, fol. 40b. The Stanah rent seems to be made up in each case of a thegnage rent of 2s. for the moiety of a carucate pertaining to the Winwick estate and 2s. 6d. for the moiety pertaining to the drengage land. Thus Thornton (with half Stanah) paid 20s. as in 1212, and the other half of Stanah 5s. as before. The tenants did suit to county and wapentake.

²² Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 56. The minor tenants in Stanah clearly represent the Singleton or Banastre portion; the Thorntons do not seem to have retained any part of it.

²³ Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 81d.

²⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bdlc. 2, no. 20.

¹⁴ F.C.H. Lancs. ii, 614-15. A coat of arms was granted in 1892.

¹⁵ The Census Rep. 1901 gives: Thornton, 2,096 acres, including 19 of inland water; Fleetwood, 2,510 and 46. To these must be added 73 acres of tidal water and 657-acre foreshore in Thornton and 134 and 2,778 respectively in Fleetwood.

¹⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. no. 1167.

¹⁷ Porter, Fylde, 271. The Act was passed in 1799. The final award seems to have been in 1806; Lancs. and Chet. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.), i, 56. In 1739 the king leased to John Wilkinson the marshes called Thornton Marsh, Holme Marsh, Stanah Marsh, Trunnah Marsh and Haddle Moss for thirty-one years; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxvii, 178.

¹⁸ Porter, op. cit. 227.

¹⁹ Lond. Gaz. 27 Nov. 1877.

²⁰ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31813.

²¹ F.C.H. Lancs. i, 288a. Thornton proper seems to have contained four plough-lands and Stanah two, afterwards reduced (as stated in the text) to two and one. Burn also was considered one plough-land at a later time.

²² Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.), i, 46. The 20s. rent is named again in 1226 and 1297; ibid. 139, 289.

²³ Ibid. 51. The second plough-land in Stanah was included in William de Winwick's Thornton estate.

It appears to be this 'Stanhol' which is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls, &c., as contributing to aids and similar taxes; Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 35, 130 (where the tenants are called Uctred and Gilbert); Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 135, 176.

²⁴ From the later history it seems that this plough-land was half in Thornton and half in Stanah. This may account for an

Of the two moieties of Thornton proper one, as indicated, descended with the Singleton estates to Banastre¹⁵ and Balderston,¹⁶ and on the partition in 1564 was allotted to Gilbert Gerard,¹⁷ who died possessed of it in 1593, the tenure not being recorded.¹⁸ It appears to have been purchased by the Fleetwoods of Rossall, whose 'manor' of Thornton was the only one recognized in later times.¹⁹

The other moiety was held by a family using the local surname, descendants, like the Singletons, of Robert de Winwick, the earliest immediate lord of the undivided manor of whom there is record. His son William, the tenant in 1212, gave 10 marks and two palfreys in 1201 for 30 acres of land in Thornton, of which Theobald Walter had disseised him, and for relief of his land.²⁰ He died before 1215, when Alan de Singleton gave the king 20 marks that he might have Alice his daughter and co-heir.²¹ The other daughter Margaret or Margery married Michael de Carleton, who had to pay 10 marks for

pardon in marrying without licence one who was in the king's gift.²² Margery de Winwick died in or before 1258 holding two plough-lands in Thornton of the king in chief by the yearly service of 2s., owing suit to county and wapentake. Her son and heir Richard de Thornton was of full age.²³ The other two plough-lands had become part of the Singletons' estate.²⁴

Of the Thornton family there is little to record.²⁵ The Lawrence above-named left two sons, John, who died in 1396, and William.²⁶ Another William seems to have succeeded; he died in 1429,²⁷ when the heir of John was found to be Thomas Travers son of Roger Travers by Alice daughter of John Thornton. The daughters of William Thornton shared the estate in spite of that finding.²⁸ The story is obscure. In 1601 James Worthington purchased a sixth part of the manor from Hugh Adlington and Sibyl his wife.²⁹ A minor family of the name appears in later times holding land in the Holmes.³⁰

¹⁵ William Banastre in 1323 held a moiety of Thornton (except the half of 5 oxgangs of land) by a rent of 8s. and suit of court. It was worth £10 13s. 4d. a year; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 160.

Thornton and the Holmes by Thornton were among the lands of Sir Thomas Banastre of Bretherton in 1379; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 15.

¹⁶ Richard Balderston in 1456 held a moiety of the manor of Thornton and the Holmes, of the king as of his duchy, in thegnage by a rent of 8s.; *ibid.* ii, 63. The Stanah portion was probably omitted because the tenants paid their small rents direct to the duchy receiver. The manors of Thornton and Holmes were in dispute in 1508; *Final Conc.* iii, 164.

As in other cases, the 16th-century inquiries show that the Balderston estate here was held by Edmund Dudley, Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh and his successors, Alexander Osbaldeston and the Earl of Derby.

¹⁷ In right of his wife Anne; *Pal. of Lanc.* Plea R. 216, m. 10.

¹⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 2.

¹⁹ The manor of Thornton was included in a settlement of the Rossall estate in 1695; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 235, m. 75. It occurs later in a similar way.

²⁰ *Fine R.* (Rec. Com.), 116; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 130. In 1205-6 he paid 2 marks to a seutage; *ibid.* 205.

²¹ *Ibid.* 252. William de Winwick had given the canons of Cockerand 3 acres in Thornton, and afterwards Alan de Singleton and his heirs were in possession, paying a rent of 4s. to the abbey; *Cockerand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 160. William married one Maud daughter of Robert, who had lands in Whittingham; *ibid.* i, 231-2. As Maud de Thornton she was unmarried and in the king's gift in 1222-6; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 128.

²² Baldwin le Blund in 1215 offered 20 marks for permission to marry Margaret, but before 1221 she had married Michael de Carleton; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 190; *Excerpta et Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 60. Michael was dead in 1226, when his brother William purchased the wardship of his heir; *ibid.* 136.

²³ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 211. Richard de Thornton—probably there were two or more of the name—occurs as juror, &c., from 1244 to 1297; *ibid.* 160, 289. He consented in 1246 to an agreement between the Abbot of Cockerand and

Alice de Thornton as to the Whittingham lands of his grandmother Maud; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 103. He gave the monks of Lancaster a site for their tithe barn in Thornton; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 424.

²⁴ Alice widow of Alan de Singleton in 1245 arranged with William the son of Alan as to the succession of two plough-lands in Thornton, she acknowledging William's right and receiving it for life, together with a third part of the fishery at Singleton. If Alice should not be able to grind in her mill of Thornton she might use that of Singleton free of mulcture. She released to William all her dower right and he gave her £10; *Final Conc.* i, 92.

²⁵ From the text it appears that Lawrence son of Richard de Thornton was in possession in 1324 and John son of Lawrence in 1346. John was defendant ten years later; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 4, m. 1 d.; 5, m. 25 d.

A pleading of 1302 calls Richard de Thornton the son and heir of Clarice daughter of Robert Wath; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 246. Another of 1356 gives a different descent, stating that John de Thornton was son of Lawrence son of John (and Clarice) de Thornton, living in the time of Edward I; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 5, m. 25 d. A step (Richard) may have been omitted after Lawrence.

Amery and Thomas de Thornton contributed to the subsidy in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 70. Richard son of Amery (fem.) de Thornton was accused of taking a horse from Henry de Carleton in 1331; *De Banco R.* 286, m. 24 d. John son of Richard de Thornton occurs in 1352-5; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. xj d.; 4, m. 1 d.

In 1412 John son of John de Thornton received land in Little Poulton from William de Poulton; *Kuerden MSS.* ii, fol. 245b.

²⁶ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 24. He held the moiety of the manor of John Duke of Lancaster in socage by a rent of 8s.; it was worth £10. His heir in 1429 was Thomas Travers, aged forty, son of Alice daughter of John de Thornton by Margery his wife, daughter of John de Bradkirk. John appears to have had two sons named John, and they with their uncle William had held possession of the estate from 1396 onwards.

²⁷ It does not appear who was

father of William, who left four young daughters, Agnes (aged ten), Katherine, Elizabeth and Joan; *ibid.* ii, 26. William held the moiety of the manor as before.

A writ of *Amovens manus* in favour of the daughters was issued in 1432; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 33.

²⁸ In 1450 William Tarleton, Katherine his wife, Robert Adlington, Elizabeth his wife, Christopher Worthington and Joan his wife claimed three-fourths of the moiety of the manor against Thomas Travers, Lawrence Travers and Richard his brother, William Travers, and William Harebottle and Agnes his wife, and their claim was allowed; *Final Conc.* iii, 117. The four daughters of William Thornton are here named as married, but one of them probably died without issue, this moiety being afterwards held in thirds.

Very little is known about these fragments. In 1487 a *praecipe* was issued to William Heth and Agnes his wife (daughter and one of the heirs of William Thornton) to maintain with Christopher Worthington a convention as to two messuages, 50 acres of land, &c., in Thornton; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* file 1 & 2 Hen. VII. From a writ of 1513 it appears that Katherine widow of Robert Adlington (who must therefore have married twice) became the wife of Giles Lever, and had an interest in the family estates in Adlington, Thornton, &c.; *ibid.* 4 Hen. VIII.

Hugh Adlington of Adlington died in 1525 holding four messuages, two salt-cotes, a fishery, &c., in Thornton of the king as of his duchy by a rent of 2s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 73. The rent is a fourth part of the old one. His grandson Hugh Adlington died in 1556 holding similarly; *ibid.* x, no. 34.

Joan Worthington died in 1501 holding messuages and land in Thornton and the Holmes of the king in socage by a rent of 2s. 8d.; *ibid.* iii, no. 108. The rent is a third part of the old one. The family was seated at Crawshaw in Adlington.

²⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 63, no. 86. Thomas Worthington died in 1627 holding six messuages, lands, &c., in Thornton of the king; *Towneley MS.* C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1292.

³⁰ Richard Thornton died in 1555 holding a messuage, &c., in Holmes in Poulton of the Earl of Derby; *Hugh, his son and heir, was forty-four years old*; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, no. 42.

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This family probably descended from one of the numerous tenants recorded in Stanah in 1346.³¹ The principal of them, John de Staynolf, who took his name from the place, has no further record,³² but his estate may have been that held later by Banastre of Baint.³³ The estate of Lawrence of Ribblesdale,³⁴ Travers of Nately³⁵ and Norcross³⁶ can be traced for some time, and the later landowners occurring in the inquisitions may have inherited or purchased

other of the shares. These include Finch of Worthington,³⁷ Albin,³⁸ Brickell³⁹ and Hodgson.⁴⁰ Some others are recorded.⁴¹

BURN was among the possessions of Roger de Heaton's heir in 1212.^{42,3} Roger had had it taken from him by Theobald Walter, but recovered it in 1199-1200, after John became king.⁴⁴ It descended in the Heaton family⁴⁵ till the 15th century, when it passed on partition to Westby of

³¹ *Survey* of 1146, p. 56; they were John de Staynolf, 4 oxgangs of land, paying 4s. 6d.; Roger de Northcross and Thomas son of Robert de Staynolf, each an oxgang, paying 4d.; William Lawrence, Thomas Travers and John Boteler, each the fourth part of an oxgang and paying 16d., 16d. and nil (?); Adam the Knight, 5 acres, 4d.; Richard Doggeson, 5 acres, 6d. There was one plough-land in all, rendering 6s. drainage rent. The rents, as here stated, amount to more than the old 5s. and 4s., yet there has probably been some omission.

Another version, preserved by Dodsworth (lxxxvii, fol. 663), records John Boteler as holding a third part of the manor by a rent of 20d. From the rents it may be conjectured that Lawrence, Travers and Boteler held the Thornton part of this moiety of Stanah (under Banastre), and that Norcross and the others (with Boteler in part) held the drainage moiety.

³² John de Staynolf died about 1264-5 holding a plough-land in Stanah of the king by drengage and 5s. rent; half was in demesne and half in service. His son Roger was of full age; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 214.

Roger de Staynolf gave a message and land in Thornton to William de Marton, who married his daughter Margery. Their son Richard had a daughter and heir Margery, who in 1346 claimed them against Thomas del Mere; *De Banco R.* 149, m. 243; 354, m. 381 d.

Margaret mother of Richard de Staynolf of Preston and wife of William Hudson in 1396 held in her own right certain lands in Little Staynolf (? Stanah), Holmes and Thornton; Richard was an outlaw in 1408; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 89; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvii, App. 171; xl, 532.

In 1500 Robert Staynolf made a settlement of lands in Thornton, Stanah and Holmes, with remainder to William his son and heir; *Beauchamp's Claughton D.*

³³ Henry Banastre purchased in 1515 from Gilbert Charnock and Emma his wife, it being Emma's property; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 111, m. 231. Richard Banastre in or before 1548 held messages, &c., in Thornton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 33. His son William held in 1555 of the Earl of Derby by 2s. rent; *ibid.* x, no. 37. The estate descended to Henry Banastre in 1641; *ibid.* xix, no. 15. In 1617 the rent was given as 6d. only; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 77.

³⁴ *Final Comp.* ii, 141 (1354); *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 72 (1398). No particulars are given. Robert Lawrence in 1524 held his lands of the heirs of William Singleton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 57. Henry Browne held land in Thornton in 1601; *ibid.* xviii, no. 23.

Here as elsewhere Lawrence and Travers were no doubt the heirs of the Haydock family, who about 1292-1305 had messages and land in Thornton and

Great Carleton; *Assize R.* 408, m. 61 d.; *De Banco R.* 149, m. 109; 156, m. 75 d.

³⁵ William Travers in 1524 held his lands in Turnoll (Trunnah) of William Kirkby by the service of a red rose; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 62. The same tenure is recorded in later inquisitions. Trunnah was regarded as part of Holmes. In 1635 this estate was held by Thomas Hull, who left a son and heir John, aged sixteen; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13* (Chet. Lib.), 509. Another of the family, Richard Hull of the Turnyate, in 1638 held his land of the king, and left as heir a son Thomas, aged thirteen; *ibid.* 497. This Richard was no doubt the son of Thomas Hull, who died in 1614 holding messages, &c., in Thornton of the king as duke in socage and in Stanah by the hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 8.

³⁶ In 1360-2 William son of Roger (son of William) de Norcross claimed a message and 5 acres of land in Thornton against John the Knight of Holmes and Ellen his wife; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 8, m. 12 d.; *De Banco R.* 408, m. 110 d.

David (son of William) Norcross died in 1593 holding a message, &c., in Stanah of the queen as of her castle and honour of Lancaster by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee and 8d. rent. His widow Agnes afterwards married John Nelson. His heir was a daughter Mary, aged six months; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 9.

³⁷ Robert Finch in 1610 held messages, &c., in Thornton and Holmes, Stanah, Trunnah, &c., of the king in socage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 156. Richard Finch, his cousin and heir, died in 1629 holding messages, &c., in Holmes in Thornton of the king as of his manor of Pontefract, also a salt marsh of the king as duke; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13*, pp. 425-6. His heirs were the sons of an elder brother, Christopher Finch of Mawdesley.

³⁸ Christopher Albin died in 1678 holding a message, saltcote, &c., in Thornton of the king by a rent of 28s. 4d.; his son and heir Robert was fourteen years of age; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13*, p. 1.

³⁹ Richard Brickell died in 1621 holding a message in Holmes of the king; Richard, his son and heir, was twenty-eight years of age (perhaps in 1630 when the inquiry was made); *ibid.* p. 55.

⁴⁰ Robert Hodgson died in 1613 holding a message and 14 acres of the king in socage; his son and heir John was fourteen years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 258. John Hodgson died leaving an only child, Ellen, in 1652 the wife of Robert Hoole (or Hull) of Carleton, and was succeeded by a brother, Richard Hodgson of Pool Foot, and he, being a recusant, had two-thirds of his estate sequestered. A younger brother, William, had lived in Ireland till the bloody insurrection began and then was enforced to fly into England for the

safety of the lives of himself, his wife and children, leaving their livelihood and all their fortunes behind them save only some principal goods, which he kept 'twelve miles beyond Preston', till the Parliament's forces took Lancaster and other places there, and then 'our party' took away those goods, not knowing that William was in the Parliament's service in London and had 'found a man to go forth with the Earl of Essex'. He had also sent his own son 'to sea in the *Adventure* frigate against the Dutch, and he continued there till peace was made and since came home very sick' and chargeable. William, having had no compensation for these losses, desired a lease of his brother Richard's sequestered estate; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 233-6.

Thomas Hodgson in 1629 held land in Thornton of the king; his heir was his son Richard, aged eleven; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13*, p. 509.

⁴¹ Beatrice de Marton and Margery her sister claimed a message and half an oxgang of land in Thornton against Richard son of Jordan de la Mere; *De Banco R.* 257, m. 252.

The estate of Thomas Fleetwood of Rossall in 1576 extended into Stanah, Trunnah, Holmes and Retherham; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xii, no. 2.

George Duddell in 1589 had land in Holmes in Thornton; *ibid.* xv, no. 43. Thomas Eccleston in 1592 held four messages, &c., in Thornton; *ibid.* xvi, no. 38. The tenures are not stated.

John Allen's estate in 1593 was said to be held of the Earl of Derby in socage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 197-9.

George Crane (of Skippool) died in 1636 holding a message, &c., of the king as duke. His heirs were four daughters—Margaret, aged fourteen, Anne, James and Agnes; *Towneley MS. C.8, 13*, p. 249.

Elizabeth Woodhouse, widow, died in 1637 holding a message, &c., of the king in socage; the next of kin and heir was Peter Woodhouse, aged fifteen; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 68. Peter son of Peter Woodhouse of Thornton was baptized at Poulton 17 Apr. 1622; *Reg.*

^{42,3} *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 48.

⁴⁴ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 115. Sabina, widow of Roger, sought dower there in 1203-4; *ibid.* 181.

⁴⁵ Roger de Heaton in 1262 held 8 oxgangs of land of the king in chief by a rent of 10s.; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 231. About 1284 there was a dispute as to the succession; *Assize R.* 1277, m. 31 d.

In 1324 Adam Banastre was said to hold Burn by a rent of 10s. (*Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 40b*), but it was perhaps as trustee; for in 1346 William de Heaton held in Thornton in the place which was called Burn one plough-land in socage, rendering 10s. a year, also relief, and suit to county and wapentake; *Survey* of 1346, p. 56.

Mowbreck.⁴⁶ This family retained it for over 300 years,⁴⁷ frequently residing there,⁴⁸ and then it passed by marriage to the Rev. J. Benison, who married Anne daughter and co-heir of John Westby.⁴⁹ Afterwards it was sold to Fleetwood and later to Horrocks of Preston.⁵⁰

ROSSALL after the Conquest does not seem to have been accounted a manor. It became a pasture ground from which the lords of the honour derived a profit of about £5 a year.⁵¹ In 1216 King John at the request of the Earl of Chester bestowed it on the abbey of Dieulacres in Staffordshire,⁵² and twelve years later Henry III confirmed the gift.⁵³ The monks obtained surrenders of rights from most or all of the previous landowners there,⁵⁴ and received also a number of gifts in other parts of Thornton and in Bispham.⁵⁵ In 1291 the goods of the abbot in Rossall were taxed at £61 10s. a year, but after the Scottish invasion of 1322 at £16 13s. 4d. only.⁵⁶ In 1498 the abbot was summoned to prove his right to wreck of the sea at Rossall.⁵⁷ After the Dissolution the Rossall estate remained in the Crown for some years,⁵⁸ but was in 1553 sold to Thomas Fleetwood, who was to hold it by the twentieth part

of a knight's fee.⁵⁹ A year later he obtained a further grant of monastic lands in Marton, Bispham and Layton, together with the advowson of Poulton vicarage.⁶⁰ He died in 1576 holding Rossall Grange, with wide lands in the parishes of Poulton and Bispham and elsewhere; his heir was his son Edmund, aged twenty-eight.⁶¹

Edmund Fleetwood, who recorded a pedigree in 1613,⁶² died in 1622 holding Rossall Grange, with Ritherham and other lands in Thornton, and the manors of Norbreck and Little Bispham of the king by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and various other estates.⁶³ His son Paul, afterwards knight,⁶⁴ was forty-six years old. Sir Paul died about 1657, involved in debt.⁶⁵ His eldest son Edward had died about 1644 without male issue, and a younger son Richard succeeded; he recorded a pedigree in 1664, being then



FLEETWOOD of Rossall. *Per pale nebuly azure and or, six martlets counterchanged, a canton argent.*

⁴⁶ In 1445-6 Ellen Westby held one plough-land in Burn in Thornton in socage, paying 10s. rent, as before; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bble. 2, no. 20.

⁴⁷ See the account of Mowbreck in Kirkham. William Westby in 1557 held three messuages, &c., in Burn in Thornton of the king and queen as of the duchy of Lancaster in socage by 10s. rent; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 17. Thomas Westby died at Burn in 1638 holding six messuages, a windmill, &c., there; ibid. xxviii, no. 42.

⁴⁸ They were sometimes described as 'of Burn.' There is a short notice of the hall, which had a domestic chapel in their time; Thorner, *Blackpool*, 312. Burn Hall, originally of the 15th century but altered at a later date, is now divided into two tenements occupied by farmers. Over the porch is the date 1786 with the initials of Bold Fleetwood Hesketh. One of the rooms has a good 18th-century ceiling and a mantelpiece with the Hesketh arms. In Whitaker's *Richmondshire* (1823), ii, 444, it is said: 'At Burn Hall are the remains of a domestic chapel with an oak wainscot richly carved with small statues, shields and foliage, and bearing on a projecting portal the appropriate passage "Elegi abjectus esse in domo Dei mei, magis quam habitare in tabernaculis peccatorum."'

⁴⁹ Thorner, loc. cit.; Mr. Benison 'ruined his property in an attempt to cultivate it on the plan laid down by Virgil in his Georgics.' An Act of 1731 permitted the sale of the manor of Burn and land there, but it does not seem to have been acted upon; 4 Geo. II, cap. 29.

⁵⁰ Fishwick, *Poulton* (Chet. Soc.), 169.

⁵¹ This sum is recorded in the Pipe Roll of 5 Hen. III, 4 d. In 1212 Rossall with its stock was in the king's hands, the sheriff answering; *Lanc. Inq. and Extents*, i, 52.

⁵² *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 284. This was a grant 'in bail' or during the king's pleasure. Henry III ordered an inquiry as to value in 1221; ibid. 474.

⁵³ The boundary between the hey of Rossall and Roger de Heaton's land of Burn was defined in 1222; ibid. 518.

⁵⁴ The king resumed possession in

1226; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 160. Two years later he ordered the sheriff not to interfere with the abbot's sheep and other animals in the pasture of Rossall, and on 14 July 1228 he granted Rossall in alms for ever; *Cal. Clous.* 1227-31, pp. 35, 62; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 125; *Cal. Chart.* R. 1226-57, p. 78. This grant was perhaps revoked, but on 28 July 1247 a definitive charter was passed, granting Rossall in free alms; ibid. 325; *Dieulacres Chartul.* (Wm. Salt Soc.), 341.

⁵⁵ Thomas de Rigmaiden, Adam son of Agnes de Middleton and Adam son of Alan de Middleton in 1290 claimed the manor of Rossall from the abbot, who alleged the charter of King Henry; *De Banco R.* 83, p. 40 d.

⁵⁶ In 1292 the abbey's right was called in question by the king, and the jury found that Rossall had been held in bail of King John for seven years, being then worth £20 a year, which was also its value for the first twenty-four years of Henry III, but in the following six years it was worth 40 marks yearly; the abbot was liable for the arrears—£780 in all; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 374-5.

⁵⁷ *Dieulacres Chartul.* 346. Theobald Walter, as heir of the lord of Amounderness in the time of Richard I, about 1230 released to the abbey all his title in Rossall. William de Tatham in 1228 gave a similar release in return for 200 marks; he had claimed three plough-lands there; *Final Conc.* i, 55. Of the three plough-lands one may have formerly belonged to Burn. William de Clifton released his right for 9 marks. For Clifton see also Close 44, 17 Hen. III, m. 9 d., 10 d. Roger de Heaton about 1235 released his claim between Saltholmpool and Stodfoldpool according to the boundary between Rossall and Burn fixed in the time of Theobald Walter.

⁵⁸ Roger son of Alan de Singleton gave land in Stanah, excepting right in the field called Tranehole (Trunnah), and made several other grants and exchanges in the same part of the township; *Dieulacres Chartul.* 347-8. Henestebreck and the Guld Rene are place-names.

⁵⁹ William son of Alan de Staynole

(Stanah) gave a 'land' at Foxholes upon Trunnah, &c.; ibid. 348-9. Roger son of John de Stanah, William de Thornton and Richard de Thornton gave shares of the Crook in Stanah; ibid. 349, 351. Some 'natives' also were given; ibid. 352-3.

⁶⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 329.

⁶¹ *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* 15 Hen. VII.

⁶² About 1540 the farm of the Grange amounted to £13 6s. 8d.; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 630.

⁶³ Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. ix. The grant included lands in Little Poulton, Bispham, Norbreck, Ritherham and Thornton.

⁶⁴ Pat. 2 Mary.

⁶⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 2. John Fleetwood of Penwortham was his brother. Rossall Grange with its appurtenances was held, according to the patent, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. In addition to this and the lands in Layton and Marton he had scattered estates in other parts of the county, including the Peel in Hulton, Lostock Hall in Walton-le-Dale, the manors of Eccleston and Heskin, &c.

Thomas Fleetwood was also lord of the Vache in Buckinghamshire, treasurer of the Mint, sometime knight of the shire and Sheriff of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. He was buried in Chalfont St. Giles Church, where there is a monument.

There is an account of the family in Fishwick's *Poulton*, 157-67. The late J. P. Erwaker made collections for a history of them. The place from which their surname is taken does not seem to be known.

⁶⁶ *Vitis*, (Chet. Soc.), 89. He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1606 (P.R.O. *Lit.* 73), and seems to have lived at Rossall.

⁶⁷ *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 215-16.

⁶⁸ At Greenwich, 2 June 1623; Metcalfe, *Bk. of Knights*, 181. He purchased the manors of Pressall and Hacksall. See *Each. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 22, 24.

⁶⁹ Robert Fleetwood of Rossall, younger brother of Paul, compounded in 1631 on refusing knighthood; *Min.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

⁷⁰ Fishwick, op. cit. 161-2. The family estates were much reduced.

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forty-five years of age.⁶⁶ He had three sons, but Russell went to a nephew Richard,⁶⁷ son of his brother Francis. This younger Richard had a son Edward Fleetwood, whose daughter Margaret in 1733 married Roger Hesketh of North Meols, and carried the estates into that family.⁶⁸ Their great-grandson Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, bart.⁶⁹ (1801-66), was the founder of the town of Fleetwood. He sold Russell Hall to the founders of the public school there.

Also connected with Russell, as lessees from Dieulares Abbey, was the family of Allen, which had a considerable scattered estate in the district. In 1534 the Abbot of Dieulares granted the grange of Russell to John Allen and George his son for their lives⁷⁰; the abbot afterwards in 1538-9 gave a seventy years' lease of the rest of the abbey lands, including Ritherham, a windmill in Norbreck, &c., and this seems to have been confirmed about the same time for fifty years by Nicholas Whitney of Walden, a rent of £13 6s. 8d. being payable to the king and £10 to Whitney.⁷¹ John Allen's will, dated 1569 and proved 1570, was formerly among the Worthington of Blainscough deeds. His son George had the queen's licence in 1574 to go with his wife to the Spa in Germany. He died in August 1579 holding messuages and lands in Poulton, Thornton, Norbreck, Great Bispham, Marton and many other places; part at least of his Thornton lands was held of the Earl of Derby in socage.⁷² John, his son and heir, was fourteen years of age, and Elizabeth, the widow, sister of John Westby of Mowbreck, took charge of the estates. She was a zealous Roman Catholic, and in 1582 was indicted for not going to church. This was the beginning of more serious trouble, for at the end of the following year (1583), Sir Edmund Trafford becoming sheriff, it was determined to arrest her, partly perhaps out of hostility to her brother-in-law, Dr. William Allen, partly, too, it is supposed, at the instigation of Edmund Fleetwood, who had had disputes with her. On trial the widow was outlawed and her property confiscated, she then

retiring to Rheims, where she could enjoy freedom of conscience.⁷³ John Allen died in 1593 without issue, holding messuages and lands in Thornton and other places as before; his heir was his sister Mary, who in 1612 was the wife of Thomas Worthington of Blainscough in the parish of Standish.⁷⁴

The glory of a family otherwise obscure, and one of the greatest men the county has produced, is the above-named William Allen, brother of George.⁷⁵ He was born about 1532, and educated at Oxford, where he became Fellow of Oriel and principal of St. Mary's Hall; he was a canon of York in 1558. A zealous and resolute adherent of Roman Catholicism,⁷⁶ he lost his preferments soon after the accession of Elizabeth, but stayed on in Oxford as long as it was safe to do so, flying to Louvain in 1561. His health suffering he returned to his family near Poulton, and though sought for by the government he lived in England from 1562 to 1565. He returned abroad, was ordained priest, and at Rome in 1567 broached his plan for the foundation of an English college both for general education and the training of learned priests; the sending of missionary priests to England was an afterthought. The following year the seminary at Douay was established,⁷⁷ several Oxford exiles assisting Allen, who was created D.D. in 1571. The plan succeeded and there were 120 students in 1576.⁷⁸ The college, however, owing to popular excitement against the English, had to be removed to Rheims in 1578, staying there till 1593. In 1584 Allen published what is considered one of the most valuable of his books—the *True, Sincere and Modest Defence of English Catholics*, in reply to Lord Burghley's apology for the executions of



CARDINAL ALLEN is said to have borne table a cross potent quarter pierced or charged with four gouttes gules, in chief two lions' heads erased of the second, all within a bordure engrailed ermine.

⁶⁶ Dugdale, *Vitin*. (Chet. Soc.), 111.
⁶⁷ Ibid.; aged eleven in 1664. He gave £10 a year each to the churches of Poulton and Bispham, of which he was patron; Gastrell, *Notitia Centr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 398, 456. He died at Russell in 1709 and his son Edward in 1737.

Settlements of the Russell Grange estate, including the manors of Thornton, Layton, Bispham and Marton, with lands, mills, malting houses, advowsons, &c., were made by Richard Fleetwood and Margaret his wife in 1605 and by Edward Fleetwood in 1733; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. E. Bdes. 235, m. 75; 312, m. 46.

There were recoveries of the manors of Russell Grange, &c., in 1736 (Edward Fleetwood and Roger Hesketh, vouches) and 1759 (Fleetwood Hesketh, vouches); Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 542, m. 10; 591, m. 9.

⁶⁸ See the account of North Meols.

⁶⁹ He took the surname of Fleetwood in 1831 by royal licence, and was created baronet in 1838. He represented Preston in Parliament from 1832 to 1847. There is a notice of him in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁷⁰ This and other particulars of the family deeds are from an old abstract of the deeds of Worthington of Blainscough in the possession of W. Farrer.

The father of John Allen was George Allen of Russell, whose will of 1530 is printed by Fishwick op. cit. 126-7. George was perhaps the son of John Allen who occurs at Norbreck in 1490; *Final Conc.* iii, 142.

Isabel widow of George Allen in 1556 possessed lands in Thornton and Holmes from Hugh Thornton and Dulcia his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. Bde. 17, m. 146.

⁷¹ Whitney, who was servant to Lord Chancellor Audley, had a pension out of Dieulares; *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xiv (2), p. 73; xvi, p. 351. It may be noted that Thomas Fleetwood, afterwards purchaser of Russell, had at the same time an annuity out of Sheen; *ibid.*

⁷² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 80. For his will see Fishwick, op. cit. 129.

⁷³ A long account of the business from Bridgewater's *Concertatio* is printed by Fishwick op. cit. 136-57. The value of the goods, &c., seized by the sheriff at Russell and Todderstaffe early in 1584 was £926 11s. 4d. Another inquiry reported the value as £589 17s. 10d.; Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 256. At the trial in Manchester the foreman of the jury was Edmund Fleetwood.

From the pedigree of the family (Fishwick, op. cit. 156) it appears that two of

Mrs. Allen's daughters became nuns at Louvain.

⁷⁴ *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 197-9. The Worthingtons sold their estate in Thornton in 1729; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 240, from R. 2 of Geo. II at Preston.

This sketch of Cardinal Allen's career is from the *Dict. Nat. Biog.* and Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Catholics*, i, 14-24 (with full account of his works). See also the introduction to Allen's *Letters* (ed. T. F. Knox); *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), vii.

⁷⁵ He was in trouble even in the time of Edward VI; Fishwick, op. cit. 131, citing Privy Council records. There is a portrait of him in Green, *Hist. of Engl. People* (illustr. ed.), ii, 817.

⁷⁶ The story is given in detail in the introduction to the *Douay Diaries*, edited by T. F. Knox.

⁷⁷ The first priests were sent to England in 1574, and by 1580 over a hundred had been dispatched; *ibid.* lxii. In this year the first Jesuits went. The reply of the English government was an Act making it high treason 'to withdraw any of the queen's subjects from the religion now by her highness's authority established within her highness's dominions to the Romish religion,' and high treason also

missionary priests, Seminarists and Jesuits. He went to Rome in 1585, and lived there till his death. About 1576 he began to take part in the politics of the time, which were inextricably mixed up with the religious struggle, and became an advocate of the plans of Philip II, which resulted in the Armada of 1588.⁷⁹ In 1587, in anticipation of this expedition, he was made cardinal by the title of St. Silvester and St. Martin in *Montibus*. He spent the rest of his life in the ordinary duties of a cardinal,⁸⁰ and dying 16 October 1594 was buried in Trinity Church in the English College at Rome,⁸¹ which he had assisted to found in 1576-8.⁸² While his political schemes failed, the college at Douay to some extent fulfilled the objects of its founder, defeating Elizabeth's anticipation that Roman Catholicism in England would die out quietly—of starvation—by supplying a long succession of missionary priests to labour in England at the peril of their lives. After more peaceful times came round at home the French Revolution drove the college from its old seat, but it is still represented by St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw, and St. Edmund's, Ware.

There are several places of worship in Thornton proper. In connexion with the Church of England Christ Church was opened in 1835, and a separate parish was assigned to it in 1862. The patronage is vested in trustees.⁸³ There is a mission church at Burnt Naze and another at Cleveleys.

The Wesleys built a chapel as early as 1812.⁸⁴ There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel, and at Thornton Marsh a meeting-place of the Society of Friends. There is a Congregational mission room at Cleveleys.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, near Burn, was opened in 1899.

As already stated, the modern town of *FLEETWOOD* owes its origin as also its name to the enterprise of Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, who judged that the mouth of the Wyre would form an excellent site for a port. He procured the construction of a railway line from Preston in 1835-40,⁸⁵ the building of the town proceeding at the same time.⁸⁶ He obtained an Act of Parliament in 1842 vesting the

government of the place in a board of commissioners.⁸⁷ The town was very popular for many years as a seaside holiday resort, and when it declined somewhat in this respect the place improved as a seaport. Queen Victoria and the royal family, travelling from Scotland to London, landed at Fleetwood 20 September 1847. There is a considerable fishing industry, it being the port for a large fleet of steam trawlers which operate from the Portuguese coast to Archangel. A dock was opened by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in 1877. In 1875 the manorial rights, with lands, buildings, &c., were purchased by a limited liability company for £120,000. The railway company built a grain elevator in 1882, and made provision for the fish trade by an ice factory and cold storage; it also maintains steamboat services to Belfast and (in the summer) to the Isle of Man. The government has a barracks and rifle range. There is a ferry from Fleetwood to Knott End across the Wyre.⁸⁸ A coat of arms is used.

The town is now governed by an urban district council of eighteen members,⁸⁹ which meets in the town hall close to the railway station.⁹⁰ The council possesses the market rights, and a market was built in 1892. Friday is the market day. The other public buildings include library, seamen's institute and cottage hospital. Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board and gas by a private company.

There are a number of places of worship. In connexion with the Church of England St. Peter's was built in 1841, and a separate parish was assigned to it. The patronage is vested in the devisees of the late Mrs. Meynell-Ingram. There is a mission church of St. Margaret, built in 1893. The cemetery is outside the town.

A Wesleyan church was opened in 1847,⁹¹ and the present one was built on the old site in 1899. The Primitive Methodists also have a church. The Congregationalist church was built in 1848.⁹² The Plymouth Brethren, the Society of Friends and the Salvationists also conduct services.

Mass has been said since 1841⁹³; the present church of St. Mary was opened in 1867.

to be withdrawn or reconciled; 23 Eliz. cap. 1. Eighty Douay priests are said to have suffered death under this and other penal statutes.

⁷⁹ In this year was printed his *Admonition* to the English people to assist the invaders on account of the various crimes of the queen.

⁸⁰ To support his dignity he had the revenues of an abbot in Calabria and the archbishopric of Palermo from the pope. Philip II nominated him to Malines, but he did not obtain that see.

⁸¹ The epitaph placed over him by his brother Gabriel Allen and his nephew Thomas Hesketh is in Fishwick, op. cit. 133. 'To the parish church of Poulton where he was born, when the people there became Catholics,' he left certain vestments, which meantime were to be kept in the English college at Rome; *ibid.* 134.

⁸² This college was intended for secular priests, but in consequence of dissensions was in 1579 given to the care of the Jesuits, who retained it till 1773; the students were seculars. Its Diary is (imperfectly) printed by Foley, *Rec. S. J. vi.*

⁸³ Porter, *Fylde*, 271-2.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 273.

⁸⁵ The original terminus was on the south-east side of the town, near the present dock. The line was continued northward to the present terminus at Wyre mouth, opened in 1883, to provide facilities for the seagoing passenger traffic. There is a passenger station also at the docks.

⁸⁶ The streets were made to radiate from an eminence called the Mount on the north side, by the Irish Sea. On the sea side is a promenade over a mile in length. To the east, at the mouth of the Wyre, is a small ornamental green; then turning south the ferry to Knott End and the railway terminus are seen. The docks are on the south-west of the town, in a bend of the river. The Pharos lighthouse, built about 1840, stands between the Mount and the station; in conjunction with the Lower lighthouse on the shore it assists in navigating the Wyre. A third lighthouse, 2 miles north of the town, marks the entrance to the channel.

⁸⁷ 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 49. The area was extended in 1882. The port of Fleet-

wood under the Customs Act of 1846 extends from Blackpool to the mouth of the Wyre and thence to Broadfleet River, both streams being included.

⁸⁸ These particulars are from the guide issued by the council. There is a detailed account of the town in Porter's *Fylde*, 218-67, and Mr. Frederick W. Woods, clerk to the council, has afforded information as to recent progress.

⁸⁹ The council is the board of improvement commissioners extended. In 1905 the district was divided into wards—Central, East and West—and the number of councillors increased from twelve to eighteen, six being elected by each ward.

⁹⁰ It was originally the custom house, and then a private residence. It has been used as the town hall since 1887.

⁹¹ Porter, op. cit. 234.

⁹² Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 174-80. Preaching began in 1838, the minister at Preesall officiating. A church was formed in 1840, and a schoolroom was built in the following year.

⁹³ The first St. Mary's in Walmley Street, 1841, was afterwards turned into cottages; Porter, op. cit. 224.

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HARDHORN-WITH-NEWTON

Hardorn, 1332. Nuton, 1332.

Staininghe, Dom. Bk.; Steyninges, 1292; Stayingng, 1297; Steyninge, 1302.

This township is bounded on the south and east by the brook running from Marton Mere to join the Wyre. The surface is in general low and level, but there are elevated portions rising to 50 ft. above sea level in the centre, south and east. On the central one stands the hamlet of Hardhorn; to the south-west is Newton and to the south Staining; while near the south-eastern boundary is Todderstaffe Hall. The area is 2,651¹ acres and the population in 1901 numbered 597.

A road leads north-west through Staining and Newton and then north to Poulton, with branches west to Blackpool and north and east to Hardhorn and Singleton. The Preston and Wyre railway runs near the eastern boundary, with a station at Todderstaffe called Singleton.

Agriculture is the only industry, chiefly as dairy farms. The soil is variable, with subsoil clay.

The township is governed by a parish council.

Richard Davie or Davies of Newton raised a company for the Parliament's service in the Civil War, but was killed with most of his men at the capture of Bolton in 1644.²

In 1066 *STAINING*, assessed as six *MANOR* plough-lands, was part of Earl Tostig's lordship of Preston.³ Afterwards it was held by the Constable of Chester, for about 1134 William Fitz Nigel, lord of Halton, granted three plough-lands in Staining to his newly-founded priory of Kuncorn, while his son William recovered them when he transferred the house to Norton, but

granted two-thirds of the demesne tithes to the canons.⁴ His successor, John de Lacy, 1211-40, gave the whole in free aims to Stanlaw Abbey.⁵ Later the monks were said to hold it by the service of half a knight's fee and a castle-ward rent of 5s.^{6a} The grange of Staining seems to have been the abbey's manor-house for all their estates in the Fylde.

In 1348 the monks obtained a charter for a market on Thursdays at their vill of Hardhorn and a fair on the eve, day and morrow of St. Denis (8-10 October); in the following year by another charter the weekly market was assigned to Monday.⁶

The manor remained in possession of the monks till the confiscation of the Whalley estates after the rebellion of the north in 1537, and was sold by the Crown to Thomas Holt,⁷ who sold to George Singleton.⁸ The family had probably been tenants under the abbey for some time,⁹ and they continued in possession until the beginning of the 18th century. George Singleton, the purchaser of Staining, died in 1551 holding the manor with messuages, lands, &c., of the king by the third part of a knight's fee.¹⁰ His successor was his son William, of full age, who died in or about 1556 holding the 'manor or grange' of Staining as before and leaving a numerous family, the heir being a son Thomas, seven years old.¹¹ Thomas died in 1563, still a minor, and a younger brother, John, succeeded.¹² He died in 1589 holding the manors



SINGLETON of Staining. Argent three chevrons gules between as many marlets sable.

¹ The Census Rep. 1901 gives 2,653 acres, including 13 of inland water.

² *War in Lanc.* (Chet. Soc.), 42, 50. ³ *F.C.H. Lanc.* i, 288a.

⁴ Ormerod, *Chet.* (ed. Helsby), i, 691; *Dugdale*, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 314.

⁵ *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 419. The benefactor also released the whole farm of Staining. William the Monk and Thomas de Beaumont his heir had given to John Constable of Chester, probably the grandfather of John de Lacy, the whole vill of Staining for 15 marks paid and 30s. rent; *ibid.* 420. This grant was attested by Henry the prior (of Norton), and throws some light on the intermediate history of the place. In 1208 Philip brother of Geoffrey de Vainesins of Farleton had some estate in it; *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 425.

Cecily de Layton allowed the monks a moiety of the marsh between Marton Mere and Little Cartleton, and William and Richard le Boteler also made concessions as to the marsh, which divided Staining from Layton. Theobald Walter, butler of Ireland, allowed them to draw water from Marton Mere for their mill, but they were not to take any fish; *ibid.* 421-4; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 71. The other concessions in the *Coucher* refer to agreements as to tithes made with the monks of Sees and Lancaster as rectors of Poulton; see also *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 70; ii, 527.

The Abbot of Whalley in 1469 claimed common of pasture in Staining and Weton against John Skillicorne; *Pal.* of Lanc.

Plea R. 36, m. 14. There were later disputes; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 10; ii, 19, 31.

^{6a} The Abbot of Whalley paid 4s. a year to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297, and in 1302 held by half a knight's fee; *Lanc. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Chet.), i, 289, 316. The service for Staining with Hardhorn and Newton was that of half a knight's fee and 5s. for castle ward in 1324; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 40. Similarly in 1346 the abbot held five plough-lands in Hardhorn or Newton or Staining for half a knight's fee, and paid 5s. for castle ward; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 54. The five (not six) plough-lands appear again in 1445-6; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bde. 2, no. 20.

The tenant about 1540 is not named, but 6s. was paid for Staining Grange itself. The principal tenants at that time were Lawrence Rigon, house and windmill, paying £2; Constance Singleton, widow, house and 30 acres arable, 33s.; Lawrence Archer, similar tenement, 30s. 4d.; and Thomas Wilkinson, a messuage and 20 acres, £1; *Whalley Couch.* iv, 1242-3.

⁷ *Chart. R.* 143 (22 Edw. III), m. 9, no. 9; 144 (23 Edw. III), m. 8, no. 7. Nothing further seems to be known of them, but the Monday market of Poulton may have been derived from the second charter.

⁸ *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII, pt. iv.

⁹ This is stated in the pedigree of 1664.

¹⁰ Cf. Constance Singleton above. In a writ of 1474 there are named John Singleton of Woodplumpton and Margaret

his wife, George Singleton of Staining and Richard his son; *Pal.* of Lanc. Writs Proton, 13 Edw. IV.

¹¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* ix, no. 17. He had granted certain messuages, &c., to George Browne and his heirs and others to trustees for the use of Alice wife of his son William Singleton. He had also land in Woodplumpton.

A few deeds of the family are preserved in *Dods. MSS.* cliii, fol. 73.

¹² *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, no. 10. The estate included two windmills. The inquiry names his mother Margaret, his grandmother Eleanor, late wife of George Westby, his sons Richard, John and George. His great-grandfather Award Singleton in 1501 had settled a burgage in Preston and a close in Woodplumpton called 'Mykellegh' on Eleanor wife of Lawrence Singleton son of Award. The descent thus appears: Award -> Lawrence -> George -> William. Daughters Helen and Margaret are named in the next inquiry. It appears that Lawrence Singleton died in or about 1518; *Fishwick, Poulton* (Chet. Soc.), 69.

An annuity was granted by the Crown (as guardian) to Alice widow of William Singleton, together with the custody and marriage of Thomas the heir, in 1557; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bk.* xxiii, 146 d.

¹³ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 43. Margaret widow of George Singleton had married William Ambrose and was still living; Eleanor Westby had died. John, the brother and heir, was aged thirteen. Alice the widow of William Singleton is named as if living at Staining, but her

of Staining and Carleton. He left two daughters¹⁸; but the manors went to a brother George, who died in 1598, and was followed by his son Thomas, aged six.¹⁴ The religious history of the family is not known. Thomas was no doubt a Protestant, for he was a justice of the peace,¹⁹ but his son Thomas was a Roman Catholic¹⁶; he raised a troop for Charles I at the outbreak of the Civil War¹⁷ and was killed at the battle of Newbury in 1643.¹⁸ His children were very young, as appears by the pedigree recorded in 1664¹⁹; four of them succeeded—John, Thomas, George and Anne.²⁰ The last-named died in 1719, and Staining went to John Mayfield, son of her sister Mary. The history then becomes obscure.²¹ The manor in 1810 was purchased by Edward Birley, by whose daughter it passed to her husband, William Henry Hornby of Blackburn.²² He was succeeded by his son Sir William Henry Hornby, bart.

Thornber states that the hall had its 'boggart,' the wandering ghost of a Scotchman murdered near a tree which has since recorded the deed by perfuming the ground near it with the odour of thyme.²³

TODDERSTAFFE²⁴ was another estate of importance in former times,²⁵ but of Hardhorn and Newton, which give a name to the township,²⁶ practically nothing

can be stated, though from the former was derived a surname varying between Hardern and Hordern.

The Abbot of Stanlaw obtained leave to have an oratory at the manor of Staining,²⁷ but this does not seem to have led to a permanent chapel.

A barn in Hardhorn was in 1689 licensed as a meeting-place for Presbyterians.²⁸

MARTON

Meretun, Dom. Bk.; Merton, 1176; Mereton, Merton, 1212; Marton, 1297.

The hamlets of Great Marton and Little Marton stand on slight elevations, to west and east respectively, near the northern boundary of the township. Marton Mere lies on the boundary itself. The two-thirds of the area to the south of the hamlets named is a level and comparatively dreary district, largely sand-covered and moss land extending west to the sea; but in the extreme south-east corner is the ancient homestead called Peel on ground about 40 ft. above sea level. Revoe adjoins Blackpool. The township contains 4,707½ acres,¹ of which Great Marton has 1,973 and Little Marton 2,734½. In 1901 the population was 1,603 for the reduced township.²

will, dated 1558, is said to have been proved at Richmond in this year; Fishwick, op. cit. 183.

A grant by the father to James Massey of Layton and Richard Houghton of Kirkham, comprising a windmill at Hardhorn and lands at Staining, was the subject of dispute soon after Thomas Singleton's death; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 296.

¹³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 47. In addition to the manors the estate comprised sixty messuages, three windmills, &c., in Staining, Hardhorn, Newton, Plumpton, Great and Little Carleton and Poulton; also a free fishery in Marton Mere. In 1583 he had settled the manors, &c., on his wife Thomasine for life, with remainder to his brother George, making provision also for his daughters Alice and Elizabeth, who at their father's death were aged ten and five years respectively. The tenure of Staining was recorded as before, by the third part of a knight's fee. John Singleton's will (1589) is printed in *Wills* (Chet. Soc. new ser.), i, 106.

In 1592 Thomasine was wife of Thomas Dutton, and in possession of part of the estate; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 54, m. 142.

¹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 26. George Singleton had married Margaret Houghton, who survived him. A family dispute led to the death of Thomas Houghton of Lea in 1590; see the account of Lea in Preston.

The estates were in 1604 in the hands of Henry Birkheved the younger and Alice his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 65, no. 41. Alice was one of the daughters of John Singleton; Ormerod, *Ches.* ii, 368.

¹⁵ Fishwick, op. cit. 188 (pedigree). He had a dispute about tithes in 1616; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 18.

¹⁶ Thomas Singleton in 1632 compounded with the Crown for the two-thirds of his estates liable to be sequestered for his recusancy by an annual fine of £20; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 176.

¹⁷ *Lancs. War* (Chet. Soc.), 19, 25.
¹⁸ Pedigree of 1664. The estate does

not appear to have been sequestered by the Parliament.

¹⁹ Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 274; John the eldest son of Captain Thomas was twenty-nine years old in 1664. He married Jane Fleetwood and died in 1668, after which his widow married Thomas Cole (Fishwick), from whom Thomas Singleton, brother and heir of John, recovered the manors of Staining and Singleton in 1681; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 177, m. 29.

A settlement of the manors was made by George Singleton, Christopher Anderton, Alexander Butler, Dorothy (Singleton) his wife and Anne Singleton in 1686 (*ibid.* bde. 216, m. 18); yet Thomas Cole and Jane his wife were deforcians in a fine of 1689; *ibid.* bde. 224, m. 150.

²⁰ As a 'Papist' she registered her estate in Little Carleton and Newton in 1717; the value was £75 5s. 10d. a year; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 133. She also had a house at Crank in Rainford.

In 1722 Christopher Gradwell, trustee, conveyed to new trustees the capital messuage of Staining, late the inheritance of George Singleton; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 212, from R. 5 (2) of Geo. I at Preston.

²¹ The story is given in Fishwick, op. cit. 187-8: Mary Singleton, widow of John Mayfield, was buried at Poulton, 1694; her son John died without issue, the estate going to a nephew, William Blackburn of Great Eccleston, whose son James, dead in 1784, left as heir a sister Anne wife of John Fielding. Their son Gabriel, who married an actress, left the neighbourhood.

John Mayfield, 'Papist,' was heir in 1722; Gastrell, *Notitia Centr.* ii, 458. A deed of 1734 recites that Anne Singleton, late of Singleton, spinster, had by her will of 1719 directed lands in Carleton, Staining and elsewhere to be sold. John Mayfield and Mary his wife had Staining Hall, with remainder to Mary, and then to John eldest son of William Blackburn of Singleton, &c.; Piccoppe MSS. iii, 248, from R. 5 (1) of Geo. II. See *ibid.* 336, from R. 9 of Geo. II.

By fine in 1781 John Hankinson obtained from John Fielding, Anne his wife, James Law and Mary his wife various messuages, lands, &c., in Staining, Hardhorn with Newton, Poulton and Carleton; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 405, m. 167.

²² Fishwick, loc. cit. William Henry Hornby, 1805-84, married Margaret Susanah daughter and heir of Edward Birley of Kirkham, and had issue; Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

²³ *Hist. of Blackpool* (written 1837), 38. He also mentions a tradition that John, when Count of Mortain, sometimes visited the place.

²⁴ Talderstath, 1332.

²⁵ Fishwick, op. cit. 168. It became part of the Singleton estate of Mr. T. H. Miller.

Todderstaffe was at one time tenanted by the Allens of Rossall, for in 1543 it was given by George Singleton of Mithop to Elizabeth widow of George Allen; Worthington of Blainscough abstract. Afterwards it reverted to the Singletons and was part of the Staining estate given to Dorothy wife of Alexander Butler; she had a daughter and heir Elizabeth, who married Robert Worswick; Gillow in *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), iv, 173. See also *N. and Q.* (Ser. 10), v, 468, 517. In Urswick Church there is a monument to Dorothy daughter of Alexander and Dorothy Butler of Todderstaffe, dated 1687; *North Lons. Mag.* ii, 160.

By the will of Richard Worswick of Preston in 1746 land in Great Singleton and the capital messuage of Todderstaffe were ordered for sale; Piccoppe MSS. iii, 350, from R. 20 of Geo. II at Preston.

²⁶ So called in 1332; *Exch. Lay Sub.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 59.

²⁷ *Whalley Couch*, ii, 428-9.
²⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232.

¹ The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives the portion outside Blackpool as follows: 3,503 acres, including 10 of inland water.

² To these should be added 7,650 in Blackpool and 31 in St. Anne's, making a total population for the old township of 9,293.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

There are various roads through the township connecting Lytham and Blackpool, with cross roads. The branch railway line forming the direct route between Kirkham and Blackpool crosses Marton from east to west, but there is no station.

Marton Mere⁹ was formerly **very extensive** and liable in time of floods to spread further over the country around. An agreement as to clearing the watercourse leading from it was made in 1731.¹⁰ 'During the work of draining large quantities of the trunks of oak and yew trees were found imbedded in the soil, all of which were in a slanting position towards the sea and some of them bore evidence of having at some far-distant time been cut down.'¹¹

The soil is peaty, sand and clay ; wheat and potatoes are grown, but much of the land is in pasture.

Thomas Fleetwood in 1700 procured a charter allowing three fairs to be held at Marton Mere, viz. 23-4 April, 22-3 June and 27-8 September each year.⁶

In 1894 Great Marton was added to Blackpool and part of Little Marton to St. Anne's-on-the-Sea'; the remainder, the existing township of Marton, is governed by a parish council.

¹ For map see *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 24.

⁴ Fishwick, *Poulton* (Chet. Soc.), 25-7.

² *Ibid.*

^e Pat. 12 Will III, pt. iv, fol. 532, no. 6.

Both changes were effected by Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 31813.

¹ In 1175-6 Randle de Glanville rendered account of 7s. of the farm of

Marton, escheat of the honour of Peverel; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 31. Similar receipts occur until 1188-9, when the sheriff accounted for 6s. of the farm of Marton and 4s. of Clifton received before the Count of Mortain had them from the king; *ibid.* 72.

In 1216-22 the Earl of Ferrers was in possession; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i. 121.

Great Marton rendered 5s. a year to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297 and Little Marton 10s.: *ibid.* i, 280.

Part may at one time have been held by Bussell of Penwortham; see *Penwortham Baron* (Chet. Soc.) 2.

¹⁰ *Whalley Cough*. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 443. He confirmed the right to draw water from the Great Mass, which had been

from the Great Mere which had been allowed the monks by Theobald le Boteler, but reserved the right to build a mill himself.

Matthew de Marton attested the grant of half an oxgang of land in the vill made by William son of Richard to Adam his brother; Lytham D. at Durham, 2 a. 2 ac. 4 ac. Ebor. no. 10.

Adam de Marton held three plough-lands in 1212 by knight's service; *Lancs. Hist. Soc.* i, 37. In 1236 he held the fourth part and the twentieth part of a knight's fee in Marton 'of ancient feoffment'; *ibid.* i, 144. Thus ten plough-lands there made a knight's fee.

11) William paid 3 marks as relief in May 1242, on succeeding; Fine in 26 Hen. III, m. 9; Close R. 53, pt. i, m. 2. In the same year he was found to hold the tenth part and the twentieth part of a knight's fee of the king in chief; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 153. This was a moiety of his father's tenth.

¹² As William son of Adam de Marton

Before the Conquest *MARTON*, assessed as six plough-lands, was a member *MANORS* of Earl Tostig's Preston fee.⁸ Some time afterwards, probably early in the 12th century, it formed part of the honour of Peverel, forfeited in 1153. The Pipe Rolls record the receipts from Marton⁹ till the honours of Lancaster and Peverel were in 1189 given to John Count of Mortain. Before this time probably it had been divided, one moiety being held immediately by a family bearing the local surname and the other by Hervey Walter, lord of the adjacent Weeton.

GREAT MARTON was about 1200 held by Adam son of Matthew de Marton, a benefactor of Stanlaw Abbey.¹⁰ Adam died in 1242 and was succeeded by his son William,¹¹ a benefactor of Cockersand¹² and Lancaster,¹³ as well as of Stanlaw.¹⁴ From the later descent of the manor it appears that William de Marton and Richard his son and heir¹⁵ conveyed the manor about 1260 to William le Boteler of Warrington and his brother Richard le Boteler of Rawcliffe,¹⁶ and in these families—the latter having a branch. Boteler of Marton¹⁷—it

he gave an acre in Landrig open-furlong between land of Amery de Thornton and Michael de Marton, also liberty to get turf in the great moss of Marton; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i. 152.

¹³ He gave a toft, &c., next that of his brother Michael; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 439. For Michael see Assize R. 1265, m. 4.

¹⁴ As William de Marton, son of Adam son of Matthew, he granted half a selion extending from the Prior of Lancaster's barn to Redcarr; *Whalley Couch*, ii, 446. As 'lord of Marton' he granted half an oxgang of land in Great Marton, with 2 acres on the east side of Suterdale, in the Hall Stude and in Ketelsworth towards Layton, and common of pasture, also a house and garden; *ibid.* 447-8. Margery widow of William in 1271 released to the monks her right in these gifts; *ibid.* 449. She had married William de Kirkby.

¹⁶ Richard son of William de Marton about 1270 confirmed his father's grant to Staplaw: *Whalley Couch* ii. 450.

to Stanlaw; *Whalley Couch*, ii, 450.
Gilbert the clerk of Lancaster and John son of Robert de Shireburne had granted certain oxgangs of land, &c., in Marton to Cockersand Abbey and Richard son of William de Marton confirmed the gifts; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 154-5. Gilbert de Lancaster, just named, held half an oxgang of the monks of Stanlaw for life, paying them 4s. rent and promising his assistance in their business in the county; *Whalley Couch*, ii, 451.

¹⁶ A number of the charters are in Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 89, &c., 389. From these it appears that William de Marton (son of Adam son of Matthew) gave half an oxgang of land in Great Marton to Sir Richard le Boteler, together with the homage and service of Amery de Thornton and a fishery in the Great Mere; *ibid.* 93. He made another grant and his eldest son Richard confirmed his father's charter; *ibid.* 91, 89. Alice the widow of Richard de Marton gave a release in 1206; *ibid.* 90.

Richard son of William de Marton gave land in Scoutlonglands and Redcarr to Richard son of Richard le Boteler and other land to Walter de Wilton and

William brother of Hugh de Marton ;
ibid. 91, 92. In the latter the grantor's
mother Margaret is named and it is
attested by Sir William le Boteler and
Sir Richard his brother. Amery son of
Simon de Thornton gave land in Great
Marton to Richard son of Sir Richard
le Boteler ; ibid. Henry de Haydock
gave half an oxgang of land in Norcross
to Richard son of Sir Richard le Boteler
and his wife Henry ; ibid. 93. The
grantor had had it in free marriage
with Alice his wife ; ibid. 382. To the
same Richard, described as ' my nephew '
(nepos), Walter de Carleton son of Sir
William granted land in Great Marton
which he had received from his brother
William ; ibid. 107. This charter is
attested by Sir William le Boteler, Henry
his son, William his brother, William de
Singleton and Alan his son. Studholme,
Halsall, Pæthwa and Crooklands
were other places in Marton named in
these charters.

William le Boteler of Warrington granted an oxgang of land in Marton, at 6d. rent, to Thomas son of William de Bisham: Add. MS. 22104, fol. 100b.

Richard le Boteler (about 1277) granted to Richard his son all his lands in Marton received from William de Marton and Richard his son - Raine MSS. xxxviii. 80.

Isabel widow of Henry le Boteler in 1294 complained that she had been seized at Marton and imprisoned and that her corn there had been reaped; but William le Boteler of Warrington stated in reply that she had sold him the growing corn for 6 marks; De Banco R. 103, m. 72, 66d.; 105, m. 60.

Isabel le Boteler, widow, in 1304 directed her tenant John de Staynall to pay 7s. to Father Humphrey, monk of Whalley: *Whalley Couch* ii. 452.

17 Richard Boteler of Marton died in 1323 holding a capital messuage, lands and the fourth part of a fishery in Marton Mere of Nicholas son and heir of William le Boteler of Rawcliffe by knight's service; other messuages, horse mill, &c., of William le Boteler of Warrington by knight's service; and a windmill of the heirs of Richard Russell by an arrow rent. His son and heir Richard was four years old; *Lancs. Ina. and Extents*, ii.

descended¹⁸ until the middle of the 16th century, when it was acquired by Thomas Fleetwood.¹⁹ It was given to a younger son William, who in 1596 conveyed it to his brother Edmund.²⁰ From that time it descended in the same way as Rossall until 1841, when Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood sold it to Thomas Clifton.²¹

The estate of the Botelers of Marton descended by marriage to the Crofts of Dalton and Leghs of Lyme.²² There were a few minor holders of land in Marton

whose names occur in charters and pleadings,²³ as also in the later inquisitions.²⁴

LITTLE MARTON descended like Weeton,²⁵ the Earl of Derby holding it in the 15th and 16th centuries. The manor was in 1522 farmed out to William Lache, William and Robert Whiteside and Thomas Gaultier for £9 6s. 8d. a year.²⁶ It was afterwards (about 1600) acquired by Molyneux of Sefton and sold in 1606 to Cuthbert Clifton, together with

145-7. The son became a ward of Sir William le Boteler of Warrington, who in 1323-4 granted the lands to Cecily widow of Richard le Boteler; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 103. A description of house (with chapel), &c., is given.

John son of Richard Boteler of Marton appears in 1357, 1358 and 1361; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 105; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 4 d.; Assize R. 441, m. 2. John Boteler of Marton granted to feoffees in 1362 all his lands, with the reversion of those in Little Layton held by Agnes widow of Nicholas Boteler, and in 1367 the feoffees regranted them to John Boteler and Margaret his wife; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 107. The seal to the former charter shows a chevron with three fleurs de lis between three covered cups. In 1369 Agatha daughter of John Boteler gave a quitclaim to her father and Margaret his wife; *ibid.* 389.

John Boteler of Marton was living in 1385; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 22. John the elder had a protection on going to Ireland in 1386; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 189.

¹⁸ The Botelers of Warrington were usually regarded as the chief lords of Marton. Thus William Boteler and Edmund Boteler in 1302 held half a fee and the tenth part of a fee in Great (and Little) Marton; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 316. In 1324 William Boteler held the manor with Layton, &c.; Dods, MSS. cxxxi, fol. 40.

In 1346 William Boteler held two-thirds and Nicholas Boteler one-third of the third part of a knight's fee in Great Marton, paying yearly 5s. for castle ward; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 58.

Sir William Boteler in 1355 answered for the tenth and twentieth parts of a knight's fee formerly held by William de Marton; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 90.

Sir William Ferrers of Groby was said to hold by knight's service in Marton in right of his wife Elizabeth in 1411; *ibid.* 95. She was the widow of Sir William Boteler.

Both lordships were recognized in 1445-6, when John Boteler (under age) and Nicholas Croft held the third part of a knight's fee in Great Marton in the proportions of two to one; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, *ibid.*, no. 20.

Great Marton is named in 1416 among the manors of Sir William Boteler of Warrington; it was held by knight's service; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 113. Similarly it occurs in 1472 (*ibid.* ii, 82) and later; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 13.

John Boteler of Rawcliffe in 1488 held messuages and lands in Great Marton of Boteler of Warrington by the third part of a knight's fee, and his great-grandson, James Boteler, died in 1504 holding lands in Great Marton of Sir Thomas Boteler (of Warrington) by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 43, 109.

Thomas Fleetwood in 1565 purchased the Great Marton estate of Richard and Henry Butler (of Rawcliffe); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. *ibid.* 27, m. 191.

¹⁹ It was sold by Sir Thomas Butler of Warrington together with Layton to Browne; Thornber, *Blackpool*, 325. In 1550 the estate was sold by John Browne to Thomas Fleetwood; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. *ibid.* 14, m. 276. See also Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 2; held by Thomas Fleetwood by knight's service in 1576.

²⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 279, m. 7 d.

²¹ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 23. Marton is named in fines, recoveries, &c., among the Fleetwood manors.

²² In 1383-4 an agreement was made for the marriage of Ellen daughter of John Boteler of Marton with Nicholas son and heir of John Croft; Raines MSS. xxxviii, 583. She had in 1378 been married to Edward son of Sir Thomas de Lathom the younger, lands in Layton being settled on them in that year with remainders to John Boteler of Kirkland, Thomas son of John Boteler of Marton and John son of Nicholas Boteler; *ibid.* 109. See *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 20, 141, and the account of Dalton in Lonsdale. Nicholas Croft was in possession in 1417; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 14.

²³ To Stanlaw Abbey Richard son of Henry de Marton, with the consent of Margery his wife, gave half a selion in Marton fields, lying between land of William de Marton and Amery son of Simon de Thornton in Kettleholme-watwra; *Whalley Couch*, ii, 450.

Hugh son of Richard le Rous of Marton had an oxgang of land tenanted by Henry de Whittington at a rent of 2d. He gave his whole right there to the canons of Cockerand about 1240, and made other grants; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 151-3. Henry de Whittington son of William son of Swain appears also in Carleton.

William le Boteler of Warrington granted to Thomas son of William de Bispham an oxgang of land in Marton for his homage and 2½ oxgangs for 6d. rent; Brockholes of Cloughton D.

Adam son of Hugh de Marton in 1283 claimed lands in the township against Stephen and Paul sons of Henry de Marton; De Banco R. 48, m. 56.

The above-named Amery de Thornton appears more prominently at Thointon in Sefton. In 1282 Amy widow of John de Warton claimed dower in a messuage and oxgang of land in Marton against Amery de Thornton; *ibid.* 44, m. 32. In 1344 Alice widow of Amery de Thornton claimed dower in a messuage, &c., in Great Marton and Great Layton against John de Bradrirk; *ibid.* 337, m. 33.

Joan widow of Richard de Thornton in 1292 complained that William le Boteler of Warrington had diseised her of common of pasture in Great Marton, but the jury found that the 6 acres of

marsh referred to were in Layton; Assize R. 408, m. 70 d.

²⁴ From a charter cited it appears that the Shireburnes held land in Great Marton in the 13th century. In 1492 Robert Shireburne held there of the Earl of Derby in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 92.

George Allen of Rossall in 1579 held two messuages, &c., in Marton of William Fleetwood in socage by 20d. yearly; *ibid.* xiv, no. 80. They were held of Sir William Fleetwood in 1593; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 197-9.

In some cases the tenure is not stated, but the following held of the king by knight's service: John Hulton of Darleys, 1606; Robert Bamber, 1607, by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee—son and heir John, aged fifteen; Anthony Veale, 1609; William Greenbank, 1610—cousin and heir Lawrence Greenbank, aged fifty; John Massey, 1618, by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *ibid.* 68, 77, 163, 177; ii, 117.

John Butcher died in 1623 holding land in Great Marton, and leaving a son and heir John, aged thirty-four; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 6. Thomas Butcher (grandson of Robert) died in 1632 holding a messuage and lands in the same place; his heir was his brother William, aged nineteen; *ibid.* xxvii, no. 6.

William Moore in 1632 held a messuage, &c., of Sir Paul Fleetwood; Hugh his son and heir was two years old; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 861.

²⁵ The heir of Theobald Walter held three plough-lands in 1212; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 37. Sir Theobald le Boteler in 1249 had three plough-lands in Marton with Lynholme, worth £8 to £11 yearly; *ibid.* 172, 173. Again in 1285 it was found that Theobald le Boteler had had 24 oxgangs of land in Marton, each worth 10s. in the hands of free farmers, with land in Lynholme worth 26s. 8d.; *ibid.* 265.

Edmund Boteler held in 1302; *ibid.* 316. John son of Edmund in 1324; Dods, MSS. cxxxi, fol. 40. The Earl of Ormonde in 1346 held three plough-lands in Little Marton, and paid 10s. rent (or a sor goshawk) for the fishery called Marton Mere; *Survey of 1346*, p. 54.

In 1355 Eleanor Countess of Ormonde leased to John Boteler the hamlet of Little Marton for ten years at a rent of 10 marks, with right of turbary there; Dods, MSS. xxxiii, fol. 426; liii, fol. 86.

In 1445-6 Sir Thomas Stanley held the three plough-lands and fishery, paying for the latter 20s. a year or a sor goshawk; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, *ibid.* 2, no. 20, fol. 8.

²⁶ Derby Rental at Lathom. For the fishery in Marton Mere 10s. was paid to the king so formerly.

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the adjoining manor of Lytham.²⁷ It has since descended with the Clifton estates.²⁸

The *PEEL* in Little Marton was held by the Cliftons from the Earls of Derby long before they acquired the lordship; thus in 1522 William Clifton paid £2 of old rent and £2 of increment.²⁹

In addition to the religious houses at Cockersand,³⁰ Whalley³¹ and Lancaster, Lytham Priory had pasture rights in Marton.³²

William Russell of Marton had a priest taken in his house in 1604, and a number of other residents were presented to the Bishop of Chester as 'suspected of relieving seminary priests and Jesuits.'³³

Nicholas Sanderson of Great Marton and John his son registered small estates in 1717 as 'Papists.'³⁴

A house at Moss Side in Little Marton was licensed for Nonconformist worship in 1762 and it continued in use till the rise of Blackpool.³⁵

Services in connexion with the Church of England were held in the schoolroom, built about 1717, from 1748 at latest, for in that year James Fisher was nominated to the 'chapel of Marton' by the vicar of Poulton.³⁶ The church of St. Paul was built in 1800 and consecrated in 1804; it has been considerably enlarged from time to time. A separate parish was assigned to it in 1892. The vicars are nominated by the vicars of Poulton.³⁷ A mission room is connected with it.

There is a Wesleyan chapel at Moss Side, built in 1872.

BISPHAM

BISPHAM WITH NORBRECK

This small parish, definitely separated from Poulton in the 17th century, has become distinguished by the growth of Blackpool into a leading place among seaside pleasure resorts. The area is 3,983 acres, and the population in 1901 numbered 40,674, of whom all but a thousand were within the borough of Blackpool.

The Pool or the Blackpool in Layton often occurs

in 17th-century documents¹; it was a peaty-coloured pool of water, discharging by a little stream which ran into the sea south of Fox Hall,² a mansion of the Tyldesleys of Myerscough erected about 1660,³ and still standing in part.⁴ About 1730 the place began to be a local sea-bathing resort in the summer time,⁵ but William Hutton's description of his visit to it in 1788 made it known through a much larger

²⁷ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 70, no. 60, 40; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), 114, 50.

²⁸ See Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 80, no. 24, and the accounts of Lytham and Clifton. Sir Cuthbert Clifton in 1634 was stated to hold the manor of Little Marton and lands there (in reversion after the death of Alice Dowager Countess of Derby) of the king as of his duchy by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 47. He held two messuages, &c., in the Peel as part of the same.

²⁹ Derby Rental at Lathom. William Clifton in his will (1537) desired his trustees to obtain a grant of the Peel for the benefit of his son Thomas; *Will* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 71.

³⁰ The rentals 1451-1537 for Marton, Poolhouse, Hayholm in Bispham and Thornton are given in the *Cockersand Charters*, iii, 1266-7.

³¹ The Whalley lands were acquired by Thomas Fleetwood in 1554; Pat. 2. Mary.

³² William son of Adam de Marton gave the monks of Lytham entry for their cattle, &c., in the whole moss pertaining to the vill of Great Marton; Lytham D. at Durham, 24, 24e, 42e, Ebor. no. 32. Richard son of William, as lord of Marton, renounced all claim to common in Litharr lying between Marton and Lytham; *ibid.* no. 35. Henry de Clifton gave a quitclaim on his part; *ibid.* no. 36.

³³ Visit. P. at Chester Dioc. Reg.

³⁴ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonconform.*, 93, 107.

³⁵ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.*, i, 152-9, with view. The house of Matthew Hutton (Hutton) was licensed for Presbyterian worship in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232. This may have been the original seat, for Matthew son of Robert Hull of Little Marton Moss Side was baptized at Poulton in 1658; Regs.

³⁶ Mr. Fisher was the schoolmaster of Thornton and was a native of Kendal; Ch. P. at Chester Dioc. Reg.

³⁷ In 1804 George Hall was nominated by Bold Fleetwood Hesketts and others; Ch. P. For list of ministers see Fishwick, op. cit. 60-2. In 1890 there was a dispute as to the patronage.

¹ It seems to be the Pool named in Cockersand charters c. 1250, and among the possessions of Sir William Boteler in 1415; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 113. If so, it was called a 'manor' in 1539 and later; see the account of Layton. In the Bispham registers of 1602 are entries of Bamber of Pool and Cowban of Blackpool. Richard Bamber of Carleton about 1630 had a tenement 'in le Pool commonly called Blackpool'; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 122.

An account by Mr. C. Roeder is printed in *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 1, with map and views.

² It now forms the main sewer. The Pool proper was on the east side of the hall, about half a mile from the sea. It was gradually reclaimed, and had been turned into meadow land by 1788. 'Pool', however, is often used for the mouth of a stream.

The map of 1751 (by E. Bowen) in Mr. Roeder's essay shows Marton Mere drained by the Pool, which is impossible.

³ For an account of it see Fishwick, *Bispham* (Chet. Soc.), 105-14. After the Revolution it is said to have been used by its owners and other Jacobites as a rendezvous, being then in a lonely spot on the coast. There are many references to it in the *Tyldesley Diary*, with a view.

Agatha Tyldesley of Blackpool, widow of Thomas Tyldesley, registered her estate as a 'Papist' in 1717. She had an annuity of £20 out of the estate of her son Edward and a freehold house called

Fox Hall; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonconform.*, 109.

⁴ Hutton thought it 'in ruins' in 1788. There is a description of its condition about 1837 in Thorner, op. cit. 71-2. It was then divided into two dwellings, and part was used for a beer-shop. The surviving part is used as a public-house.

⁵ The old cottages in Blackpool were formed of clay, plastered upon wattles, the roof and the whole fabric being supported by crooks, and the interior open to the thatch, which was generally of rush in the place of straw; and they contained a large capacious chimney, above which was erected what was termed a soot loft, the depository of lumber, forming a canopy over the family hearth. Near the door, to keep out the cold air, was a 'speere,' better known by the name of 'God speed stoop,' perforated with a small light, to guard the door. These buildings fronted the south, a position so usual that, whatever views another aspect might command, this general custom was never broken; *ibid.* 196. The turf stack and the dunghill stood before the door; *ibid.* 201.

The same writer (p. 199) states that the first habitation fitted up for visitors was a long thatched building owned by Ethart a Whiteside, c. 1750. Having married a Welsh woman who proved to be 'the only cook in the place,' he ventured to cater for the public and prospered for half a century. Everything had then to be brought from Poulton, there being no market or shop at Blackpool.

In 1754 Pococke noted: 'At Blackpool, near the sea, are accommodations for people who come to bathe'; *Travels through England* (Camd. Soc.), ii, 6.

An early inn sign is printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Hist. and Gen. Notes*, ii, 183.

part of the country.⁶ At that time about fifty houses were scattered along a mile of the sea bank from Fox Hall northward, and the visitors numbered about 400 in the height of the season. They were largely from Manchester. The attractions were then as now the beach, the breeze and the bathing. Amusements were provided by strolling players who gave performances in a barn.⁷ The development of the place was hindered by the selfish policy of house-owners who objected to the building of new dwellings lest their existing houses should suffer for lack of visitors,⁸ and by defective communication, the only approach being from Preston by roads unfit for vehicles.⁹

A 'commodious public room,' furnished with books, magazines and papers, was erected about 1800.¹⁰ A free school was built in 1817¹¹ and a chapel of ease to Bispham in 1821.¹² About 1825 there were three coaches to Preston daily and a daily postal delivery.¹³ An outbreak of cholera in 1832 raised the reputation of Blackpool, which was quite free from the plague.¹⁴ The Preston and Wyre railway brought passengers to Poulton in 1840, and six years later a branch line was formed to Blackpool itself; a second and more direct line through Lytham was opened in 1861, and a third, through Marton, in 1903 for the summer traffic.

These facilities have brought a continuously increasing number of visitors, and improvements in the town itself have kept pace with the requirements of the times. In 1847 water was supplied by the Fylde Waterworks Company—since 1898 taken over by a public board—and in 1853 gas was introduced by the local board. The electric light is now used in the principal streets. An electric tramway was opened in 1885. The Parade or Promenade along the sea front, one of the original features of the place, was extended and improved in 1870, when a formal opening took place. More recently it has been further extended and greatly increased in width, and now has a length of over 3 miles. The North

Pier was opened in 1863, the Central Pier in 1868 and Victoria Pier, South Shore, in 1893.¹⁵ The tower, which was formed in 1891 and rises about 500 ft. from the ground, and the great wheel, about 200 ft. in diameter, 1896, are other popular attractions. Raikes Hall, first built about 1760,¹⁶ and the residence of the Hornbys from 1834 to 1860, was for that time the principal mansion. It was afterwards used in various ways, the grounds becoming pleasure gardens. Claremont Park was formed in 1862. There are theatres and opera houses, winter gardens and other places of amusement; also markets, hospitals, technical school and free libraries. The cemetery, north-east of the town, was opened in 1873.

South Shore, formerly a separate village to the south of Blackpool,¹⁷ has shared in the growth of the latter, and now forms one town with it.

The Territorial force is represented by part of a battery of the 2nd West Lancashire Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery.

Blackpool gives a name to one of the parliamentary divisions of the county.

The agricultural land remaining in the parish is thus occupied ^{17a} :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Bispham and			
Norbreck .	200½	946	1
Blackpool .	315	1,465	4½
	<u>515½</u>	<u>2,411</u>	<u>5½</u>

The county lay fixed in 1624 provided that Bispham and Norbreck should pay £2 3s. 4d. and Layton with Warbreck £2 6s. 6½d. when £100 was levied upon Amounderness.¹⁸ The more ancient fifteenth required £1 5s. 4d. and £1 7s. 2½d. respectively, showing the same relative valuation.¹⁹

⁶ There were three editions : London, 1804; Kirkham, c. 1805; Preston, 1817; Fishwick, *Lancs. Lib.* It was a small pamphlet of some fifty pages. He says : 'When I intended to visit it, with my family, I neither knew, nor could learn, any particulars respecting its appearance or accommodations,' and desired to make its merits better known. He states that there was 'neither hedge nor tree in the whole neighbourhood.'

⁷ These particulars are from Hutton. He 'frequently visited the adjacent farmers for intelligence and found the people extremely civil and very communicative.' He was not impressed by the 'Lancashire Witches.'

⁸ Thorner, op. cit. 216.

⁹ Hutton considered the roads good, 'safe and easy for the traveller,' but they lacked milestones, so that owners of post chaises were able to overcharge. Thorner, on the other hand, referring to a little earlier time, says : 'The highway to Preston was unpaved—in winter and in a rainy summer it was next to impassable; in fact, about sixty years ago [from 1837] the pack horse was the only mode of conveyance for grain or passengers from this quarter, and "Darby and Joan" trotted to market and church beguiling the way in family chat on a sociable pillion'; op. cit. 208. In another place (p. 293) he states that on account

of the bad roads 'carriages were not then in use; in fact, carts in winter were laid aside about home. Miss Bold, on her way to Rossall Hall after her nuptials with Fleetwood Hesketh, esq. [1759], travelled attended by her bridesmaids on a palfray covered with silver net trappings, a coach even at that period being too cumbersome for the soft nature of the highways, which were neither paved nor coated on the surface with gravel.'

A Manchester and Blackpool coach was advertised in 1783; Roeder.

¹⁰ Preface to Hutton, *Descr. of Blackpool* (ed. 2); Baines, *Lancs. Dir.* ii, 528.

¹¹ Thorner, op. cit. 230.

¹² Ibid. 231-3. An attempt had been made as early as 1789 to provide a church building, but had failed; *ibid.* 209. The morals of the people were low; *ibid.* 203-4. Some illustrative anecdotes are given, *ibid.* 74, 77-9. Smuggling was carried on; pp. 205-6.

¹³ Baines, *Dir.* ii, 528; in winter the post came every other day. 'Mr. Cooke, an American loyalist who was driven from his home during the revolutionary wars to labour for a livelihood at Blackpool, was the originator of this post, which commenced by travelling to Kirkham three times each week during the season. . . . Mr. Cooke was for many years the Beau Nash of Blackpool; he

died in 1820 and was buried at Bispham'; Thorner, op. cit. 237.

¹⁴ Ibid. 225. A description of the place about 1830 is given in Whittle's *Marina*, with a view.

¹⁵ Steamers sail in the season not only for short pleasure trips but for the Isle of Man, Barrow and other places.

¹⁶ Tradition relates 'how a Mr. Butcher of Blackpool suddenly sprang into consequence from comparative poverty and commenced the building of Raikes Hall to the astonishment of his neighbours, who, ignorant whence the necessary funds were obtained, conceived with some probability that his constant visits to the sea shore had been rewarded by the discovery of the wealth of three sisters lost in a vessel which was wrecked about the time upon the coast. . . . His son, a wretched hypochondriac, as if conscious that he had no title to the wealth he inherited, shunned the light of day and was tormented with the horrible fancy that an industrious cordwainer had taken up his abode and laboured at his daily task within his body, which (in his depraved imagination) he supposed to be of glass'; Thorner, op. cit. 259.

¹⁷ The first house was built there in 1810; Thorner, op. cit. 344.

^{17a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹⁸ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23. ¹⁹ Ibid. 19.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The early history of the church of *CHURCH ALL HALLOWS*²⁰ is obscure. It appears to have been a parish church reduced to the condition of a chapel after its grant to Lancaster Priory.²¹ A chapelry it remained until the 17th century, being so described in the Church Survey of 1650.²² Both before and afterwards Bispham is found more or less clearly recognized as an independent parish,²³ and one Richard Higginson, citizen of London, 'out of a pious sense of the great blindness of the parishioners,' having rebuilt the church, offered in 1658 to provide a free school and to settle £40 a year 'towards the maintenance of such godly and painful preacher of the Gospel as shall be from time to time settled there.'²⁴ The church appears to have been but irregularly served, either then or after the Restoration, when it again became a chapel under Poulton, being so described at the bishop's visitation in 1677. Ten years later, however, it was called 'the parish church of Bispham.'²⁵ No Act of Parliament seems to have been obtained.

That the patron of Poulton concurred in, or more probably obtained the separation which gave him an additional piece of patronage, is shown by the gifts of Richard Fleetwood, which in 1717 constituted the greater part of the endowment. The certified income at that time was only £8 a year.²⁶ The present income is said to be £200 a year.²⁷ Mr. C. H. Fleetwood-Hesketh is the patron.

The church stands at the north end of the village, and is a stone building erected in 1883 on the foundations²⁸ of an older structure. It consists of chancel, with organ chamber on the north and vestry on the south side, wide aisleless nave, south porch and west tower. The building is of a rather plain Gothic style with rough stone facings and blue slated roof, and the tower, which is 61 ft. high, has angle pinnacles. No authentic record has been preserved of the old church, but that a structure of some importance stood here in the 12th century is evident from the Norman doorway which still remains within the south porch. The church as rebuilt by Richard Higginson is said to have consisted of a chancel,²⁹ nave, south porch and a low but strong west tower and

to have been constructed of red sandstone from Furness. It had a double gabled roof supported at the junction of the gables by a row of black oak crooks, or piers, down the centre,³⁰ and the east window was of three narrow lights. The pews were of black oak, and there was a gallery at the west end. This building, however, was unroofed and gutted in 1773, practically only the tower and the Norman arch being left untouched, and a new wide aisleless nave erected. The chancel seems at the same time to have been either curtailed or pulled down altogether. The 18th-century church finally gave place in 1883 to the present building. No sufficient evidence exists to enable us to trace the development of the old plan, but the position of the tower, which is considerably to the south of the centre line of the nave, suggests that the mediæval building was a narrow aisleless church, occupying approximately the south half of the present nave, its south wall being in the same position. The position of the Norman door further suggests that the mediæval church was largely a rebuilding of the 12th-century one, a tower being added on the west end, and in later times the structure being enlarged northward by a widening of the nave. During the demolition of 1883 the head of a three-light window, apparently belonging to the 17th-century building, was found in one of the walls, and it is now built into the north wall of the porch. The Norman arch appears to have stood untouched till 1883, when it was pulled down, the stones numbered, and rebuilt again in its original position. It had been long covered with whitewash, and when this was removed it was discovered that the stones forming the middle order had carved upon them the signs of the Zodiac.³¹ The crab, the bull, the virgin could be easily recognized, the scales and the scorpion were less distinct, and the rest were almost defaced. The arch consists of three orders, the inner one being quite plain and the outer carved with the chevron ornament. The two outer orders spring from circular shafts with cushion capitals and moulded bases. Unfortunately in the rebuilding the whole of the stonework was re-chiselled and the Zodiacal carving was entirely recut.³²

²⁰ This dedication is witnessed in 1530 by the will of George Allen of Rossall; Fishwick, *Poulton* (Chet. Soc.), 126.

²¹ In the charters it is sometimes called the 'church' and sometimes the 'chapel' of Bispham; e.g. *Lanc. Ch. i.*, 117, 124. It was the former in 1196; *Final Conc.* i, 6. In a grant by William le Boteler apparently early in the reign of Henry III. Bispham is distinctly called the mother church of Layton; *Lanc. Ch. ii.*, 436.

²² *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 151. It was then considered to have been a parish church. ²³ The most likely, with the two exceptions, and the inhabitants desired that they might again be made a parish and have a competent maintenance allowed, the minister at that time having only the Easter dues, worth about £5.

²⁴ For example, in 1646 'the rectory of All Hallows in the Chapelry of Bispham'; *Plund. Mini. Acct.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 28. ²⁵ *Ibid.* ii, 221.

²⁶ In the record of the gift of £10 a year by Richard Fleetwood; *Ch. Papers* at Chester.

²⁷ In 1686 a return of 'the minister and

churchwardens of the parish of Bispham' to the bishop's articles of inquiry gives some interesting particulars. The fabric of the church was 'in good repair and decency'; there were a stone font, with cover, a communion table, with carpet and linen cloth, two cups and a flagon, and a fair surplice. There was neither vicarage house nor glebe land. The minister resided and was of sober life, bidding and observing holy days and fasts. The schoolmaster instructed his scholars in the catechism of the Church of England. The parish clerk was 'chosen by the minister and approved by the parish.' Similar replies were made in later years. In 1725 Mr. Albin administered the sacrament five times a year.

²⁸ *Gastrell, Notitia Centr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 398; land given by Richard Fleetwood was worth £5 a year, Easter dues £3, and in 1687 a rent-charge of £10 had been given by the patron. There were four churchwardens, two chosen by the minister and two by the parish. It is noteworthy that Gastrell says nothing as to the former dependence of Bispham on Poulton or as to the patronage.

²⁹ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.* Augmentations

were granted by private benefactors and Queen Anne's Bounty, invested in the purchase of Layton tithes; Fishwick, *Bispham*, 27.

³⁰ With an extension eastward.

³¹ 'Mr. Fleetwood's own chancel' is mentioned in 1705.

³² Fishwick, *Hist. of Bispham*, 28. Thornber, however, in his *Hist. of Blackpool*, 320, states that 'a row of semi-circular arches supported on three plain round pillars ran from the chancel to the font,' and says his description of the church is based on the authority of two parishioners who had worshipped in the old building. But there may be some confusion here with Whitaker's account of Poulton Church (*Richmondshire*, ii, 441-2). Thornber further states, however, that the new roof in 1773 was formed 'by raising the walls with the materials of the displaced pillars.'

³³ There are fourteen stones, the two springers being carved with a chevron ornament.

³⁴ The carvings are very good specimens of modern sculpture, but the loss of the original 12th-century work is greatly to be deplored.



BISPHAM CHURCH : NORMAN DOORWAY (RE-ERECTED)

An ancient stoup of roughly hewn stone, which for many years lay in the churchyard, has been built into the north wall of the tower in the interior, and on the north wall of the nave are four 18th-century brasses to members of the Veale family of Whinney Heys, and a chest in the vestry has the initials of the four churchwardens, together with the figure 12, probably for 1712.³³

There is one bell cast from two older ones by Mears & Stainbank in 1883.

The plate consists of a chalice of 1608, inscribed 'The gift of Ann, daughter to John Bamber, to ye church of All Hallows in Bispham. Delivered by John Corrit 1704'; a silver-gilt chalice of Sheffield make, 1908, and a plated paten and flagon.

The register of baptisms begins in 1599, but after 1603 nearly thirty years are missing, after which the entries continue till 1652, and are then wanting till 1661. They are also missing between October 1670 and June 1672. There is no register of marriages till 1632, and between 1645 and 1697 only one marriage is recorded. The burials begin in 1632, but are missing between 1651 and 1678.³⁴ The first five volumes (1599-1754) have been printed.³⁵

The churchyard has been twice enlarged, on the north-west in 1888 and on the south-west in 1902. On the south side is a sundial on a stone shaft, which is probably a portion of the old churchyard cross. It stands on two steps, the lower one of which is circular and the second octagonal on plan. The plate bears the date 1704, together with the motto 'Die dies Truditor,' and the name of John Hull and that of the maker, Jo^s Heblethwaite. John Hull was probably the donor of the dial, the initials I.H. being carved on the north side of the stone shaft. On the west side, nearer the bottom, are the initials R.B. roughly cut in an upright position.³⁶

The following have been curates³⁷ and vicars or rectors:—

- oc. 1598 Michael Rigmaiden³⁸
- oc. 1610 — Walkden³⁹
- oc. 1614 Robert Brodbelt⁴⁰
- oc. 1634-44 Robert Freckleton⁴¹
- oc. 1646 John Sumpner⁴²
- oc. 1648 John Fisher⁴³
- oc. 1651-4 John Berkeley⁴⁴
- ? 1674 Robert Wayte⁴⁵
- 1690 Thomas Riley⁴⁶
- 1692 Thomas Sollom⁴⁷
- 1693 Jonathan Hayton⁴⁸
- ? 1725 Christopher Albin, B.A.⁴⁹ (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
- 1753 Roger Freckleton, M.A.⁵⁰ (Emmanuel Coll., Camb.)
- 1760 Ashton Werden, LL.B.⁵¹ (T.C.D.)
- 1767 John Armetriding, B.A. (Trinity Coll., Camb.)
- 1791 William Elston, B.A.⁵² (Brasenose Coll., Oxf.)
- 1831 Charles Hesketh, M.A.⁵³ (Trinity Coll., Oxf.)
- 1837 Bennett Williams, B.A.⁵⁴ (Queen's Coll., Oxf.)
- 1850 Henry Powell⁵⁵
- 1857 William Abraham Mocatta, M.A.⁵⁶ (T.C.D.)
- 1861 James Leighton⁵⁷
- 1874 Charles Stead Hope, M.A.⁵⁸ (Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb.)
- 1876 Francis John Dickson, M.A.⁵⁹ (Trinity Coll., Camb.)
- 1885 George Leighton, M.A. (Dur.)

The school above named, which was not the first,⁶⁰ was founded in 1659.⁶¹ Provided by a Puritan, it is noteworthy that it was in 1689 licensed as a meeting-place for Presbyterians.⁶² They

³³ The inscription reads; RB | TB | IB | AG | CW. 12. The chest appears to be of 18th-century date.

³⁴ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 71.

³⁵ *Lancs. Parish Reg. Soc. Publ.* xxxiii (1908). Transcribed by W. E. Robinson.

³⁶ These are said to be the initials of Robert Brodbelt, parish clerk 1678-1715, cut by him in hours of leisure while resting on the steps. He was what is known as a 'character.'

³⁷ Some of the earlier names are taken from Fishwick, *op. cit.* 37-66, where biographical notices will be found. He also gives William Silcock, curate in 1530, and William Corwyn, 1552, attesting the scanty list of church goods (*ibid.* 25). From the visitation lists at Chester — Souters appears to have been there in 1554 and Thomas Hankinson in 1562.

³⁸ Visit. List at Chester Dioc. Reg.

³⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 9; he was 'no preacher.' In 1604 there was communion only once a year—at Easter; Visit. Papers at Chester. In 1605 the curate was presented to the bishop for nonconformity, but he said that he observed the Book of Common Prayer and would do so; *ibid.*

⁴⁰ He served Lytham also at one time; *Minc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)* i, 124. He died in 1674, being described as 'minister of Bispham.' The ministers recorded down to 1674 may have been acting for him.

⁴¹ See the account of Poulton Church.

⁴² In the Commonwealth period an income of £50 a year was given to the minister of Bispham out of the sequestered estates of Royalists, Sumpner being there in 1646; *Plund. Mins. Accs.* i, 13.

⁴³ He signed the Agreement of the People as pastor, but had gone before 1650.

⁴⁴ Appointed in 1651; *Plund. Mins. Accs.* i, 104, 142.

⁴⁵ In the visitation list of 1674 he is called Robert Wayte *alias* Ward, curate; and in 1677 he showed letters of orders—deacon 1668 and priest 1674—but no licence. He died in 1689.

⁴⁶ No curate occurs in the lists of 1689 and 1691, so that Riley's tenure was very brief.

⁴⁷ From this time the nominations of the curates have been preserved in the diocesan registry at Chester, Richard Fleetwood and his successors being patrons.

⁴⁸ He was resident and held no other benefice, according to replies to articles of inquiry 1703-12. He died in 1728.

⁴⁹ Pedigree in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 55. This incumbent, who was acting (perhaps as curate) in 1723 and as 'minister' in 1725, is commemorated by a brass plate in Bispham Church and a tombstone in Poulton Church. He died in 1753.

⁵⁰ He had been curate of Maghull.

⁵¹ In 1762 he resided at Poulton; he had no other benefice.

⁵² Nominated by his father, Thomas Elston of Blackpool. For an anecdote of him see Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 125.

⁵³ Also vicar of Poulton; afterwards rector of North Meols.

⁵⁴ Had licence of non-residence in 1847. Became rector of Bramshall.

⁵⁵ He had been a missionary in India, and in 1857 became vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, &c.

⁵⁶ Afterwards vicar of St. Thomas's, St. Helens.

⁵⁷ Formerly a missionary in India; rector of Harpurhey 1884.

⁵⁸ Vicar of Holy Trinity, Southport, 1876-1909.

⁵⁹ Vicar of Ribchester 1885.

⁶⁰ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 67.

⁶¹ *End. Char. Rep.* for Bispham. The founder charged £30 for maintenance on lands, &c., which had belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, so that the endowment failed at the Restoration. His widow Elizabeth (who married John Amherst) gave £200 for the school, so that all might not be lost, and land was purchased in Layton. This became very valuable owing to the growth of Blackpool, and the £200 is represented by nearly £10,000 in consols, yielding £250 a year.

⁶² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232.

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probably obtained another building, the existence of which was remembered in 1837.⁴²

The Wesleyans and the Congregationalists⁴⁴ now have churches within the township of Bispham.

Apart from educational and religious charities the only charities⁴⁵ endowed are the Foxton Dispensary and the Victoria Hospital, both of recent foundation in Blackpool. The former is due to a bequest of £6,000 in 1878 by Mrs. Catherine Dauntsey Foxton of Agecroft Hall; the dispensary in Clifton Street, Blackpool, is for the benefit of the poor of the borough and of the parish of Poulton. The endowment fund of the hospital amounted to £5,422 in 1898.

BISPHAM-WITH-NORBRECK

Bisepham, Dom. Bk.; Byspham, 1326.
Norbreck, 1195.

This composite township stretches along the coast for about 3 miles, and has an area of 1,624 acres,¹ including 1,119½ acres in Bispham and 504½ in Norbreck. The church lies close to the eastern boundary, about the centre of the township, with the village of Bispham a little to the south of it. A small detached part of Bispham lay at the south end of Layton; it was called Bispham Hawes, and was added to Layton in 1883.² Of the three hamlets, Little Bispham is inland to the north of the church,³ with Norbreck to the west of it on the coast; Great Bispham occupies the southern part of the township. Angersholme is a farm in Norbreck. The population of the present township was 985 in 1901.

The coast-line is protected by hillocks about 50 ft. high, the inland portion being much lower. The principal road is that from Blackpool to Cleveleys, passing inland through the village and by the church. There is a road from the village to the shore, also one from Little Bispham to Norbreck. Formerly the principal road seems to have gone north along the coast, but it was undermined or washed away by the sea.⁴ At present the electric tramway from Blackpool to Fleetwood passes along near the shore.

The soil is variable, with subsoil of clay. The people are mostly employed in agriculture, but there was formerly some hand-loom weaving.

Most of the dwellers in Great and Little Bispham seem to have signed the Protestation of 1641.⁵

By the churchyard there was a spring known as the Holy Well, now filled up.⁶ A cross stood at Leys near Knowl, but has long disappeared.⁷

The township is governed by an urban district council of nine members.

Earl Tostig in 1066 held Bispham *MANORS* and Layton as parts of his lordship of Preston or Amounderness. The former manor was assessed as eight plough-lands.⁸ Afterwards it was divided; one moiety was given to the abbey of Shrewsbury and the other to the lord of Warrington.

The former moiety, *LITTLE BISPHAM* and *NORBRECK*, was given to the monks by Roger of Poitou.⁹ Between 1129 and 1133 Henry I ordered Stephen Count of Mortain to allow them to hold the moiety of Bispham free and quit of all customs, pleas and suits of the hundred court,¹⁰ and a few years later David, King of Scots, confirmed the moiety, to be held as freely as in the time of any of his predecessors.¹¹ About 1270 the Abbot and convent of Shrewsbury granted their villis of Norbreck and Little Bispham to the Abbot and convent of Dieulacres, who already held the adjacent Rossall, in fee farm at a rent of 8 marks.¹² It thus became merged in the Rossall estate, and after the Dissolution was with it granted in 1553 to Thomas Fleetwood,¹³ and descended in the same way. A manor of Chornet named in the inquisition after his death as part of the Rossall estate does not occur again.¹⁴

The other moiety, *GREAT BISPHAM*, was a member of the lordship of Layton and descended with it.¹⁵ It was purchased in 1539 by John Browne and sold by him in 1550 to Thomas Fleetwood,¹⁶ who, as just stated, soon afterwards purchased the rest of Bispham as appurtenant to Rossall.

Of the local families there is little on record. By a grant which may be dated about 1160 Robert



SHREWSBURY ABBEY.
Aure a crozier in bend surmounted by a lion rampant or, all within a bordure of the second.

⁴² Thornber, *Blackpool*, 322. Some account of the congregation, which seems to have died out about the end of the 18th century, will be found in Nightingale, *Lancs. Noncon.* i, 116. The chapel is noted by Gastrell, *Noctia*, ii, 398. About 1730 the 'teacher' was Thomas Cooper. There were 126 families in the parish in 1755, viz. 122 Protestants, 3 Presbyterians, and 1 Papist; Return to the Bishop of Chester.

⁴⁴ The chapel, called Bethel, was built in 1834, after some years' preaching. See Nightingale, *op. cit.* i, 119-21. There is a small endowment; *End. Char. Rep.* 1899, p. 7.

⁴⁵ An official inquiry was made in 1898. The report, including a reprint of that of 1824, was published in 1899.

¹ The Census Rep. 1901 gives only 1,346 acres, including 5 of inland water. There are also 473 acres of foreshore. The modern area differs from the ancient one by the inclusion of about 20 acres from Little Carleton in 1877 (Loc. Govt.

Bd. Order 6910) and the loss of Bispham Hawes to Layton, about 300 acres.

² Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 14712.

³ The houses round this are sometimes called Church Hutton.

⁴ William Hutton (in his *Description of Blackpool*) in 1788 records something of this and tells the story of the Penny Stone, then standing half a mile out to sea: 'According to a tradition which was allowed by the whole country, a public-house some ages back stood by that stone upon land as firm and high as that on which we were; and that iron hooks had been fixed to the stone to which travellers hung their horses while they drank their penny pots, from whence the stone acquired and still bears the name of Penny Stone.'

⁵ The list of names may be seen in Fishwick, *Bispham* (Chet. Soc.), 20-1. A township assessment dated 1706 is printed *Ibid.* 125-6.

⁶ *Ibid.* 34.

⁷ *P.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* iii, 519. Godfrey the Sheriff gave tithes of Bispham to St. Martin's Abbey, Sées; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 299.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 273.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 274.

¹² Dugdale, *Mon. v*, 629. Certain tithes in Layton are mentioned. Accordingly in 1291 the rent of £5 6s. 8d. from Norbreck and Bispham was recorded among the possessions of the abbey; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 309. After the Dissolution £7 6s. 8d. was received from Bispham, Norbreck and Thelwall; Dugdale, *op. cit.* iii, 528.

¹³ Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. ix. Little Bispham and Norbreck were regarded as separate manors in 1622; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 315.

¹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 2.

¹⁵ William le Boteler of Warrington and Sibyl his wife in 1326 purchased two-thirds of an oxgang of land in Great Bispham; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 64.

¹⁶ See the account of Layton.

Abbot of Shrewsbury restored to William son of the daughter of Aschetil, as to the right heir, one ploughland in Bispham which the said Aschetil had held in the time of Henry I at a rent of 4*s*.¹⁷ As this deed has been preserved among the Shireburne muniments, the 5 oxgangs of land purchased by Walter de Shireburne from Roger son of Roger Noel and Maud his wife in 1310¹⁸ were probably part of the ploughland. The free rent of 2*s*. 6*d*. subsequently paid agrees with this supposition.¹⁹

Bispham gave a surname to residents. In the time of Henry III Richard de Bispham granted 2 oxgangs of land held of the Abbot of Shrewsbury to a nephew Adam, son of his brother Thomas, at a rent of 2*d*. in addition to the 12*d*. which was payable to the abbot.²⁰ In 1411-12 it was found that a former Abbot of Dieulacres had purchased a messuage and 10 acres in Bispham from Amery de Bispham without obtaining the royal licence.²¹

Norbreck²² also provided a surname for residents,²³ but nothing definite is known of them. The Abbot of Shrewsbury and William de Bispham had some disputes in 1194 respecting the succession to 6 oxgangs of land in Norbreck.²⁴ In 1241 Richard de Dutton acquired 3 oxgangs of land in 'Norhicie'—supposed to be Norbreck—from Richard de Freckleton.²⁵ To the Abbot of Dieulacres were granted several parcels of land,²⁶ and he was in 1362 found to have acquired a messuage and 2 oxgangs of land in Norbreck from John de Leckhampton.²⁷ John Allen in 1490 claimed land, rent, &c., in Norbreck from Henry Pleasington,²⁸

and later the Allens were found to hold land there of the Fleetwoods of Rossall.²⁹ The same is true of other owners in that part of the township,³⁰ but in consequence of the alienations made by William Fleetwood of Layton lands in Great Bispham were usually said to be held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster.³¹

In 1323 a complaint was made by William Boteler of the invasion of his turbary at Bispham by a number of the neighbouring landowners and tenants. These disputed the boundaries, stating that there were large moors and turbaries in the villis of Thornton, Carleton, Norbreck and Little Bispham, in which the plaintiff had no right, and when his men would have dug turves there Robert de Shireburne and the others prevented them.³²

Angotsmoss, where the monks of Dieulacres had and gave rights,³³ is identified with the present *ANGERSHOLME* in Norbreck.³⁴

In addition to Dieulacres, the priory of Lancaster had land in alms in Norbreck³⁵ and Great Bispham.³⁶

LAYTON WITH WARBRECK

Latun, Dom. Bk.; Laton, 1236; Layton, xvi cent. Warthebreke, 1279.

This township includes Blackpool with its suburb of South Shore; it has an area of 2,359 acres, but was in 1894 extended so as to include the hamlet of Great Marton,¹ the area of the new township of

¹⁷ Shireburne D. at Leasgram Hall.

¹⁸ *Final Conc.* ii, 9. In 1312 Joan widow of Thomas de Singleton claimed the performance of an agreement as to 2½ oxgangs of land in Little Bispham against Roger Noel and Maud his wife, Maud being niece of Adam de Newton; *De Banco R.* 193, m. 87. See the note on Angotsmoss below.

¹⁹ Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst died in 1513 holding lands in Little Bispham of the Abbot of Dieulacres by 2*s*. 6*d*. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. iv, no. 46. Thomas Shireburne held similarly in 1536 (*ibid.* viii, no. 33), but later the tenure was not recorded. For a 4*s*. rent see note 30 below.

²⁰ Lytham D. at Durham, 4*a*, 2*a*, 4*a*, Ebor. no. 11. An Adam de Bispham gave all his land in Bispham and Norbreck to Shrewsbury Abbey; *Chartul.* (copy) in possession of W. Farrer, 70.

²¹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 97. Amery occurs in 1354; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 3, m. 1.

²² Theobald son of Walter had 3 oxgangs of land in Norbreck and about 1190 released them to the Abbot of Shrewsbury; *Chartul.* 144.

²³ They occur among the witnesses to local charters; *Dieulacres Chartul.* (William Salt Soc.), 347, &c. Robert son of Thomas de Norbreck released to Shrewsbury Abbey all claim in 2 oxgangs of land in Norbreck formerly held by his grandfather Ellis; *Chartul.* 147.

²⁴ *Coram Rege R.* 2, m. 13.

²⁵ *Final Conc.* i, 79.

²⁶ Richard le Boteler about 1260 granted the monks certain lands which he had purchased from William son of Alexander de Norbreck in Houkberke, the Holme and Faldworthing at 1*d*. rent; *Dieulacres Chartul.* 347.

²⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III (1st nos.),

no. 120. The surname Leckhampton is of early occurrence in the Fylde district; e.g. *Dieulacres Chartul.* 348-9.

²⁸ *Final Conc.* iii, 142; Thomas Allen was called to warrant.

²⁹ George Allen in 1580 held his land, &c., in Norbreck of Edmund Fleetwood (Rossall) in socage, but that in Great Bispham of William Fleetwood (Layton); *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 80. Similarly in 1593; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 197-9.

³⁰ George Newsham of Newsham in 1585 held six messuages, &c., in Bispham and Norbreck of Edmund Fleetwood in socage by a rent of 4*s*.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 88.

In 1608 Thomas Tompsett held part of a messuage, &c., in Norbreck of Edmund Fleetwood as of his manor of Norbreck by 18*d*. rent. Robert his son and heir was six years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 134.

³¹ William Bamber died in 1605 holding a messuage and land of the king by the thousandth part of a knight's fee. His heirs were two daughters, Anne (aged twenty-one) and Margaret (eighteen); *ibid.* i, 136. Richard Bamber in 1639 held his messuage, &c., by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; John his son and heir was thirty-five years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 85.

William Dobson died in 1623 holding a messuage and land in Great Bispham by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee, also in Warbreck by a like service; he had common rights in Layton Hawes and Marton Moss. His heir was a son Richard, aged forty; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 435.

John Singleton died in 1623 holding a messuage and land by knight's service; his son and heir John was forty-eight years of age; *Towneley MS.* C8, 13

(Chet. Lib.), 1071. This family was of the Knowl in Great Bispham; *Fishwick, Bispham* (Chet. Soc.), 115.

John Salthouse, 1629, held similarly; William his son and heir was thirty years old; *C. 8*, 13, p. 1073.

The tenure is not stated in the case of Richard Tinckler of Bispham, who died in 1627, leaving as heir a son Christopher, aged forty; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, no. 15.

³² *Coram Rege R.* 254, m. 42. The lords of the villi named were Adam son of William Banastre, Lawrence de Thornton, Randle Gentil, the Abbot of Dieulacres, Robert de Shireburne and Henry de Carleton.

³³ In 1252 William de Newton, son of Richard de Bispham and Hawise widow of Richard, allowed the monks free passage for their sheep which came to be washed in Little Bispham Mere; *Dieulacres Chartul.* 349, 351. A number of tenants—Sir William de Carleton and others—gave up all opposition to the claims of the monks in the common moss of Angotsmoss and Little Bispham mere, and William le Boteler afterwards gave a similar release; *ibid.* 350-1.

³⁴ *Fishwick, Bispham*, 127.

³⁵ Adam son of Robert de Norbreck granted all the land in the vill of Norbreck formerly held of him by Amery de Leckhampton; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 435.

³⁶ William le Boteler granted an oxgang of land formerly held by Adam son of James; *ibid.* 436.

¹ *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 31813.

By a further Order (36320) made in 1896 the township or civil parish of Blackpool was extended to include the foreshore, 1,334 acres. The detached portion of Bispham known as Bispham Hawes was added to Layton township in 1883; *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 14712.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Blackpool—the name of Layton having been superseded—being 3,601 acres.⁷ The population of Blackpool was 47,348 in 1901.⁸ The surface, though level, rises somewhat towards the east, and on the higher land is placed the village of Layton, just outside Blackpool. Little Layton is about a mile to the north of it with Warbreck to the west. Whinney Heys is on the extreme eastern border. Layton Hawes was at the south end of the township; horse races used to be held there yearly.⁹

Roads spread out in all directions from the centre of the Blackpool shore line. There are three approaches to the town by railway: the old line, a branch from the Preston and Fleetwood railway turning off at Poulton with a terminus at Talbot Road, near the North Pier; a second line, coming from the south through Lytham, with a station at South Shore and a terminus near the Tower; and a more direct line from Kirkham, having the same terminus, but a separate station at South Shore. Electric tramways run north to Fleetwood and south to St. Anne's and Lytham.

In 1837 the market house and market field were still known, though the chartered market and fair had long ceased; the cross and stocks had also disappeared.¹⁰ The cuckstool was still pointed out, and 'riding the stang' had been a custom.¹¹ The 'Layton miser,' one John Bailey, was remembered.¹²

In 1296 a ship from Ireland laden with victuals for

the king was driven ashore at Layton; the goods were seized by the people and the king's men were ill-treated.¹³

In 1066 LAYTON was in the MANORS hands of Earl Tostig as part of his Preston lordship.¹⁴ It was in later times a part of the Warrington fee, and in 1236 it was recorded that the heirs of Sir Emery le Boteler held three knights' fees in Warrington and Layton 'of ancient feoffment,'¹⁵ Layton being one fee.¹⁶ Thus their tenure went back to the time of Henry I. Layton was composed of Great and Little Layton, Warbreck, the Pool, and Threfeld, and Great Bispham was the other member of the fee. These, or most of them, are spoken of as separate 'manors.' Great Marton was later added, though the tenure differed. In 1297 William le Boteler held Layton with its members (Great Marton not being included) of the Earl of Lancaster by knight's service, rendering 10s. yearly.¹⁷ This payment was for castle ward. The manors continued to descend in the same way as Warrington¹⁸ until 1539-43, when Sir Thomas Butler sold his Layton lordship, with Great Marton included, to John Browne, citizen and mercer of London,¹⁹ who in 1550 sold to Thomas Fleetwood,²⁰ the purchaser of Rossall. It was given to his younger son William,²¹ who, however, afterwards transferred it in 1596 to his brother Edmund.²² It descended like Rossall²³ till 1841, when Sir Peter Hesketh

⁷ Census Rep. 1901. This area includes 7 acres of inland water, but not the 75 acres of tidal water (sea) and the foreshore.

⁸ This includes 7,659 in the added portion of Marton.

⁹ Thornber, *Blackpool*, 198.

¹⁰ Ibid. 270.

¹¹ Ibid. 276; perhaps by 'cuckstool' the pond was meant.

¹² Ibid. 277.

¹³ Cal. Pat. 1292-1301, p. 216.

¹⁴ P.C.H. Lancs. i, 288a.

¹⁵ Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 145.

¹⁶ Ibid. 151; the fee appears to have been one of 10 plough-lands, made up thus—Layton 6, Great Bispham 4.

¹⁷ Ibid. 289, 316.

¹⁸ Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 58; at that time 16s. 8d. was paid for castle ward and 6s. 8d. for sake fee.

See also *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 40, 195; iii, 8, 122; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 113; ii, 71, 82; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 536; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 13. The Layton estate appears from these to have been regarded as a provision for the widows or younger children of the lords of Warrington. In 1299 Isabel widow of Henry le Boteler claimed a messuage and 10 oxgangs of land in Layton as dower; *De Banco R.* 130, m. 219 d.

John de Haydock and Joan his wife put forward a claim to the manors in 1357; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 6, m. 4 d.

¹⁹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 12 (1519), m. 31; the manors of Pool, Warbreck, Great Marton, Bispham and Little Layton, &c., are named. The remainder of the Layton estate appears to have followed in 1543; see Beaumont, quoting Bold D., in *Lords of Warrington* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 454. Apart from their

being named separately there is nothing to show that Pool and Warbreck were independent manors.

²⁰ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 14, m. 276; John Browne and Christina his wife were deforciant, and the estate included the manors of Great Layton, Great Marton, Pool, Warbreck, Bispham and Little Layton, with messuages, lands, windmills, water-mills, dovecotes, rents, 100 acres of alder, &c., in the places named and also in Norcross, Trunnah, Holmes, Stalmine, Stynall, Hambleton and Rowall. £1,500 is the price named.

Queen Mary in 1554 gave a confirmation of his estate to Thomas Fleetwood, the reason being that Sir Thomas Butler had been indebted to Henry VIII and had pledged and sold his manors in consequence; *Pat. 1 Mary*, pt. ii, printed in Porter, *Elyde*, 306-7.

Thomas Fleetwood died in 1576 holding the manors of Great Layton, &c., of the queen as of her duchy by one knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xii, no. 2.

²¹ Fishwick, *Bispham* (Chet. Soc.), 9, quoting *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz.* lxxix, F. 2.

William Fleetwood in 1574 made a feoffment of his manors of Great Layton, Marton, Great Bispham, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 36, m. 181.

A special commission as to the manor was issued in 1588; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 343.

²² Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc. 59, m. 125. The deforciant was William Fleetwood and Jane his wife, and the sale included the manors of Great Layton, Great Marton and Great Bispham, with windmill, water-mill and open lands and moor, &c., in Layton and the neighbourhood; also the advowson of Poulton vicarage.

A large number of messuages, with lands, &c., and rights of common, in the same hamlets and townships, were at the

same time sold to John Hulton and John Hodgson; *ibid.* m. 320. John Hulton of Darley died in 1606 holding lands in Great Layton, the Pool, Warbreck, &c., of the king in chief by knight's service; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 68. A small part of the same appears to have been acquired by John Hodgson, who died in 1630 holding a messuage in Great Layton and another in Little Layton, with common of pasture on the Hawes, &c. The tenure is not recorded. The heir was a grandson Richard (son of Henry son of John), who was sixteen years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxi, no. 1. Robert Hodgson, probably a younger son of John, held a messuage in a place called the Pool in Great Layton (i.e. at Blackpool), and died in 1627, leaving a son and heir John, aged sixteen, in 1634; *ibid.* xviii, no. 62; *Towneley MS. C.8*, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 512. Richard Hodgson in 1630 held a messuage in Little Layton of Sir Paul Fleetwood and another in Great Layton of the king; his heir, a brother William, died in 1631, leaving two daughters, Margaret wife of Richard Bamber and Jane wife of Thomas Elston; *ibid.* 514.

The feet of fines for 1574 and theseabouts show that William Fleetwood disposed of much of his estate in parcels.

²³ Edmund Fleetwood died in 1622 holding the manors of Great Bispham, Layton and Marton of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 315. The manors of Layton and Marton were in the hands of his son Sir Paul Fleetwood in 1653-4; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlc.* 153, m. 30. Some later references may be added: 1605—the manors of Great and Little Layton, Warbreck, Great Bispham and Great Marton, &c., by William Fleetwood and Margaret his wife; *ibid.* 235, m. 75. 1733—Layton with Warbreck, Great Marton, &c., by Edward Fleetwood;

Fleetwood sold to Thomas Clifton of Lytham,²⁰ and the late Lady Drummond was lady of the manor.

Edward Fleetwood of Rossall in 1712 claimed the right to keep a court leet and court baron for the manor or pretended manor of Layton, but met with some opposition.²¹

'In 1835 the sole manorial lord of the parish was Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, who held a court leet and baron for Layton-with-Warbeck and Great Bispham in October at Blackpool, when the usual officers were appointed.'²² The courts have long ceased to be held.

Layton Hawes, about which the Botelers had disputes with the Priors of Lytham,²³ was inclosed under an Act passed in 1767.²⁴

Henry III granted a charter to William le Boteler in 1257 for a weekly market at Layton on Wednesday and an annual fair on the eve, day and morrow of St. Andrew (29 November–1 December).²⁵ Free warren in the demesne lands was added by Edward I in 1285.²⁶ These rights were called in question in 1292²⁷ and 1498,²⁸ but approved.

ibid. 312, m. 46. 1759—Layton with Warbeck, &c., by Fleetwood Hesketh; ibid.; Pal. of Lanc. Pleas R. 591, m. 9.

²⁰ Fishwick, op. cit. 18.

²¹ Ibid. 16; the opponents were freeholders of Bispham.

²² Ibid. 5.

²³ From these disputes it appears that the Hawes, chiefly within Layton, extended into Lytham.

Quenilda daughter of Richard son of Roger gave the monks of Lytham her share in the Hawes of Lytham; D. at Durham, 2 a, 2 a5, 4 ac, Ebor. no. 67. The boundary must have been uncertain, for William le Boteler about 1230 confirmed the two-thirds of the pasture within the Hawes of Lytham which Maud de Stockport had given with her body and Quenilda daughter of Richard son of Roger had further given; ibid. no. 66. The bounds were finally settled in 1272; ibid. Misc. no. 5454.

The fifth part of half a plough-land in the Hawes between Layton and Lytham, within the fee of William le Boteler, was before 1249 granted to Cocksand Abbey by Thomas de Beetham and Amiria his wife, and the gift was in 1271 confirmed by William; Cocksand Chertal. (Chet. Soc.), i, 158.

The Prior of Lytham complained in 1338 that Sibyl widow of William Boteler of Warrington had seized an anchor at Kelgimoll (at Greenskar pot), but she asserted that it was taken within Great Layton; D. Banco R. 315, m. 287.

In 1509 (?) the prior complained that John Bispham had trespassed, but the defendant said he had used the Hawes, containing 1,000 acres of land within the manor of Layton belonging to Sir Thomas Boteler and adjacent to Lytham; Pal. of Lanc. Sessional Papers, bde. 4.

For a more violent dispute in 1531–2 see *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 206; ii, 9.

²⁴ Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc. vi, 122.

The award was made in 1769; Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc.), i, 56.

²⁵ Cal. Chart. R. 1226–57, p. 476; the name is wrongly given as Robert.

²⁶ Ibid. 1257–1300, p. 326.

²⁷ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 386. Wreck of the sea was also claimed, as having been an appurtenance of the lord-

ship from the time of William the Conqueror.

²⁸ Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 13 Hen. VII.

²⁹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 54, m. 152. The hall is not specially named, the estate being described as three messuages, &c., in Great and Little Layton, the Pool and Warbeck, together with the tithes and fisheries at Marton and Layton.

³⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 5. In 1651 Jane Rigby, daughter of Alexander Rigby of Burgh, farmed the demesne of Layton; Cal. Com. for Comp. iii, 1650. A pedigree was recorded in 1664, the family being described as 'of Layton'; Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 244.

³¹ In 1671 Alexander Rigby of Layton held messuages, &c., in Great and Little Layton, Marton, Warbeck and Pool, also, though no 'manor' is named, views of frankpledge in Great and Little Layton and Pool (i.e. Blackpool); Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 206, m. 32. An account of this branch of the Rigby family has been given under Duxbury; see also Fishwick, op. cit. 94–105, where there is a pedigree. The estates were sold under a Private Act 1 Geo. I, cap. 45.

³² Ibid. 105. The manor was held by Lady Drummond, widow of T. H. Clifton of Lytham.

³³ Richard Boteler in 1323 held land, &c., in Little Layton occupied by Roger le Waleys and Agnes his wife. The tenure is not recorded; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, ii, 145. Earlier still, in 1303, Richard Boteler, together with Adam de Walton and Alice his wife, called upon the custodie of William son and heir of Nicholas Boteler (of Rawcliffe) to warrant to them, *inter alia*, the third part of three messuages and 3 oxgangs of land in Little Layton claimed as dower by Mabel widow of Nicholas; D. Banco R. 144, m. 141. In 1315 Nicholas del Marsh and Ellen his wife claimed dower in six messuages and 6 oxgangs of land in Little Layton against Agnes widow of Nicholas Boteler, who called upon Richard son of Richard Boteler to warrant her; ibid. 209, m. 252.

Two other pleas may be cited. In 1320 Maud widow of Ralph de Bickerstath claimed dower in 100 acres of land against

LAYTON HALL, the old manor-house, appears to have been sold by William Fleetwood in 1592 to Edward Rigby of Burgh in Duxbury,³⁴ who died in 1627 holding it of the king by knight's service, together with the tithes of grain in Great and Little Layton, Warbeck and Blackpool, and various messuages and lands.³⁵ Somewhat later the hall seems to have become the chief residence of the Rigbys.³¹ After the sale of their estates in 1720 it was purchased by William Clayton of Adlington, and he in 1736 conveyed it to trustees for Thomas Clifton of Lytham. It has since remained in this family.³² Manorial rights remaining, if any, are of no value.

FOX HALL has been mentioned in the account of Blackpool above given.

In Little Layton the Botelers of Marton had an estate at one time,³³ which probably reverted to the lords of the manor. The chief estate there in later times was WHINNEY HEYS, purchased by James Massey (of Carleton) from William Fleetwood in 1575³⁴ and descending to his heirs the Veale family.³⁵

Alice widow of Geoffrey de Cuerdale and her daughters Agnes and Margery, while in 1322 she claimed similarly against Thomas Curwen, who held three messuages and half an oxgang of land; ibid. 235, m. 166; 244, m. 15, 135 d.

Cecily widow of Richard le Boteler was in 1336 the wife of Thomas de Molyneux, and claimed her dower in Little Layton against the above-named Roger le Waleys and Agnes his wife; ibid. 306, m. 268 d.

³⁴ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 37, m. 108. The property is described as messuages, windmill, &c., in Little Layton and Great Bispham. Massey probably acquired further lands; he died before 1600, when his son John had to defend his title against claims put forward by the Fleetwoods, who were desirous of limiting the extent of the sales made by William Fleetwood; Fishwick, op. cit. 10–13, quoting Duchy of Lanc. Plead. 42 Eliz. F. 14.

John Massey of Layton recorded a pedigree in 1613; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 79. He died in 1618 holding the capital messuage called Whinney Heys in Little Layton of the king as of his duchy by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and other lands, &c., there; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 117–19. His heirs were his daughters Ellen wife of Edward Veale, aged thirty-six, and Alice widow of Thomas Bamber, aged thirty-four. The former had four sons, of whom the oldest, John, was about twelve years old.

³⁵ For an account of them see Fishwick, op. cit. 81–93, with a pedigree. The succession appears to be thus: Edward Veale, d. 1650–s. John, d. 1669–s. John, d. 1704–s. Edward, d. 1723–sister Dorothy, d. 1748. Another sister, Sarah, married Edward son of Richard Fleetwood of Rossall. Their daughter Margaret married Roger Hesketh, who inherited.

A letter of Edward Veale's, lamenting 'the miserable distress of this poor Fyde . . . by reason of the fearful infection' of 1631, is printed in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 47. About the same time he arrested a man for taking a hawk, called a merlin, belonging to Edmund Fleetwood, who proved unwilling to prosecute; ibid. He was a member of the Presbyterian Classis established in

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A pedigree was recorded in 1664.³⁴ Mr. Thornber says: 'The traditions of the neighbourhood introduce us to John Veale, esq., of Whinney Heys, as maintaining this character [of the 'lan-old English gentleman'] during the eventful periods of 1715 and 1745, when he acted as a magistrate in the county. His lady, Mrs. Dorothy Veale, with thrifty care, superintended the labours of her household and encouraged by the presence of herself and family the innocent mirth and hilarity of her dependants. From what I can gather of the pursuits of the Rigbys of Layton Hall the family group, partaking of the boisterous mirth and sports too generally practised by the Cavalier party of the unfortunate Charles and his son, formed a striking contrast to the domestic arrangements of Whinney Heys; the one family employing the long winter's night in useful occupations, enlivened with cheerful conversation, the other, according to stories still [1837] repeated, in gambling, cards, dice and the drunken bowl.'³⁵ The estate passed by marriage to the Fleetwoods of Rossall.



VEALE of Whinney Heys. *Argent on a bend sable three calves passant guardant.*

A few other estates occur, but no connected history

can be given of them.³⁶ Warbreck occurs as a surname.³⁷ Lancaster Priory³⁸ and Cockersand Abbey³⁹ had land in the township.

Something has been related above **BOROUGH** concerning the growth of **BLACKPOOL**.⁴⁰ A local board of nine members was formed in 1853 under an Improvement Act⁴¹; in 1871 the number of members was increased to eighteen.⁴² Five years later, by charter 21 January 1876, the town was incorporated, and the council was to consist of a mayor, six aldermen and eighteen councillors, chosen from six wards.⁴³ In 1879 the municipal boundaries were extended to include South Shore and parts of Marton and Bispham.⁴⁴ In 1894 the part of Marton within the borough was united to Layton, and the whole became one township, Blackpool, the old names and limits being obliterated. An increase in the governing body was made in 1898, and the council now consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen and thirty-six councillors, chosen by six wards as formerly.⁴⁵ It became a county borough in 1904. The council has



BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL. *Barry wavy of six sable and or a sea-gull volant proper, on a chief argent a thunder-bolt between a fleur-de-lis and a lion rampant guardant.*

³⁴ 1646; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1868), i, 228. A grandson, Edward Veale, was Nonconformist minister at Wapping, dying in 1708.

³⁵ Dogdale, *Just.* (Chet. Soc.), 321.

³⁶ *Blackpool*, 87. In a list of the inhabitants of the parish compiled about 1686—the whole number was 385—the first place was taken by Alexander Rigby, esq., his three daughters, ten menservants and three maidens; and the second by John Veale, gent., his wife, mother, two menservants and two maidens.

³⁷ Robert Lawrence of Ribbleson, 1524, had land in Layton; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 57.

William Smith died in 1602 holding eight messuages, &c., in Little Layton, also others in Thornton and Ribbleson—perhaps the Lawrence estate—and leaving a grandson and heir Alexander Smith (son of Henry son of William), aged fifteen. The Layton lands were held of Edmund Fleetwood as of his manor of Great Layton; *ibid.* xviii, no. 22.

Lawrence Cowborne of Freckleton held messuages and land in Layton and Bispham in 1604 of the Earl of Derby by $\frac{3}{4}$ d. rent or (by correction) of the king as of his tuchy by the fortieth part of a knight's fee and $\frac{2}{3}$ d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 32, 45.

The Bambers, who occur in neighbouring townships, held land in Layton. William Bamber of Pool in 1576 obtained messuages, &c., in Layton and Bispham from William Bamber the elder and Edmund his son and heir-apparent; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 28, m. 9. The same William Bamber of Pool in 1579 made an agreement with Richard Bamber

Marton as to a partition of lands; *W. Farrer's Deeds*. William Bamber died in 1597 holding a messuage and land in Great Layton and Warbreck of the king as $\frac{1}{4}$ d. by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. His son and heir

Robert was then thirty-seven years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 116. This is probably the Robert Bamber of Warbreck who died in 1624 holding lands by the same tenure, and leaving a son William, aged three; *ibid.* iii, 462. Richard Bamber died in 1609 holding messuages and land in Great Layton of the king as duke by knight's service; his son and heir John was forty-seven years old; *ibid.* i, 154. Some further particulars will be found in Fishwick's *Bispham*, 116-19.

John Anion in 1609 held messuages, &c., in Warbreck of the king as duke by the one-hundredth part of a knight's fee; his heir was his son John, aged twenty-two; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 155. This son seems to be the John Anion who died in 1623 holding by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. His son and heir John was ten years old; *ibid.* iii, 435. See Fishwick, *op. cit.* 115.

Thomas Jolliffe in 1618 held a messuage, &c., of the king as duke by the three-hundredth part of a knight's fee; he left a son and heir Robert, aged five; *ibid.* ii, 111.

John Walsh died in 1624 holding land in Layton of the king and leaving a son Henry; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 74, where some particulars of the family are given.

Robert Crane died in 1627 holding a messuage, &c., in Layton, tenure not recorded; his heir was a grandson Robert (son of Richard son of Robert) Crane, aged fifteen; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, no. 11.

Robert Gaultier died in 1631 holding a messuage, &c., in Little Layton of Paul Fleetwood as of his manor of Little Layton. His heir was his brother George, aged forty-four; *Towneley MS.* C. 8, 13, p. 459.

³⁸ Richard Warbreck, 1628, held his

messuage in Warbreck of the king by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee. Thomas, his son and heir, was four years old; *ibid.* 1309. See Fishwick, *op. cit.* 119, 125.

³⁹ The priory seems to have had merely an acre, given them by William son of Emery le Boteler, so that they might build a tithi-barn there. This acre lay by the pathway leading from the high-road to the little mere; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 438. It was included in the grant of the advowson of Poulton to Thomas Fleetwood in 1554.

⁴⁰ William le Boteler granted the canons all his part of Threplands, within his demesne of Layton, as marked out by crosses, with right of way to the sea and the pool, excepting 25 acres held by Walter son of Swain (de Carleton) by a rent of 6d.; *Cockersand Chatur.* i, 155-7. Threplands or Threfelt was between Layton and Marton. The same benefactor gave 20 acres in Withroom, on the west side towards the mill, and a rent-charge of 40s. from his camera or treasury; *ibid.* i, 156, 159, 161.

⁴¹ Porter, *Fylde*, 311 62. Further details, particularly with regard to the recent changes, have been supplied by Mr. T. Loftos, town clerk.

⁴² There are eight later Improvement Acts.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 339. The title was changed from Layton-with-Warbreck Local Board to Blackpool Local Board in 1868.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 335-9. The original wards were Claremont, Talbot, Bank Hey, Brunswick, Foxhall and Waterloo.

⁴⁵ 42 & 43 Vict. cap. 199. The part of Bispham included was the detached portion known as Bispham Hawes, south of Layton. The boundaries of the wards were altered.

⁴⁶ The township boundary was extended in 1896 to include the foreshore.

carried out many works for the health and convenience of the people and the beautifying of the town. It owns the gas and electric lighting and power works, also the tramways. A new town hall was built in 1895-1900. A market, built in 1844, was acquired by the local board in 1853 and enlarged in 1872; the free library⁴⁰ was built on the site in 1895, a new market being opened in Lytham Road. A new free library building has recently been given by Mr. Carnegie; a technical school was erected in 1905-6. There are also a court-house, police stations and fire brigade station. A bench of magistrates for the borough was constituted in 1898. A coat of arms was granted in 1899.

There was in the 13th century a chantry chapel in Layton,⁴¹ but it disappeared, and the existing places of worship in Layton are all modern and due to the rise of Blackpool. In connexion with the Church of England St. John's was erected in 1821⁴² and rebuilt in 1878 on the old site; a separate parish was assigned to it in 1860.⁴³ The patronage is vested in trustees. The incumbent from 1829 to 1846 was the Rev. William Thornber, B.A., whose history of the town written in 1837 has been quoted frequently in the present work.⁴⁴ Holy Trinity, South Shore, built in 1836 and rebuilt in 1895, had a parish assigned in 1871.⁴⁵ Lady Drummond's trustees present the vicars. Christ Church, Blackpool, built in 1866, became parochial in 1871.⁴⁶ St. Paul's, North Shore, was built in 1898-9. These two churches are in the gift of bodies of trustees. There is a mission church, St. Peter's, 1878, connected with Holy Trinity; also another, All Saints', connected with St. John's; and school-chapels at South Shore and Marton Moss.

The Wesleyan Methodists opened a chapel in Bank Hey Street in 1835; this was replaced in 1861-2

by the present Adelaide Street church.⁴⁵ They have now two others in Blackpool and two in South Shore. The United Methodist Free Church opened their first chapel in 1864,⁴⁶ and have since added two others in Blackpool and South Shore. The Primitive Methodists, after meeting for some time in a room, built a church in 1875.⁴⁷ The New Connexion, now joined to the United Methodists, also has a church.

The Baptists held services in a room from 1858⁴⁸ till Union Chapel was opened in 1861; it was rebuilt in 1904. They have now a second chapel in Blackpool and another in South Shore.

About 1820 the Congregationalists began preaching in Blackpool, and in spite of much opposition were able to open Bethesda Chapel, near Fox Hall, in 1825. A larger building in Victoria Street was built in 1849, and for a time Bethesda ceased to be used, except occasionally by the Methodists; but services there were resumed in 1875.⁴⁹ Another chapel was opened at South Shore in 1885,⁵⁰ and more recently (1901) another in Clarendon Park.

A Unitarian chapel was opened in 1875,⁵¹ and the present church succeeded it in 1883. The Plymouth Brethren, Swedenborgians (New Church) and Salvation Army are also represented at Blackpool.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary was built in 1857 and has been enlarged.⁵² It is served by Jesuits. St. Cuthbert's, South Shore, built in 1880, was succeeded by the present church ten years later. St. Kentigern's, Blackpool, was begun in 1907. These are served by secular priests. There is a convent and boarding school, the Holy Child Jesus, at Little Layton.

The Jews have a synagogue, and there is a Spiritualists' Hall.

PART OF LANCASTER

STALMINE WITH STAYNALL

Stalmine, Dom. Bk.; Stalmin, 1205; Stalemyne, 1278.

Stainole, 1277; Staynol, 1292; Staynolf, 1331.

This composite township, with Stalmine to the north and east and Staynall to the south-west, has a total area of 2,583½ acres,¹ the two hamlets having 1,771 and 812½ respectively, and the population in 1901 was 537. The River Wyre forms the western boundary, and upon it, at the south of Staynall, is the hamlet of Wardleys, where before the rise of

Fleetwood there was a small port, with warehouses, from which the Kirkham spinners a century ago drew their supplies.²

The surface is comparatively level, but there is a ridge of higher land by the bank of the river, on which Staynall is placed; and inland, Stalmine, with its church, stands on another piece of higher ground. The greatest elevation is about 75 ft. above sea level. The principal road is that from Shard Bridge to Preesall, passing through Stalmine.

⁴⁰ The Free Libraries Act was adopted in 1879.

⁴¹ *Lanc. Ch. ii*, 436.

⁴² Porter, op. cit. 330.

⁴³ *Lanc. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 1860.

⁴⁴ A memoir by Mr. C. W. Sutton is prefixed to his tale called *Penny Stone*, 1886. He was the son of Giles Thornber of Poulton, born about 1805, and educated at Brasenose Coll., Ox., B.A. 1828. His *History of Blackpool* was first printed at Poulton in 1837, and reissued later; it is of great value, both on account of the author's local knowledge and as recording conditions that have long passed away. He wrote other antiquarian

essays. He died at Stafford 8 Sept. 1885.

⁴⁵ Porter, op. cit. 360; *Lanc. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 1871.

⁴⁶ An iron church was erected in 1861; Porter, op. cit. 341. For district, *Lanc. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 1871.

⁴⁷ Porter, op. cit. 335.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 345. They had previously used Bethesda Chapel. ⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 359.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 340. The congregation originated in a division in the Congregational chapel at Nightingale, *Lancs. Noncon.* i, 148.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* i, 137-51; Porter, op. cit. 333, 338.

⁵² Nightingale, op. cit. i, 162.

⁵³ Porter, op. cit. 359.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 339; Kelly, *Engl. Cath. Missions*, 86.

¹ The Census Rep. of 1901 gives 2,303 acres, including 3 acres of inland water. There are also 58 acres of tidal water and 374 of foreshore.

² In 1825 the Baltic produce used at Kirkham was 'brought up the Wyre and landed at Wardleys', where the Kirkham manufacturers had 'large and commodious warehouses' for storage. Wardleys was part of the port of Poulton; *Haines, Lancs. Dir.* i, 656.

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The soil is various, with subsoil of clay. Oats and potatoes are grown. There are 646½ acres of arable land, 1,472½ in permanent grass and 11 of woods and plantations.

The township has a parish council.



The chapelry contributed as follows to the county lay of 1624, which was based on the older fifteenth: Stalmine with Staynall, £1 18s.; Precessall with Hackinsall, £2 3s. 8½d., or a total of £4 1s. 8½d. towards each £100 required from Amounderness.³

Earl Tostig held *STALMINE* in *MANORS* 1066 as part of his Preston fee; it was then assessed as four ploughlands,⁴ but in 1212 as three. Later it was held in teneage of the king or the lord of the honour of Lancaster by a rent of 10s.⁵ The first recorded possessor is Robert de Stalmine, who with Peter his son granted one plough-land called *Corcola* at a rent of 8s. to the monks of Furness about 1165.⁶ He also granted other parts of his land to younger children.⁷ The Peter just named was lord in 1205.⁸ He had a son William,⁹ to whom a brother Robert succeeded in 1235-6.¹⁰ Three years later Robert was followed by his son Adam,¹¹ and he by a son John,¹² lord of the manor in the time of Edward I. He was in 1292 summoned to prove his title, but replied by saying that he held part only.¹³ Adam de Stalmine and other members of the family were benefactors of Cocksand and Furness Abbeys and Lancaster Priory.¹⁴ Instead of Stalmine the surname Beaumont was used.^{14a}

John de Stalmine transferred the manor to William de Oxcliffe,¹⁶ whose son Nicholas¹⁸ held

—*Lanc. Ch.* ii, 363-75 for Stalmine and 355-61 for Staynall. Among the place-names occurring in these charters are Arghole and its pool, Harestane and Harecar, Yarsmooir and Warlesmooir, Scalingstud, Taylid, Lawrence's Cross, Fernbreck, Kelwellbreck, Lamypot, the Greenway and Oxenholme in Stalmine; Cumbelow, Alsargeat, Argholestan, Risegreve, Wallgate, Smerepot, Hychum Oxxgang and Uttingland.

11a John son of William Beaufront, who was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey (*Chartrul.* i, 95), seems to be the above-named John son of William de Stalmine. John de Stalmine son and heir of Adam Beaufront gave land to Furness between 1274 and 1284; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 163. In claims for the manor against the Goosnargh family William Beaufront son of John son of Adam de Stalmine was plaintiff in 1334 and 1338, and William Beaufront (perhaps a different person) in 1354; *De Banco R.* 298, m. 57. d.; 311, m. 83; *Assize R.* 1425, m. 4; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 3, m. v. Shortly afterwards John Beaufront claimed the manor; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 335.

¹⁵ The Abbot of Furness had in 1313-14 to complain of a small encroachment on his land in Stalmine by William de Oxcliffe, Nicholas son of Nicholas (William) de Oxcliffe, and William son of Alice de Stalmine; Assize R. 424, m. 2. In defence it was stated that the former William had entered by grant of John de Stalmine, formerly lord of the town, but the verdict was for the abbot.

William seems to have been a son of John de Oxcliffe; Assize R. 1425, m. 4.

¹⁶ William de Oxcliffe in 1311 gave all his lands in Stalmine and Staynall, together with the service (8s.) due from Furness Abbey for the grange, to his son Nicholas; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 164.

survived their father yet did not inherit they must have been illegitimate.

¹⁰ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 306; Robert was to pay 10s. as relief.

¹¹ Orig. R. 23 Hen. III, m. 2; Adam son of Robert owed 10s. for relief. He was a benefactor of Cockersand Abbey; *Chartul.* i, 86, &c. He gave a toft and an acre in Fernbreck to Lancaster Priory in 1256; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 375. He occurs as juror from 1242 to 1255.

Adam's wife Helen survived him and married William de Chamber, and was at one time described as lady of Stalmine; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 89-90. She claimed dower in 1278 against William son of William de Hambleton and against John de Thornton and Clarice his wife; *De Banco R.* 24, m. 70.

¹² John son and heir of Adam de Stalmine did fealty for his lands in 1259 on succeeding, and had to pay 20s. as relief; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* ii, 312. He gave an acre on Harecarr Furlong to Cockersand, and as 'lord of Stalmine' confirmed another gift; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 109, 112.

John de Stalmine was summoned to warrant two of the tenants of the manor in 1288; De Banco R. 73, m. 7 d.; 78, m. 5 d.

In 1297 the 10s. rent was paid to the Earl of Lancaster by the vill of Stalmine with Staynall; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 280.

¹³ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 379-80. He stated that Ellen de Stalmine held 8 acres as dower, the Abbot of Furness one plough-land, the Abbot of Cockersand another, Simon the Clerk an oxgang of land and Adam de Stalmine another.

¹⁶ For the gifts to Cocksand in Stalmine see *Chartul.* i, 86-113, and in Staynall, 114-36; to Furness—*Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 163-4; Beck, *Annales Furn.* lxxviii; to Lancaster Priory

¹ Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 47.

^a Ibid.; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 163.

He gave 6 oxgangs of land to Siward son of Hucc in marriage with his daughter Eva; chiefly, it would appear, in Staynall, 2 oxgangs each to his sons Henry and Alan; *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, i, 47. From the Cokersand and Lancaster charters it appears that Alan had a son Geoffrey and a daughter Maud, who married William the Marshal and had a daughter Godith wife of Randle son of Michael the Clerk. John the son of Randle de Stalmine was contemporary with John son of Adam de Stalmine.

Mabel widow of Geoffrey de Stalmine in 1235 released her dower in half an oxgang of land to the Abbot of Furness; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 68. John de Stalmine (probably the son of Randle) in 1256 released to Adam de Stalmine his hereditary right in 3 oxgangs and 30 acres of land; *ibid.* 120.

³ *Fattor, Lancs. Pipe R.* 205; he paid 1 mark to the scutage. From the charter above referred to it appears that Peter's wife was named Adelisa. The name of Peter de Stalmine, paying 10s. for three plough-lands held in thegnage in Stalmine, occurs in the Pipe Roll of 1226, but he may have been dead at that time; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 139.

In a grant to Furness Robert is called son of Peter de Stalmine, so that William must also have been a son; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxvii, App. 163. William was lord of Stalmine in 1230; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 362. William de Stalmine and Robert his brother attested a Cookersand grant; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 105.

Henry and John sons of William de Stalmine occur as benefactors to Furness; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, loc. cit. As they

it in 1324,¹⁷ and appears to have been succeeded by a brother William, who alienated it to Thomas de Goosnargh.¹⁸ This last held the lordship and two-thirds of the vill in 1346, and Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe held the other third.¹⁹ Of the Goosnargh family next to nothing is known.²⁰ The manor descended to Alexander Goosnargh, who died in 1524 at Mansergh holding the manor of the king by a rent of 5s. His son Thomas having died before

him, his heir was his grandson Alexander Waring (son of a daughter of Margaret), aged eight.²¹ It appears, however, that there was another daughter Maud, afterwards wife of Robert Parker.²² They sold the manor to the Butlers of Rawcliffe,²³ and the whole descended with Rawcliffe till the forfeiture in 1716. This estate seems to have been sold in parcels²⁴; the Bournes of Hackinsall became the principal proprietors,²⁵ but the manor has disappeared.

William seems to have died about 1316, in which year Nicholas de Oxcliffe claimed a message and 9 acres of land against John son of William de Norbeck; *De Banco R.* 216, m. 363. In the year following Alice widow of William de Oxcliffe claimed dower in a message and 24 acres in Stalmine against Nicholas son of William de Oxcliffe; *ibid.* 220, m. 231 d.

Nicholas was plaintiff in 1318 (*ibid.* 221, m. 9 d.), in which year he came to an agreement with the monks of Furness as to certain approvals; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* ut sup. From this it appears that Nicholas had a salt-pan on the waste and the monks had a water-mill by their grange.

¹⁷ He held the manor of Stalmine and Little Staynall by a rent of 10s. and doing suit to county and wapentake; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 40b.

At the same time the doomsmen of Stalmine and Staynall are named in the court roll of the hundred; *Lancs. Ct. R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 115.

¹⁸ In 1338 Thomas de Goosnargh claimed to hold by grant of William son of William son of John de Oxcliffe; *Assize R.* 1425, m. 4. A William de Oxcliffe had been defendant in the case in 1334; *De Banco R.* 298, m. 57 d.

Thomas de Goosnargh and Margaret his wife in 1357 obtained from John son of William Beaufort a release of his claim in the manor of Stalmine; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 83.

¹⁹ *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.) 47; Thomas de Goosnargh held two ploughlands and paid 6s. 8d. of the rent, while Nicholas Boteler held one plough-land and paid 3s. 4d.; but Thomas did the whole suit to county and wapentake. Later the manor seems to have been held in moieties, each paying 5s.

Thomas son of Walter de Goosnargh was in possession of the manor in 1354; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 3, m. 5. He and his wife Margaret occur a year later; *ibid.* 4, m. 15.

²⁰ In 1363 John de Oxcliffe appeared against John son of Thomas de Goosnargh to claim a message and land which Ralph Gentyll had given to Nicholas de Oxcliffe and Alice de Slyne and their issue; in default to remain to Nigel son of the said Alice, and in default to the right heirs of Nicholas. Nicholas, Alice and Nigel had died without issue, and so the right came to plaintiff. John de Goosnargh said that Thomas his father died in possession, and he was himself under age, whereupon the trial was deferred; *De Banco R.* 416, m. 455 d. John de Oxcliffe had claimed in 1360; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxiii, App. 342.

Thomas Goosnargh and Nicholas Boteler held in 1445-6 just as in 1346; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bde. 2, no. 20.

Robert Goosnargh son of William agreed with Joan his father's widow as to

dower in 1452; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 92b. Robert and Maud his wife in 1459 demised Redeford in Plumpton and a message in Catterall for a term of twenty years; *ibid.* fol. 90b. Robert was summoned to warrant by James Pickering in 1473 in respect of a manor in Stalmine; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* file 13 Edw. IV.

²¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 55. Alexander was separated from his wife Agnes daughter of John Boteler by an arbitration in 1496, he retaining the custody of the children; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 91. He must have married again.

In 1518 Alexander Goosnargh made a feoffment of the manor of Stalmine Hall, &c., with remainder to his son Thomas; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 123, m. 9. This son probably died soon after, for no remainder was stated in another feoffment in 1522; *ibid.* 131, m. 2. At his death Alexander held lands in Stalmine and Staynall, Hambleton, Goosnargh, Woodplumpton and Catterall. By his will (recited in the inquisition) he charged his lands with a yearly stipend of 5 marks for twenty-three years to find a chaplain to celebrate at the altar of St. George in Kirkby Lonsdale Church.

²² From the inquisition it might be supposed that Margaret Waring was dead in 1525, but in 1528 Richard Waring and Margaret his wife demised to Edward Mansergh certain messuages and lands in Stalmine, together with seven saltcotes there; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 11, m. 157 d.

In 1540 Nicholas Butler purchased from Robert Parker and Maud his wife (she being the heir of Thomas Goosnargh) a moiety of the manor of Stalmine, with various lands (including thirty salt-pits) there and in Staynall, Preesall, &c.; *ibid.* bde. 12, m. 28. Possibly Alexander Goosnargh had been married twice, and Maud was half-sister to Margaret but whole sister to Thomas. The purchase of this moiety was confirmed by Maud Parker, widow, with George Knott of Canterbury and Joan his wife—Joan being the daughter of Maud by a former husband (William Cowper) and her sole heir—to Richard Butler and Henry his brother in 1544; *ibid.* bde. 26, m. 101; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 83.

The other moiety seems to have been obtained in 1537-45 by Nicholas Butler from Margaret Waring, widow, daughter and co-heir of Alexander Goosnargh; *Dods. MSS.* ut sup.; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 181, m. 9 d. It was perhaps a daughter of Margaret who married Arthur Bayne, for about 1556 he and Margaret his wife complained that Nicholas Butler was wrongfully holding lands in Stalmine Manors and detaining their title deeds; *Ducatus Lanc. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 291. In 1559 a rent of £4 19s. 8d. from lands in Stalmine, &c., was settled on Arthur Bayne and Margaret his wife, with remainder to James Bayne; *Pal. of Lanc.*

Feet of F. bde. 21, m. 117. Yet somewhat later (1562) Agnes Warren and Maud Parker claimed messuages, &c., in Stalmine Manors against Richard Butler and Margaret Waring; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 258. Again in 1565 James Bayne and Margaret his wife (widow of — Waring) claimed the estate of Alexander Goosnargh, Margaret and Maud being daughters and heirs, against Richard and Henry, sons of Nicholas Butler, who defended by alleging the feoffment by Margaret Waring; *ibid.* 303.

²³ The available evidence is given in the preceding notes. In 1571 the manor of Stalmine was reckoned as part of the Butler estates; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 33, m. 79.

It will have been seen from the text that this family had long held certain land in Stalmine, and there are some charters in the Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 380-1. In 1323-4 Nicholas son of William Boteler claimed a message and land against Nicholas de 'Oxcleve' and William son of Adam, to which Nicholas replied that his name was 'Oxclif', and that William Boteler had held his land of him by knight's service, on which account he had taken possession. The jury did not accept the spelling and also decided against him as to the tenure, giving a verdict for the plaintiff; *Assize R.* 425, m. 5. In 1502 the tenure of the lands in Stalmine and Staynall was grouped with that in Thistle-ton, Kirkham and Freckleton, as of the Earl of Derby by knight's service and a rent of 8s.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 45. Shortly afterwards James Boteler, who died in 1504, was stated to have held messuages, lands, &c., in Stalmine and Staynall of the Earl of Derby in socage; *ibid.* iii, no. 109. This same tenure was again recorded of William Butler, 1639, though the estate had been increased by many purchases, so that he held the manor of Stalmine with Staynall, messuages, lands, twelve saltcotes, two windmills, a ferry boat on the Wyre and a fishery there; *ibid.* xxx, no. 18.

The manor is mentioned in a settlement by Richard Butler in 1714; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 501, m. 2 d.

²⁴ In 1752 Richard Harrison the younger purchased from Nathan Arderne and Elizabeth his wife a third of the eighth part of the manor of Stalmine with Staynall, court baron, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 349, m. 60.

²⁵ John Bourne of Stalmine (d. 1841) was reputed to be lord of the manor in 1836; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. 1), iv, 550. He was followed by Cornelius Bourne, the reputed lord in 1850; *Raines in Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 443.

According to the pedigree in *Foster's Lancs. Peds.* John Bourne (d. 1783), grandfather of the above-named John, married Jane daughter and co-heir of Cornelius Fox of Stalmine Hall.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

STAYNALL, probably one plough-land,³⁶ gave a surname to the lords of it,³⁷ but the family cannot be traced, and the lordship probably became merged in Stalmine. Sir Adam de Shewington and Emma his wife in 1344 claimed messuages, lands and mills in Great Marston and 'Staynolf,' but the defendants

John son of Richard le Boteler, Clemency his wife, Cecily wife of Richard le Boteler and others—protested that there was no such ville as 'Staynolf' absolutely; either Great Staynolf or Little Staynolf must be named, and the jury agreeing, the plaintiffs were defeated for the time.³⁸

In addition to the families named those of Hambleton,³⁹ Shireburne⁴⁰ and Singleton⁴¹ had lands in this township from an early time. Some later owners

appear in the records. The estate of the Butlers of Warrington⁴² seems to have passed with Layton to the Fleetwoods of Rossall.⁴³ Theobald le Boteler held an oxgang of land in Staynall in 1249.⁴⁴ John Braddyll in 1561 purchased messuages and fishery in Great Staynall and Stalmine from Wilfrid Banastre,⁴⁵ and at his death in 1578 was found to have held them of the queen in socage by 6d. rent,⁴⁶ but later the tenure was recorded as of Shireburne of Stonyhurst.⁴⁷ There were some other owners.⁴⁸

Little can be said of the monastic estates. That of Furness, Stalmine Grange,⁴⁹ came in part at least to a family named Smith, who held it for some time.⁵⁰ That of Cockersand⁵¹ seems to have been dispersed in parcels, while that of Lancaster Priory may have been

³⁶ The old distinctions of Great and Little Staynall have disappeared.

³⁷ In 1324 'Staynolf' was used of Stanah in Thornton and 'Little Staynolf' of Staynall. But see p. 234, note 31, above.

³⁸ Sward son of Huck and Eva his wife (daughter of Robert de Stalmine), the latter described as the Lady Eva, granted lands in Staynall to Cockersand Abbey; *Charul.* i, 114, 118. Their sons Henry and Richard were also benefactors; *ibid.* There took their surname from Staynall, as did Henry son of Robert de Stalmine, who seems to have had several children. Robert and Roger, sons of Henry de Staynall, were benefactors of Cockersand; *ibid.* 119-21; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, S. 20. Richard son of Richard son of Henry de Staynall, who had a brother Peter, gave a messuage and land to Lancaster Priory; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 355, 359. The said Peter gave land to Cockersand; *Charul.* i, 121.

³⁹ Adam son of Eva de Elswick in 1288 claimed half an oxgang in Staynall by Stalmine against Richard son of Adam de Staynall and Maud his daughter; *De Banco R.* 75, m. 61 d.

⁴⁰ *Assize R.* 1415, m. 44.

⁴¹ Gilbert de Hambleton was a benefactor of Lancaster Priory, giving a toft in Staynall which Gilbert son of Peter de Hackinsall had held; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 361. Alice widow of William de Hambleton was plaintiff in 1285 and 1292 in respect of lands in Stalmine; *De Banco R.* 59, m. 2; *Assize R.* 408, m. 97.

⁴² William the Baker son of Hugh de Hambleton gave an oxgang of land in Staynall to Furness Abbey; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxvii, App. 163. William son of William son of Henry de Hambleton gave half an oxgang of land (held of Adam lord of Stalmine) to William son of William the Clerk of Hambleton; *ibid.* 164.

⁴³ The Hackinsall family just named probably held lands in the township, for their successor James Pickering in 1479 purchased a messuage and a windmill in Staynall, partly of the king in socage and partly of Richard Staynall by 2d. rent; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 107-8. See also the later inquiries of Booth and Butler of Hackinsall.

⁴⁴ Robert son of Gregory de Winnarleigh and Alice his wife were benefactors of Cockersand, giving land in Stalmine in 1262; *Charul.* i, 110; *Final Conc.* i, 135.

⁴⁵ One Robert de Wath had land in the same part of the township, and gave to daughter Clarice, who married John de Thornton, and was a widow in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 69 d. Their son Richard de Thornton appears ten years later; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 246.

⁴⁶ John son of Lawrence de Thornton held a messuage and land in 1354; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxvii, App. 332.

⁴⁷ A Peacock family occurs in 1350; *De Banco R.* 362, m. 60.

⁴⁸ John Shaffer and Emma his wife (in her right) held land in Hackinsall and Stalmine in 1395; *Final Conc.* iii, 45. Hugh Chaffar had messuages and land in Staynall in 1432; Brockholes of Clough-ton D.

⁴⁹ Robert de Shireburne gave land in Stalmine to Cockersand Abbey; *Charul.* i, 106.

⁵⁰ John Travers in 1318 released to Robert de Shireburne his claim to tenements which his brother Lawrence had granted to Walter de Shireburne; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 84b.

⁵¹ In 1321 William de Hornby and his wife Alice (widow of Thomas Travers) claimed dower in Stalmine against Robert de Shireburne; *De Banco R.* 238, m. 86 d.

⁵² Thomas son of Lawrence Travers in 1348 claimed two messuages and 20 acres there against William son of Sir Robert de Shireburne; *De Banco R.* 354, m. 326. Agnes widow of Richard Shireburne was tenant in 1446; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 53.

⁵³ Richard Shireburne in 1513 held his lands in Stalmine of Alexander Goomarsh in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 46. A similar statement is made in later inquiries, but the property seems to have been sold before 1600.

⁵⁴ Maud widow of Robert de Singleton gave land in Stalmine to Cockersand; *Charul.* i, 111. Thomas Banastre was defendant there in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 97. Sir Thomas Banastre also held there in 1385; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 15.

⁵⁵ This was probably the estate afterwards shared by the Radcliffes of Winnarleigh and other heirs of Balderston. The tenure is not separately stated.

⁵⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 13; lands, &c., in Stalmine and Staynall, of tenure unknown.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* xii, no. 2. The lands held by Thomas Fleetwood in 1576 are herein regarded as part of the Great Layton estate, formerly that of Butler of Warrington.

⁵⁸ *Lanc. Inq. and Extents*, i, 172-3. It became merged in the estate of the Butlers of Rawcliffe, having been granted by Theobald Walter to his kinsman Richard le Boteler in the time of Henry III; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, R. 5. In 1324 William son and heir of John Beaufront released to Nicholas son and heir of William Boteler the rent of 8s. 6d. which

was due from an oxgang of land in Stalmine; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 83.

⁵⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 23, m. 15; 26, m. 160. The estate was perhaps the messuage, &c., in Stalmine purchased by Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1503 from Thomas Standen and Ellen his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 153.

⁶⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 85.

⁶¹ *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 109.

⁶² Nicholas Beconsaw in 1407 granted a windmill in Staynall to James Pickering; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 102. The family probably had other land there, for Cuthbert Clifton in 1562 purchased a messuage and fishery at Staynall from William Beconsaw; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 24, m. 47. At his death in 1580 Cuthbert held messuages and land in Stalmine and Staynall of Henry Butler by 1d. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 96.

⁶³ George Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe about 1660 held lands in Stalmine of Richard Butler by 4d. rent; *ibid.* xi, no. 8.

⁶⁴ Richard Thompson purchased a messuage, &c., in Staynall from the Heskeths in 1569; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 31, m. 98; 34, m. 117. Nicholas Thompson of Larbeck in 1609 held a messuage there of Henry Butler by 2d. rent; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 202.

⁶⁵ The Abbot of Furness in 1535-6 complained of trespass on his turbary at Stalmine Grange by Nicholas Butler; *Duchy Plead.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 74. At the Dissolution the abbey received £8 6d. gd. from Stalmine Grange and Staynall, including £4 4s. for 20 quarters of salt; *West, Furness* (ed. 1813), 139.

⁶⁶ John Smith died at Stalmine Grange in 1598 holding messuages in Staynall, Preesall and Hackinsall. His heir was his grandson John Smith (son of Richard son of John), aged seventeen; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 47. John Smith of Stalmine was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232. See also *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 96; ii, 277.

⁶⁷ In the time of Elizabeth the tenants of the Grange had various disputes with the lords of the manor and others; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, iii.

⁶⁸ Parts of Stalmine Grange were granted by the Crown to Edward Howard and others in 1604-5; *Pat. 2 Jas. I.* pt. ii. A saltcote and lands in Staynall were included.

⁶⁹ The rentals 1451 to 1537 are printed in *Charul.* iii, 1268-9.

treated similarly.⁴² The Knights Hospitallers had lands in Staynall in 1292.⁴³

John Clifton of Stalmine compounded for his recusancy in 1630 by an annual payment of £2.⁴⁴

Christopher and Thomas Butler, who were sons of Richard Butler of Rawcliffe, and James Danson, as 'Papists,' registered estates in 1717.⁴⁵

The chapel of Stalmine is first named **CHURCH** about 1200, when it was a dependency of Lancaster.⁴⁶ When a cemetery was consecrated in 1230 the lords of the 'parish'—Geoffrey the Arbalaster of Hackinsall and William de Stalmine—renounced all title to the advowson.⁴⁷ It seems probable that the townships of Stalmine and Preesall had been either an entirely independent parish reduced to a chapelry or else included in the parish of Poulton, and that in the latter case the monks of Lancaster, on receiving Poulton Church, had made a separate chapelry at Stalmine, attaching it to their own church at Lancaster.^{47a} The names of some of the earlier chaplains are on record,⁴⁸ and in 1430 the vicar of Lancaster was made responsible for the maintenance of a chaplain there.⁴⁹ Its history after the Reformation is doubtful, but as the small tithes—valued at £10 a year in 1650—appear to have been devoted to the chaplain's stipend, it is most probable that service was kept up with some regularity.⁵⁰ During the Commonwealth period £50 a year was given to the minister from Royalist sequestrations.⁵¹ Later some private benefactions raised the certified income

to £28 12s. 4d. before 1717,⁵² and the vicarage is now returned as worth £320 a year.⁵³ The vicar of Lancaster is patron.

The chapel was rebuilt in 1806 and called St. James's.⁵⁴ The registers begin in 1593, but were not regularly kept before 1700. In the churchyard is a sundial dated 1690.

The following have been curates in charge and vicars⁵⁵ :—

c. 1593–1610	John Picke ⁵⁶
oc. 1622–42	Richard Leigh ⁵⁷
oc. 1646–51	Henry Jenny, M.A. ⁵⁸
oc. 1653	Henry Smith
1669	Christopher Hall ⁵⁹ (T.C.D.)
1681	John Wells, B.A. ⁶⁰
oc. 1700	George Yates
1714	John Anyon ⁶¹
1725	Robert Loxham, M.A. ⁶² (Trin. Coll., Oxf.)
1725	Thomas Holme ⁶³
1737	Thomas Knowles, M.A. ⁶⁴
1773	John Spicer
1778	Thomas Smith ⁶⁵
1782	James Fenton, M.A. ⁶⁶ (St. Peter's Coll., Camb.)
1787	James Thomas, B.A. ⁶⁷
1799	Joseph Rowley, B.A. ⁶⁸ (Queen's Coll., Oxf.)
1864	Joseph Kirby Turner, M.A. (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
1894	Henry Barnett, M.A. ⁶⁹ (T.C.D.)

⁴² Lands of Cockersand were granted to Roger Dalton in 1579 for twenty-one years; Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. xi; see also Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. xvi and 2 Jas. I, pt. xix.

⁴³ Thomas Danson in 1628 held messuages, &c., in Stalmine and Staynall of the king, partly as of the manor of East Greenwich and partly as of the honour of Tutbury. His son and heir James was eleven years old; Towneley MS. C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 344.

⁴⁴ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375. From the change of tenure recorded it is probable that this was the Braddylls' land.

⁴⁵ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 173.

⁴⁶ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 133–4. Christopher Butler made a point of his lease of Stalmine Hall being in right of Agnes (Goss), his Protestant wife.

⁴⁷ *Lanc. Ch. i*, 117.

^{47a} *Ibid.* ii, 362.

⁴⁸ From the saving of the right of the church of Poulton in 1230 it may be inferred that Stalmine, though separated by the Wyre, had been part of that parish; while the similar saving of the right of Lancaster Church shows that it had already been included in the parish to which it has continued to belong.

The chapel of Stalmine is specially named as one of those held *piano jure* by the monks of Lancaster about 1290; *ibid.* i, 145.

⁴⁹ Robert; *ibid.* ii, 360. John (Cockersand *Charul.* i, 102) was a benefactor of the canons. Geoffrey the chaplain of Stalmine attested a deed in 1297; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 379.

⁵⁰ *Lanc. Ch. iii*, 578.

⁵¹ At an inquiry in 1527 it was recorded that there was a free chapel at Stalmine, of which John Lawfield had been incumbent for seven years at the will of the vicar of Lancaster. It was worth £6 a

year; Duchy of Lanc. Rentals, bdlc. 5, no. 15.

The list of church goods seized by the Crown in 1552 is imperfect; *Chet. Misc.* (new ser.), i, 10.

⁵⁰ This is shown by some entries in the register being as old as 1583 and by the list of curates.

⁵¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 127. The additional £50 was ordered as early as 1646; *Plund. Minis. Acct.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 13, 28.

⁵² Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 443–4. Of the income £1 was derived from tithe of hay and geese in Stalmine, £2 from surplice fees and £5 10s. from Easter dues; while £6 13s. 4d. was a rent-charge given by Richard Fleetwood of Rossall in 1687 on condition that he and his heirs should have the nomination of the curate—a condition never observed—and £12 9s. was the interest on a gift of £324 (part lost) from Mr. Tite. In addition £1 a year was given from Robert Carter's school charity. The clerk's income was derived from fees of 2d. from each house, 1s. at a marriage, 6d. at a burial and 2d. at a churching. Each of the townships had a chapel-warden.

⁵³ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

⁵⁴ The ancient chapel is said to have been St. Oswald's. 'The day on which the village wake is celebrated (the first Sunday after 12 Aug.) is still [1836] called Tossets Day, by corruption of St. Oswald'; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1), iv, 550.

A short description of the building by Col. Fishwick is printed in *Pal. Note Bk.* ii, 244.

⁵⁵ Some details are due to Col. Fishwick's article above cited.

⁵⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8; he was 'no preacher.' Edward

Rawstorne, clerk, is named in the visitation papers about 1611, but is not described as curate.

⁵⁷ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69 (lecturer), 124 (curate).

⁵⁸ *Plund. Minis. Acct.* i, 14, 239; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* 127. He was afterwards minister of St. Michael's for a short time.

⁵⁹ Appeared at the visitations of 1674 and 1677.

⁶⁰ Visit. List, 1691.

⁶¹ From this time the licences to the curacy are recorded in the church papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. They state that 'John Anyon was educated in the Presbyterian way and lately came over to the church and was accepted as curate to Mr. Harrison, late vicar of Poulton. After Mr. Harrison's death Mr. Hall (now vicar) continued Mr. Anyon as his curate at Stalmine.'

⁶² Loxham became vicar of Poulton 1726–70. Bishop Gastrell (*Notitia Cestr.* ii, 445) names Alexander Bagot, A.B., as curate in July 1725; he must have been a temporary assistant.

⁶³ Also rector of Cloughton 1711–41.

⁶⁴ Thomas Knowles in 1760 made a list of the old 'customs' belonging to the parochial chapel; they included an estate in Preesall, consisting of a house, barn and 17 acres of land, a rent-charge of £6 13s. on Clarkson's tenement in Preesall and 9 acres of land in Thornton. He was rector of Cloughton 1741–73.

⁶⁵ Also curate of Admarsh.

⁶⁶ Son of James Fenton of Lancaster; rector of Doddington-with-Althorpe 1787.

⁶⁷ Also vicar of Bolton-le-Sands.

⁶⁸ He held the incumbency till his death in 1864. He was non-resident, being chaplain of Lancaster Castle; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), iv, 698.

⁶⁹ Rector of Quernmore 1890–4.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

1884 William Poole, M.A. (Dur.)

1910 Daniel Schofield²⁰

In 1689 a Presbyterian meeting was licensed at Thomas Dicconson's house at Stalmine,⁷¹ and about 1717 Bishop Gastrell recorded that 'the presbyterian meeting house is very near the chapel.'⁷² Nothing seems to be known of it now.

Apart from the school endowments *CHARITIES* for Presall and small gifts for religion there is no charitable foundation⁷³ in the chapelry except 10s. a year from Robert Carter's benefaction, 1710. This sum is divided among about eight poor persons who are by custom selected from residents in the Pilling Lane portion of Presall. Thomas Bell of the Ridge in Pilling had in 1723 left 5s. a year for the poor of Presall, but this had been lost by 1826.

PREESALL WITH HACKINSALL.

Pressouede, Dom. Bk.; Presoure, 1168; Pressore, 1176; Presho, 1199; Preshou, 1246; Pressoude, Presehau, Presthowe, 1292.

Hacumcho, Hacunesho, 1199; Hacumesho, 1200; Hakinishal, 1244; Hakonesho, 1246. Hackensall is a common modern spelling.

The township is bounded by the River Wyre on the west, the Lune estuary on the north and a small brook on the south. In the north-west angle is the hamlet of Knott End, with a ferry across the Wyre to Fleetwood; to the south, on a stretch of higher land, is Hackinsall; while Presall lies a mile to the east, on the side of another tract of higher land, and Pilling Lane occupies its north-east corner.¹ The surface to the north and east is flat and lies very low, much of it below the 25 ft. level, but the highest land in the township is about 100 ft. above the sea. There is a wide expanse of sands to the north. The area in all measures 3,393 acres,² and there was a population of 1,423 in 1901.

¹ Previously vicar of Wyresdale.

² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 210. Dicconson was one of the trustees for Carter's school.

³ *Nanta Criv.* ii, 444.

⁴ An official inquiry was held in 1901. The report, published the following year, includes a reprint of the former official report of 1826.

⁵ Formerly called the Lower End of Pilling.

⁶ The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives 1,212 acres, including 3 of inland water. There are also 105 acres of tidal water and 1 acre of foreshore.

⁷ The names of the three hamlets separately are—Presall, 2,038; Hackinsall, 541; and Pilling Lane District, 814.

⁸ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

¹⁰ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 290.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 12; it contributed to the aid in 1168-9 together with Preston, &c. Again in 1176-7 it is found paying 1 mark to an aid; *ibid.* 35.

¹² *Ibid.* 431.

¹³ Geoffrey in 1201-2 proffered 15 marks to the king for confirmation (*ibid.* 152), and received a charter accordingly; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 45.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* to be held by the 'free service of free serjeanty.' Robert de Hackinsall had given 10 marks for the con-

firmation in 1199-1200; *Farrer, op. cit.* 116, 124.

¹⁵ Geoffrey acknowledged the 4 oxgangs of land in Hackinsall and Presall to be the right of Peter (son of Robert and grandson of Hugh), who was to hold of Geoffrey and his heirs by free serjeanty of performing suit to county and wapentake for Geoffrey's land and of summoning pleas of Geoffrey's court in the vill. Exception was made of 18 acres of land, and the messuage formerly Peter's, a fishery adjoining and an acre of meadow lying east of the path through the island called Holm; these were to be Geoffrey's. Peter was released from the payment of 5s. a year for four cows which Geoffrey had farmed to him, and he was at liberty to make two new fisheries on the sea side of Geoffrey's; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 9. From the date of the fine (1199) it appears that Robert died and Peter succeeded in that year.

¹⁶ Robert de Hackinsall gave the third part of his land in Hackinsall and Presall to Cokersand Abbey, his heir assenting; *Cokersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 72. Nothing further is known of Peter son of Robert, but Alan son of Peter de Hackinsall gave the same abbey land on Northcrofts, Hackinsall and the Coteclatt; also his share in the waste

Presall is the central point of the township; from it roads spread out in various directions—south to Staynall and Stalmine, east towards Garstang and north-west to Knott End. From this last another road goes east along the coast to Pilling. There is a salt mine to the south-west of Presall, and from it a railway runs down to the Wyre. The railway from Knott End to Pilling and Garstang was opened in 1908.

In Presall is the cemetery for the chapelry.

The township is governed by an urban district council of twelve members.

The soil is various, with subsoil of clay and gravel. Wheat, oats and potatoes are grown. Of the land, 869 acres are arable, 1,648 in permanent grass and 20 in woods and plantations.^{2a}

A small detached part of Pilling was added to Presall under the Divided Parishes Act of 1882.

There was a fairy well to the north of Presall village.

In 1066 *PREESALL* was assessed as six *MANOR* plough-lands and was included in the Preston fee of Earl Tostig.³ The demesne tithes were in 1094 granted to St. Martin of Sées by Roger of Poitou,⁴ and later still, in 1168-9, Presall was in the demesne of the honour of Lancaster.⁵ About 1190 John Count of Mortain granted Presall and Hackinsall to Geoffrey the Arbalaster or crossbowman,⁶ and renewed the gift after he came to the throne.⁷ It appears, however, that 4 oxgangs of land in the township had long before been held by serjeanty by Hugh de Hackinsall, whose son Robert obtained confirmations from John when Count of Mortain, and afterwards when king.⁸ An agreement respecting the same was made between Geoffrey, as lord of the whole, and Peter de Hackinsall,⁹ and as Geoffrey's descendants assumed their surname from *HACKINSALL*, they no doubt obtained a surrender of the 4 oxgangs.¹⁰

Geoffrey the Arbalaster held the six plough-lands in 1212 by the service of two crossbows yearly.¹¹

within bounds beginning at the Stockenpool, where there was a cross, and going directly south to the cross on the Tongue; *ibid.* 72-3.

Roger de Hackinsall, a defendant in 1202, may have been Alan's successor. Anabil (or Aline) de Presall had left a son William and a daughter Sabina, who, as her brother's heir, claimed a messuage and land in Presall from Roger; *Assize R.* 408, m. 47 d. 63. Roger de Hackinsall was plaintiff and Thomas son of Thomas de Hambleton defendant in respect of their inheritance from 1301 to 1313; *Assize R.* 419, m. 4; 424, m. 5.

In 1364 Maud widow of Thomas de Carleton claimed land in Hackinsall against Margaret wife of William son of John son of John son of Alan de Hackinsall and Ismania her sister; *De Banco R.* 417, m. 214.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 44. Geoffrey gave to Cokersand Abbey lands in Presall, viz. all that between Colecross and Fauerebeck; also 2 oxgangs which Michael the reeve had held, 2 acres in the field called Kirkgate, other parcels, also a fishery on the Wyre to the north of Hackinsall; *Cokersand Chartul.* i, 67-9.

Geoffrey was a benefactor to St. Mary's, Lancaster, giving land for the repair of the church, including the site of a grange which he gave when Ranulf Earl of

His son John,¹² known as Arbalaster and de Hackinsall, in 1246 agreed with Eva, his father's widow, as to dower.¹³ At the same time he claimed wreck of the sea at Hackinsall, but without good ground.¹⁴ John died in 1262 holding six plough-lands in Hackinsall and Preesall as before, also three plough-lands in Hambleton; Geoffrey his son and heir was of full age.¹⁵ John the son of Geoffrey succeeded before 1284,¹⁶ and was himself followed about 1299¹⁷ by a brother Richard.¹⁸ John the son of Richard de Hackinsall¹⁹ had a son William, who was in 1335 to marry Alice daughter of John de Bradkirk.²⁰ William had a daughter Ismania,²¹ whose daughter Joan married James Pickering,²² and in 1402 James and Joan had a dispute with the Abbot of Cockersand respecting 900 acres of land in Preesall held by the abbot, a dispute renewed in 1437 by the plaintiff's son James Pickering.²³

It was probably this James who died in 1479 in possession of the manor, but leaving four daughters as

co-heirs—Margaret wife of Richard Boteler, Isabel wife of John Leyburne, Mabel wife of Thomas Acclamby and Joan wife of Nicholas Acclamby. Each of them had a fourth part of the manor,²⁴ but the descent is by no means clear, as the subdivisions are given differently at different times.

The Boteler share may be that held by the Butlers of Hackinsall.²⁵ William Butler died in 1586 holding a fourth part of the manor of Hackinsall, with messuages and lands in Hackinsall, Preesall, Poulton, Thistleton, Staynall and Elswick.²⁶ The heir was his grandson William, aged twenty-three, who died in 1613 holding a moiety of the manor of the king in socage, and leaving a son Henry to succeed him.²⁷ Henry's daughter Ellen carried the estate to William Fyfe of Wedacre.²⁸ Their daughter Catherine became heir, and marrying John Elletson, this part of the manor has descended to Mr. Henry Chandos Elletson of Parrox Hall.²⁹ He is said to hold a third part of the manor.

Chester was at Jerusalem (1219); *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 352.

In 1227 a confirmation of Preesall and Hackinsall was granted to Geoffrey de Rifford (*Balistrarius* in margin); *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 39.

¹² John son of Sir Geoffrey de Hackinsall was also a benefactor of Cockersand, and he and his wife Amabil desired to be buried in the abbey; *Cockersand Chartul.* 69-71. His charters included part of Licol (Lickow) field, within Hackinsall, and 2 half-oxgangs of land in Preesall; the carr, the deep moss and Sandiford in Preesall are named.

¹³ *Final Conc.* i, 96. Eva, as the widow, was in the king's gift, but William de Lancaster had her marriage; *Assize R.* 404, m. 22. That Geoffrey died about 1246 seems to be implied in a claim by William de Hambleton to prove his liberty against Geoffrey de Hackinsall, ending in his acknowledging that he was John's vassal; *ibid.* m. 4.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* m. 22 it appeared that Geoffrey had had three casks of wine cast up by the sea which the king had granted to him in the name of wreck.

¹⁵ *Lanc. Inq. and Extents*, i, 229; *Hackinsall and Preesall* were worth £12 a year. The estates were in the escheator's hands for six weeks, during which time £3 3s. was received by him; *ibid.* 231. The rent of two crossbows due to the king was payable in 1297 to the Earl of Lancaster; *ibid.* 289.

Geoffrey son and heir of John de Hackinsall gave land in Preesall to Lancaster Priory, including the meadow in the field called Flimingswell Syke; also 2 acres in Pet Middlelegh in his demesne of Hackinsall; *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 353. The same Geoffrey made a number of gifts to Cockersand Abbey, confirming also his father's; *Chartul.* i, 73-81. One clause gave permission for the canons' cattle to cross the sands in summer from Preesall to Cocker. He also allowed a fishery in the Wyre between that of Alan de Hackinsall and one the canons had, for their sustenance. Certain disputes having arisen between him and the canons as to dykes around their lands in Preesall a friendly agreement was made in 1271, by which he allowed them to make a dyke from that at the Blacklake straight across to their eastern dyke; *ibid.* 83.

In 1266-7 Geoffrey the Arbalaster son of John released to Edmund his lord son

of King Henry, Richard son of Lyol de Singleton and William his brother, with all their *sequela* and chattels; Great Coucher, i, fol. 62, no. 14.

¹⁶ In that year there was a dispute as to 40 acres in Hackinsall, of which 20 acres were held by John son of Geoffrey de Hackinsall, 9 by Amery widow of Geoffrey, 9 by the Abbot of Cockersand and 2 by the Prior of Lancaster. It was alleged that one Adam de Disheford had held them, and the claimant was his daughter Alice widow of Simon son of Henry de Hambleton; *Assize R.* 1268, m. 11 d.

¹⁷ *Writ of diem cl. extr.* issued 25 June 1299; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (MS.), ii, 27 Edw. I, m. 13.

¹⁸ *Assize R.* 420, m. 10 d. Richard de Hackinsall held the manor, together with Preesall and Hambleton, in 1324, by the service of two crossbows and 40s.; *Dods. MSS.* cxxi, fol. 40b. The 40s. was for Hambleton.

¹⁹ Maud de Preesall in 1331 claimed a messuage and land in Preesall against Richard de Hackinsall, John his son and William the Pinder. It appeared that Richard was dead and John was then tenant. A verdict was recorded against William; *Assize R.* 1404, m. 18 d.

²⁰ A settlement was made by which the manor of Hackinsall and 4 oxgangs of land in Preesall were given to John son of Richard de Hackinsall, with remainder to William (son of John) and Alice and their issue. There were a sheep walk, &c., held by Jordan del Celer, 20 acres held by William de Hackinsall and Ellen his wife, 12 acres held by Master Edmund de Lacy and Margaret daughter of Richard de Hackinsall and Isabel daughter of Master Edmund; also an oxgang of land held by Thomas de Goomargh for life; *Final Conc.* ii, 95. A further agreement as to 5 oxgangs of land in Preesall was made at the same time, these being given to John de Hackinsall and Christina his wife, with remainder to William their son and Alice his wife, daughter of John de Bradkirk; *ibid.* 98.

In 1346 John de Hackinsall held a plough-land and a half, the Abbot of Cockersand a plough-land and John Lawrence half a plough-land by the service of two crossbows (or 4s.) yearly; *Surv. of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 54.

²¹ William son of John de Hackinsall

and Alice his wife in 1357 granted the manor of Hackinsall, with exceptions, to John son of Robert de Dalton for life; *Final Conc.* ii, 151.

²² The descent is given in *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xi, App. 534. The name of Ismania's husband is not recorded.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 107-8. The manor was held of the king as of his duchy in socage by the annual service of two crossbows or 2s. 8d., and was worth £20 a year. The ages of the daughters were forty, thirty-six, thirty-four and thirty-three years respectively.

²⁵ The Richard husband of Margaret was son of John Boteler of Rawcliffe, as appears by an arbitration deed of 1478 among the Dalton of Thurnham muniments.

The paternity of William Butler, who acquired part of Hackinsall, seems to have been doubtful. He had three aliases—Ward, Parr and Taylor. Richard Butler had two sons, George and Thomas, and a daughter Margaret, who married John Lancelyn; William Butler alleged in 1540 that he was the son of Thomas; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 168, m. 6; 171, m. 14.

William Butler of Preesall in 1535 granted the marriage of his son George to Nicholas Butler of Rawcliffe; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 84b.

William Butler appears as plaintiff in 1549 respecting the fourth part of Hackinsall Hall and lands, &c., Henry Barton and Barbara his wife being defendants. Butler held in common with Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, William Mordaunt, Anne his wife and Bewley. Barbara claimed by grant of John Booth, as recorded later; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Edw. VI.* cxxi, B. 8.

²⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 47; the premises in Hackinsall were said to be held of the queen as of her duchy by the fourth part of a knight's fee and the rest of the estate in socage.

²⁷ *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 240-1; all was held of the king in socage. Henry Butler was twenty-two years old. Henry Butler in 1631 compounded for refusing knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

²⁸ *Dugdale, Visit.* 113. The marriage took place in 1648.

²⁹ *Foster, Lancs. Ped.*; abstract of title in possession of W. Farrer. William

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

PARSON HALL is a low two-story H-shaped house with rough-cast and whitewashed walls and grey slated roofs, very much modernized, but still preserving some of its ancient features. The building itself offers no architectural evidence of a date earlier than the first half of the 17th century, but there have been so many alterations at different times that it is quite possible the structure may incorporate parts of an earlier building, though whether of date prior to the 16th century it is impossible to say. Any earlier building which may have stood on the same site was probably pulled down wholly or piecemeal at the time the present house was erected or came into being.

The principal front, which is about 75 ft. in length, is now north, but this is probably a later modification of the original design, the entrance having been most likely on the south side, now the garden front. The east or kitchen wing is over 60 ft. in length, but the west wing is very much shorter with only a slight projection north and south. The original plan appears to have been changed, perhaps more than once, and how far the modern work reproduces old features it is now impossible to say. An arched entrance at the south end of the east wing, if it represents in any way an older feature, suggests the entrance gateway to a courtyard on the south side of the house.^{29a}

The hall occupies the west end of the main wing and is 22 ft. 6 in. long by 16 ft. in width, with a stone fireplace at the east end. The entrance is in the middle of the north side by a door which appears to be an 18th-century insertion, and the staircase, which occupies a gabled bay in the angle formed by the main and west wings, leads from the north-west corner. The hall and screens may have originally occupied the whole of the middle wing, the eastern end of which is now occupied by the dining-room, but this is uncertain. A modern pointed doorway at the north-east corner, now disused but opening into

a passage north of the dining-room between the hall and east wing, if it reproduces an original entrance, suggests the north doorway of the screens, but there is no other evidence that this was so. The hall, however, may always have been its present size with a passage-way behind the fireplace as at Speke. The walls are wainscoted their full height with 17th-century oak in diamond-shaped panels and the staircase has square newels and turned balusters. The floor is flagged diagonally, and the ceiling, which is 8 ft. 8 in. high, is of plain plaster crossed by two cased beams running its greater length. With the exception of four mullioned windows in the north front, a large one of six lights in the west wing and the others in the east wing, all the windows are modern sashes or casements, and externally the building has little or no architectural interest. The interior contains some good oak furniture, but more has been taken away, and in one of the bedrooms is a good oak mantel. There appears to have been a restoration in the 18th century, most of the internal oak panelled doors being apparently of that date, but except for the hall the interior has been almost wholly modernized.

It is not clear what became of the Leyburne share, but that of Thomas and Mabel Acclamby or Aglabay descended to their daughter Agnes,³⁰ whose son Thomas Booth succeeded in 1514, and was followed by his brother John Booth, D.D., Archdeacon of Hereford,³¹ after whose death³² there was much contention as to the inheritance, which had been augmented to a moiety of the manor.³³ William Mordaunt and Agnes his wife, who acquired it, were succeeded by William Twynhoe and Etheldreda his wife.³⁴ They sold to Edmund Fleetwood of Rossall in 1596,³⁵ and it descended to his son Paul in 1622.

The other Acclamby share seems to have been divided between two daughters, of whom one, Mabel, carried an eighth part of the manor to her husband, Reginald Preston, who in 1519 was succeeded by

Elletton and Elizabeth his wife had lands in Hackinsall, Preesall, and Stalmine in 1759; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 360, m. 46. James Pickering in 1456 gave Parrot hey to Richard Boteler and Margaret his wife; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 101.

^{29a} The walls here, however, are of brick and plaster of no particular thickness and are apparently modern.

³⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 60. It appears that her first husband was Roger Booth of Old Durham; she afterwards married Richard Skelton. The fourth part of the manor, with messuages and land in Hackinsall and Preesall, was held of the king by the rent of the fourth part of two crossbows or 21. 8d. Thomas Booth her son was twenty-four years old.

³¹ *Ibid.* vi, no. 56. The estate is described as 'the manors' of Hackinsall and Preesall; it had in 1515 been settled on Alice wife of Thomas Booth and widow of John Lawrence. The service due to the king as duke was two crossbows or 21. 8d. Thomas Booth died 13 Mar. 1527-8. His brother John was thirty-three years old.

³² John Booth was Archdeacon of Hereford 1523-42; *Le Neve, Fasti*, i, 481. In 1531 he obtained the king's licence to acquire from John Ashton, John Jackson, Charles Booth and Douce Booth their

estate in a fourth part of the demesne lands of Hackinsall, and also to acquire both moieties of another fourth part; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, vi, g. 1060 (3). He died in August 1542, leaving a moiety of the manor of Hackinsall, with messuages, &c., there and in Preesall, Stalmine and Staynall, all held of the king as duke by knight's service and a rent of 21. 8d. His next heir was a niece, Anne Booth, daughter of his brother Charles, aged thirteen; but he had in 1540 denied the moiety of the manor to Francis Booth (son and heir of Roger) and his wife Barbara Booth, the last-named being a cousin, at a rent of £7 a year; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vii, no. 18; ix, no. 42. The latter inquisition, taken in 1549, gives Agnes (daughter of Charles) as the name of the heiress. Anne and Annes were frequently confused.

It would appear that the Booths had acquired the Leyburne share of the manor, and that they were responsible for the whole service due to the duchy.

³³ Geoffrey Starkie and Barbara his wife, formerly wife of Francis Booth, in 1550 complained that William Westby detained the title deeds of the moiety of the manor; *Duchy of Lanc. Plead.* Edw. VI, xviii, S. 16. They also claimed arrears of rents and profits for saltcoats, with boons, services, &c., against William Mordaunt, Anne his wife and others (*ibid.* xxxii, 59),

and a little later had a further dispute with William Mordaunt and Annes his wife; *ibid.* Eliz. xxxix, M 3.

From the pleadings it appears that the Starkies held the Booth moiety for the term of a hundred years from 1539 under the grant of Archdeacon Booth; also the Butler fourth part under grant of William Butler for thirty years from 1538. Sir Marmaduke Tunstall held one-half the remaining part and Thomas Bewley the other half; these portions had also been leased to Geoffrey Starkie, so that he held the whole manor of Hackinsall and Preesall.

³⁴ William Mordaunt and Anne his wife in 1573 made a settlement of the moiety of the manor of Hackinsall and Preesall, with messuages, dovecote, lands, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 35, m. 12. They made a further settlement in 1587, the estate being described as the manor of Preesall and a moiety of the manor of Hackinsall, the remainder being to William Twynhoe and Etheldreda his wife and the heirs of Etheldreda; *ibid.* bde. 49, m. 28.

³⁵ *Ibid.* bde. 59, m. 171. Edmund Fleetwood died in 1622 holding a moiety of the manor of Hackinsall and Preesall, with lands, &c., of the king as his duchy by a rent of 21.; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 315-16.



PREESALL WITH HACKINSALL : PARROX HALL : NORTH FRONT



PREESALL WITH HACKINSALL : PARROX HALL : THE HALL

their son Thomas.³⁶ This portion was sold to Tunstall,³⁷ then to Starkie.³⁸ The other eighth part seems to have been held about 1555-68 by Thomas Bewley.³⁹

In 1555 an agreement was made as to the partition of the manor between Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, Thomas Bewley, William Butler and William Mordaunt and Anne (Agnes) his wife.⁴⁰

The fourth part of the manor held by Robert Dalton of Thurnham in 1578 resulted from the purchase of the Tunstall and Bewley shares⁴¹; the tenure was not known.⁴² This part was purchased by the above-named Paul Fleetwood in 1618.⁴³

The three-fourths of the manor was in 1729 sold by Edward Fleetwood of Rossall to the executors of Edmund Hornby of Poulton, and to Robert Loxham, vicar of Poulton, in moieties, and in 1797 the former moiety was sold to James Bourne by Geoffrey Hornby the younger.⁴⁴

In 1813 the manor was held by Daniel Elletson, James Bourne and Robert Loxham.⁴⁵ The second of these seems to have become the chief owner, and Hackinsall Hall descended to his brother Peter, who died in 1846,⁴⁶ and was succeeded by his son Sir James Bourne, bart.⁴⁷ Dying in 1882, he was followed by his son Sir James Dyson Bourne, who survived his father only a year, and the inheritance then passed to his sister Harriet Anne Dyson, who married Mr. James William Seaburne May of Liverpool. He took in 1897 the additional surname of Bourne, and Mrs. Bourne-May continues to own the estate, which is said to include two-thirds of the manor.

HACKINSALL HALL, now used as a farm-house, is a large irregular two-story building of 17th-century date with mullioned and transomed windows, but it retains few or none of its original architectural features, having undergone a very thorough restoration about the year 1873. The walls are entirely of rough-cast, the roofs covered with blue slates, and the mullioned windows throughout are modern. The restoration, however, probably reproduces more or less the original characteristics of the building, though little of the actual structure but the masonry of the walls remains. Built into a low gable on the south side is a stone inscribed :—

F
R A
GOD'S PROVI-
DENCE 1656

the initials being those of Richard and Anne Fleetwood, and the date probably that of the erection of the house.

'The famous boggart of Hackinsall Hall had the appearance of a huge horse, which was very industrious if treated with kindness; thus we hear that every night it was indulged with a fire, before which it was frequently seen reclining, and when deprived of this indulgence by neglect it expressed its anger by fearful outcries.'⁴⁸

The Cocksand Abbey estate, chiefly in the *LOWER END* of Pilling, was in 1346 considered a third part of the vill.⁴⁹ After the Dissolution it seems to have been granted out in parcels.⁵⁰ Roger Dalton

³⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 18; Mabel died before her husband. Thomas Preston was twenty-two years old. The manor was said to be held of the king as duke by the serjeanty of rendering to the king two crossbows or 4s.

³⁷ Sir Marmaduke Tunstall (of Thurland) in 1543 purchased the manor of Hackinsall from Wilfrid Preston and Joan his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12, m. 69. He died in 1557 holding an eighth part of the manor of Hackinsall and Preesall, with land, &c., of the king and queen as of their duchy, by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 5. His son Francis and Alice his wife in 1563 sold to Geoffrey Starkie; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 25, m. 138.

³⁸ Geoffrey Starkie has already been mentioned as interested in the manor through his wife Barbara.

³⁹ Thomas Starkie, as nephew and heir of Geoffrey (viz. son of Richard Starkie of Stretton), claimed the manor in 1568 against Richard Hothersall and Edmund Clerkson, who alleged a conveyance from Geoffrey. Hothersall had married Anne daughter of Geoffrey, whose wife Bridget (apparently a second wife) survived him; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. lxviii, s. 16. Barbara's right went to Robert Dalton, and two years later William Mordaunt and Agnes his wife claiming by Charles Booth, her father, sought lands, &c., in Hackinsall against Richard Hothersall, Anne his wife, Bridget Starkie and Robert Dalton; *ibid.* xciii, M 16; *cl.* M 10.

⁴⁰ In 1568 an eighth part of the manor of Hackinsall, with lands in Preesall, a fishery in the Wyre, &c., was held by Thomas Bewley, who in conjunction with his son and heir William conveyed to

Richard Hothersall, John Smith and John Aglab; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 30, m. 81. Of these three Hothersall appears to have conveyed to Dalton; John Aglab sold in 1582 to Henry Thompson (*ibid.* bde. 44, m. 129); and John Smith (of Stalmine Grange) died in 1598 holding two messuages, &c., in Hackinsall and Preesall, tenure not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 47.

⁴¹ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 197, m. 10.

⁴² From preceding notes it may be gathered that Richard Hothersall acquired the Tunstall-Starkie eighth and also that of Bewley. See also Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 102b. In 1569 Robert and Thomas Dalton purchased the manor of Hackinsall, with dovecote, lands, &c., from Richard Hothersall and Anne his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 31, m. 28.

⁴³ William Butler in 1571 complained that in the conveyance by Hothersall to Dalton his fourth part of the manor, the thirty years' lease of which had expired, had been wrongly included; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. xc, B 38.

⁴⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 1; the heir was Robert Dalton son of Thomas (brother of Robert), who had left a widow Anne.

⁴⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 94, no. 17.

⁴⁶ There are a number of references to the Hackinsall estate of the Fleetwood family (1628-57) in *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), and some of the depositions are printed in the introduction to that volume, pp. x-xxiv.

⁴⁷ In 1658 Richard Fleetwood held the manor of Preesall and a moiety of the manor of Hackinsall, with lands, free

warren, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 162, m. 164. In 1695 the manor of Hackinsall with Preesall is named among the Fleetwood properties; *ibid.* bde. 235, m. 75.

⁴⁸ Abstract of title in possession of W. Farrer.

⁴⁹ Pal. of Lanc. Fines, 53 Geo. III, m. 9; Richard Dickson was plaintiff.

⁵⁰ Foster, *Lancs. Pedigrees*. There are family monuments in Stalmine Church.

⁵¹ Sometime M.P. for the borough of Evesham.

⁵² Thorner, *Blackpool*, 333.

⁵³ See a former note. Rentals from 1451 to 1537 are printed in the *Chartul.* iii, 1268-71.

⁵⁴ Part of the Cocksand lands was leased to Roger Dalton for 21 years in 1579, and a lease of the same to other persons was given in 1600; Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. xi; 42 Eliz. pt. xvi. Robert Dalton claimed the messuage, &c., called Tunes in 1601 against Richard Houghton; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 436, 457. In 1583 lands in Preesall and Hackinsall, late of Cocksand Abbey, called the Lower End of Pilling, were given to Theophilus and Robert Adams, to be held of the manor of East Greenwich by 5s. rent; Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. iv. Another grant was made to Edward Badby and others in 1622-3; Pat. 20 Jas. I, pt. iii. Land called Tongues, lately of Cocksand Abbey, was in 1588 granted to Edward Wymcock; Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. vii.

⁵⁵ James Fisher died at Preesall in 1640 holding a messuage, &c., there of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich. His heir was his son John, aged thirty-three; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 16.

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had some of it, which was sold in 1587 to Robert Bindloss of Bowwick,⁴¹ and he died in 1595 holding the Lower End of Pilling, but the tenure is not recorded.⁴²

At the byrlaw or burley court of Robert Bindloss in 1500 various persons were fined for non-attendance, including John Smith of Stalmine Grange. It was ordered that the watercourses must be 'scoured and drawn' before St. Helen's Day, 'being the 3rd day of May.' Fines were ordered for foldbreak (breaking the lord's pinfold), rescues, bloodwick and hubble-showe (affray), playing unlawful games, keeping unlawful fences and neglect to ring swine. Turf was not to be taken without the owner's leave; scolding women were to be punished by fine; and 'inmakes or bysiers' were not to be entertained by anyone in the lordship.⁴³

John Lawrence was a partner in the vill in 1346,⁴⁴ and his estate may be that subsequently held by Beconsaw and Clifton of Westby.⁴⁵

Though it is Presall which is named in Domesday

Book, the manor in later times seems to have been known as Hackinsall; yet in the 16th century and later a manor of Presall is separately mentioned, usually in connexion with Hackinsall.⁴⁶ A family of Bradshaw of Presall occurs.⁴⁷

It would appear that Hereward Abbot of Cockersand (1216-35) undertook, in return for the gifts to his abbey, to find a fit monk to celebrate in the chapel of Hackinsall for the souls of King John, Geoffrey and Eva and others, but the chapel is not mentioned again.⁴⁸

There are now two places of worship in the township. St. Oswald's was built in 1898 in connexion with the Church of England, and is a chapel of ease to Stalmine. Bethel Congregational Chapel was built in 1835 and enlarged in 1888. Services were first begun about 1830, owing to the efforts of the minister of Elswick, who described this district as 'destitute of the Gospel,' but 'ready to attend it if preached.'⁴⁹

Two schools were founded in Presall about 1700.⁵⁰

ST. MICHAEL-ON-WYRE

UPPER RAWCLIFFE WITH TARNACRE
OUT RAWCLIFFE
GREAT ECCLESTON

INSKIP WITH SOWERBY
ELSWICK
WOODPLUMPTON

The church from which the parish takes its name lies in the township of Upper Rawcliffe, on the south bank of the Wyre, which river divides the area into two unequal parts. The district is for the most part flat and lies low, except in the extreme south, where a height of about 120 ft. above sea level is attained. The acreage amounts to 18,888½, and the population in 1901 was 3,691.

The history of the parish has been extremely placid, and there is even yet no railway line within its boundary. The population is employed almost entirely in agriculture, and the land is now occupied as follows¹ :—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Upper Rawcliffe	1,598½	1,991	49
Out Rawcliffe	1,565	2,437	46
Great Eccleston	109½	1,125	3
Elswick . . .	145½	690½	15
Inskip with } Sowerby }	942½	1,875	31
Woodplumpton	178	4,492	10
	<hr/> 4,539	<hr/> 12,611	<hr/> 154

⁴¹ Dalton probably purchased from Adams. An estate of forty messuages, 200 acres of salt marsh, &c., was in 1586 granted to feoffees by Anne Dalton, widow, Barnaby Kitchin, Hugh Hesketh and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 48, m. 48. In the following year the feoffees, in conjunction with Roger Dalton, sold the greater part to Robert Bindloss; ibid. bde. 49, m. 21.

⁴² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 7.

⁴³ Preston Guard. 29 June 1878.

⁴⁴ See a former note. Edmund Lawrence of Lancaster had land in Presall in 1358; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 7, m. 4 d.

⁴⁵ Cuthbert Clifton in right of William Beconsaw of Wray claimed in 1574 a messuage, &c., in Stalmine, with common of pasture on the waste grounds of Presall called Presall Park and Park Moss, and other wastes of Hackinsall and Presall. Beconsaw also had messuages and lands in Presall and others, known as Wheatholme Carr, in Hackinsall. He conveyed all to Cuthbert Clifton, whose right to common was denied by Robert Dalton, partly in virtue of a lease of Cockersand Abbey

lands and partly in virtue of his lordship of part of the manor; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. c, C 6.

Cuthbert Clifton died in 1580 holding lands, &c., in Hackinsall and Presall of the heirs of Thomas Booth in socage by suit at the court of his manors; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 76. In 1585 the Clifton lands were stated to be held of the queen as of her duchy by the service of two crossbows; ibid. xiv, no. 21; Ct. of Wards Inq. p.m. xxi, 238.

In 1581 Roger Dalton claimed turbary in Presall Moss and a messuage called Quatholme (or Wheatholme) against Robert Carter, whose right was derived from William Beconsaw; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 94, 126. Thomas Carter died in 1622 holding land in Hackinsall of the king as duke in socage; George his son and heir was fifteen years of age; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), iii, 317.

⁴⁶ The manor of Presall is named separately in a deed of 1642 by Henry Philpott and Robert Swayne; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 18 Ches. I, m. 5.

Maud daughter of Sabina de Presall in 1319 claimed a messuage and land in

Presall from William son of Robert de Leyland; *De Banco R.* 239, m. 92. See note 10 above.

Christiana widow of William Wilcockson claimed dower in a messuage in Presall in 1342 against John son of John de Poulton; ibid. 332, m. 524 d. Maud daughter of William Wilcockson of Presall claimed lands there in 1357; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 1. Henry Blundell and Alice his wife in 1371 claimed (in Alice's right) a messuage and land in the same place against Maud daughter of William Wilcockson; *De Banco R.* 443, m. 306.

Thomas Dobson of Presall made a purchase there in 1355 from Richard Page and Amabil his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 148.

⁴⁷ Dugdale, *Vitit.* 55. They occur also at Scale in Skerton.

⁴⁸ Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 216.

⁴⁹ Nightingale, *Lanc. Nonconf.* i, 166-73.

⁵⁰ Richard Fleetwood's, 1687-95, and Robert Carter's, 1710; *End. Char. Rep.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).



PREESALL WITH HACKINSALL: HACKINSALL HALL



ST. MICHAEL'S ON WYRE CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-EAST

The plague of 1349-50 visited the parish, taking off many of the people.^{1a} Sir Richard Kighley of Inskip was one of those who fought at Agincourt, being killed in the battle.² The Reformation was long resisted by a number of the people here as elsewhere in the Fylde.³ In the Civil War the principal squires—Butler and Kirkby—lost sons in the cause of Charles I; but men were raised also for the Parliament,⁴ and around Elswick there was sufficient Puritanism to stir the people to the building of a place of worship. The Jacobite rising of 1715 brought disaster to the Butlers of Rawcliffe, but in 1745 the parish seems to have been untouched by the invasion.

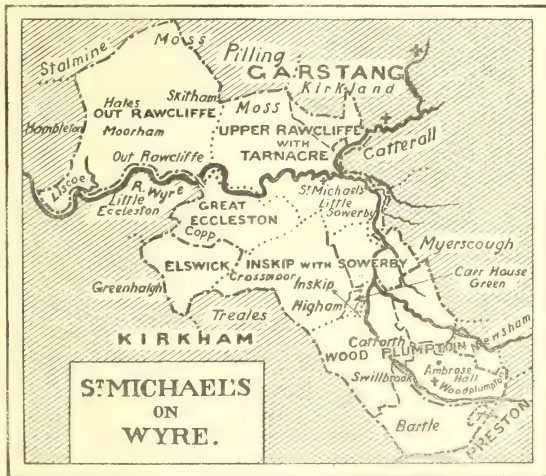
To the ancient tax called the fifteenth St. Michael's contributed £6 4s. when the hundred paid £56 4s. 8d.,⁵ and to £100 leviable on the same district for the county lay of 1624 this parish would contribute £10 12s. 2d.⁶

THE CHURCH ST. MICHAEL⁷

stands close to the left bank of the River Wyre, which bounds the churchyard on the north side, the west end facing on to the road immediately south of the bridge. It consists of a chancel 33 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 8 in. with north vestry, nave 45 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 8 in., south aisle 15 ft. 10 in. wide extending the full length of nave and chancel, short north aisle 8 ft. 3 in. wide, and north chapel 24 ft. 8 in. by 12 ft. 9 in., south porch and west tower 13 ft. square, all these measurements being internal.

The building is substantially of 15th and early 16th-century date, but there may be portions of an older structure in the north wall of the chancel and at the west end of the south aisle adjoining the tower, the masonry of which may date from the 13th century. The evidence of the building, however, is not sufficient to make it possible to trace the development of the plan or to arrive at any conclusion as to the extent

and appearance of the earlier structure, except that its length must have been about the same as that of the present building. On the north chancel wall the older masonry, which is of red sandstone, includes a buttress 2 ft. 6 in. wide with a 10 in. projection, and at the west end of the south aisle the fragment of old walling, which is 3 ft. 6 in. wide and stands 6½ in. in front of the later wall, has been pierced by a pointed window 2 ft. 9 in. high and 12 in. wide, now built up. The present plan is that of the 15th-century building, but there is said to have been a restoration or partial rebuilding in 1549,⁸ when the tower is said to have been erected and new bells purchased. The tower seems to have been rebuilt or refaced in 1611 by Henry Butler, whose arms and initials together with the date are carved on the north-west merlon of the parapet facing west. The north chapel, originally



the chantry of St. Katharine, was repaired in 1797, and in 1854 the church was reseated and some restorations carried out, the old square pews being taken away and the whitewash removed from the arches and columns of the nave.⁹

^{1a} *Engl. Hist. Rev.* v, 529; fourscore men and women was the Archdeacon of Richmond's estimate. The jury appear to have allowed 200, out of the 500, claimed for probates.

² *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 116.

³ This appears in the township histories, but the only residents who in 1630-2 compounded for the two-thirds of their estates liable to sequestration for recusancy were Thomas Kirkby of Rawcliffe (by an annual payment of £5), Leonard Clarkson of Woodplumpton (£3), and Robert White of Great Eccleston (£8 13s. 4d.); *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 176-8.

A list of recusants in 1610 is printed in Fishwick's *St. Michael's* (Chet. Soc.), 12-14. A large number of the people refused to make the Protestation of 1641;

ibid. 16-17. An annotated list of the convicted recusants c. 1670 will be found in *Minor* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 166, 180-2, 190-2, 204-6.

⁴ *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 42. The same chronicler shows that the royal and parliamentary troops crossed the parish from time to time; e.g. 38, 67.

⁵ *Gregson, Fragments* (ed. Harland), 19. The details were: Upper Rawcliffe, 8s. 8d.; Out Rawcliffe, £1 6s.; Great Eccleston, 16s. 4d.; Elswick, 19s. 4d.; Inskip with Sowerby, 10s. 4d.; Woodplumpton, £2 3s. 4d.

⁶ *Ibid.* 23. The details were: Upper Rawcliffe, 14s. 10d.; Out Rawcliffe, £2 4s. 5d.; Great Eccleston, £1 7s. 11d.; Elswick, £1 13s. 0d.; Inskip with Sowerby, 17s. 8d.; Woodplumpton, £3 14s. 11d.

Extracts from Subsidy Rolls 1523-80 are printed in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 9-11; they give the names of the principal residents.

⁷ The invocation appears in Domesday 'Michelescherche.' It had then one plough-land. The distinguishing phrase 'upon Wyre' is found in 1216.

⁸ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 62. The statement seems to be based only on the fact that in 1549 Thomas Singleton by his will left 40s. 'towards the church and buildinge of the steeple of Seynt Mychael's.' The later notes to Glyane's *Churches of Lancs.* 24 give the date of rebuilding as 1525.

⁹ Some work was apparently done in 1809 and 1811, these dates being on spout heads on the south side of the building.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The chancel and nave are under one continuous blue-slatted roof and the south aisle has a separate gabled slated roof finishing behind an embattled parapet. The walls are generally constructed of rubble masonry with sandstone dressings, the whole of the parapet of the south aisle, together with its eastern gable, being of dressed stone.

The east wall of the chancel, however, is built of red sandstone blocks and may be a 17th-century reconstruction. The east window is of three trefoiled lights with perpendicular tracery and moulded jambs and mullions with a very slight reveal and without hood mould. On the south side the chancel is open to the aisle by two wide arches, but there is a 5 ft. 6 in. length of straight wall at the east end in which is a piscina with cinquefoiled head and chamfered jambs, now only 19 in. from the floor and without bowl, and on the east wall to the north of the window is a plain stone bracket. The north wall sets back 6 in. at a distance of 7 ft. 3 in.

two chamfered orders springing from octagonal piers, 1 ft. 8 in. diam., with moulded capitals and bases and from responds at ends. The two easternmost arches to the chancel are wider than those to the nave, the piers are thicker and the detail of the capitals different, but they appear to have been built at the same time.

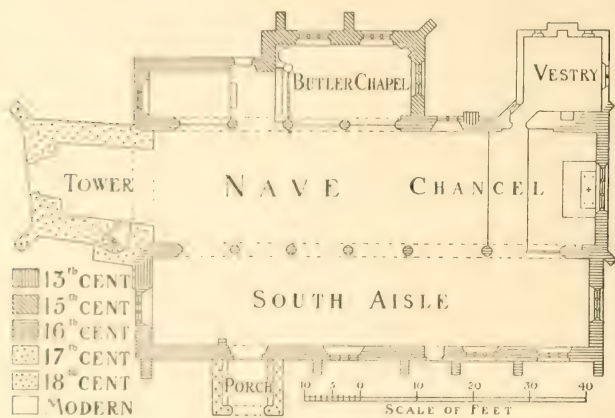
The north arcade consists of four pointed arches on octagonal piers similar to those on the south side, the capitals only slightly differing in detail. The piers are 5 ft. 6 in. in height to the top of the capitals, the height of the arches above being 10 ft. 2 in. to the crown. There is a 4 ft. length of blank wall at the west end of the nave on the north side and the whole of the interior walling is plastered. The windows of the south aisle are all square-headed, of three lights with external hood mould,¹⁰ and are probably of 16th-century date. There are two windows and a priest's door to the chancel aisle and a single window and doorway to the nave. The east window of the aisle has a four-centred head with three pointed lights and hollow-chamfered mullions and the west window is modern.

The porch, which is dated 1611, stands 12 ft. from the west end of the aisle, and is built of wrought stone with a blue-slatted overhanging roof and segmental outer arch. It is very plain in character and small in size, measuring only 8 ft. 3 in. by 8 ft. 11 in. wide, and has a seat on each side.

The north aisle proper is confined to the two western bays of the nave, beyond which, to the east, it is merged into the chantry chapel. Its west end, which now forms the baptistery, is lighted by a modern

three-light segmental-headed traceried window, and has a pointed north door opposite the second bay. The wall west of the doorway is occupied by a modern Gothic memorial to members of the Swainson family, and the floor of the baptistery is raised two steps above that of the nave. The aisle roof is a continuation of that of the nave, with low overhanging eaves.

The Butler chapel, or St. Katharine's chantry, is now seated with modern pews and open to the nave, but at the west end is separated from the aisle by an ornate early 19th-century Gothic screen, said to have been made at Lancaster and bearing the arms of the France and Wilson families.¹¹ The floor is boarded and raised two steps above that of the nave, and the chapel is covered with a separate low-pitched gabled roof with flat plaster ceiling, the latter probably introduced in 1797. At this time, too, a fireplace was



PLAN OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

from the east, forming a slight recess about 9 ft. long, to the west of which is a modern two-light traceried window. Before the erection of the vestry there was a second window to the eastward, the position of which may still be seen in the plastered wall within the recess, of which part of the external hood mould remains. The arrangements of the sanctuary being altered in 1907 necessitated the vestry door being pushed further westward and a skew passageway being formed through the wall. There is no chancel arch or screen and no distinction between the chancel and the nave, except in the construction of the roof, which in the chancel is boarded and consists of three bays with plain king-post trusses, the tie-beams cutting across the top of the east window. The same roof is continued over the nave with collared principals and shaped wood brackets on stone corbels, and is of seven bays plastered between the trusses and with three modern dormer windows on the south side.

The south arcade consists of six pointed arches of

¹⁰ The westernmost one is slightly different in detail.

¹¹ Fishwick, op. cit. 57.

built in the north-east corner, and is still in position though bricked up. There are two segmental-headed windows on the north side, each of three cinquefoiled lights and trefoiled tracery, and at the east end a taller three-light window of similar type with perpendicular tracery.¹² On the exterior, which is almost entirely covered with ivy and has a modern straight parapet and two square buttresses and a diagonal one at the north-east corner, is a shield with the arms of Butler. The chapel contains no monuments, but on a framed board at its west end is an escutcheon with the arms of Roe of Rawcliffe, with helm, crest, mantling and motto.

The tower is faced with large wrought sandstone blocks and is very irregular in shape, the west and south walls being at an obtuse angle. It has a projecting vice in the south-east corner and diagonal buttresses of five stages finishing below the belfry stage, which is slightly set back with a plain splay. The belfry windows are of two flat trefoiled lights without hood mould, and have slate louvres, and the tower finishes with an embattled moulded parapet, angle pinnacles and leaded roof, the height to the top of the parapet being 46 ft. 6 in. The west door has a four-centred head of two hollow-chamfered orders and hood mould, and above is a three-light segmental-headed transomed window of poor detail, with plain chamfered jambs and mullions and rounded heads to the lights. There is a clock on the east and west sides, but the north and south sides are plain except for the belfry windows and a square opening immediately below. The date 1611 on the parapet is probably that of the whole of the external walling, if not of the entire rebuilding of the tower. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders placed high up above the roof principals, obtuse and awkward in shape.

All the fittings, including the font and pulpit, are modern, but there are fragments of ancient glass in the north chancel window and westernmost window of the chapel, the former heraldic and the latter a circular piece with a picture of sheep-shearing, one of a former series representing the months or seasons.¹³

There is a ring¹⁴ of three bells, the first dated

1652, with a long inscription in Gothic letters difficult to decipher. The second bell is dated 1663 and inscribed 'God save the King,' and with various initials, and the third is by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester, 1742.

The plate consists of two silver chalices of 1792, with the arms of Wilson impaling France, two silver-plated patens and a plated flagon.¹⁵

The register of baptisms begins in 1659 and those of marriages and burials in 1662. From 1659 to 1707 the registers have been printed.¹⁶

The churchwardens' accounts begin in 1667.

In the churchyard is a sundial, the plate dated 1796 and bearing the names of the Rev. Hugh Hornby, vicar, and of five churchwardens. The oldest dated gravestone is 1667.

At the Conquest the church was *ADVOVSON* no doubt in the gift of Earl Tostig as lord of Amounderness. No change seems to have been made afterwards, so that Theobald Walter, when lord of the wapentake, 1190 to 1200, had this advowson also, for he gave the church of St. Michael with all its appurtenances to the Abbot and monks of Wyresdale in alms; they were to appoint a vicar with a portion sufficient for his maintenance.¹⁷ The monks accordingly appointed one H. to the charge, allowing him the land to the east of the church with the fishery there and half a mark yearly. They also undertook to provide a clerk to assist him.¹⁸

The monastery was transferred to Ireland, and the gift of the church appears to have lapsed, for when in 1203-4 it was alleged that Garstang w. 15 chapel pertaining to St. Michael's the patron was the king.¹⁹ From that time the advowson remained with the honour of Lancaster²⁰ until 1409, when Henry IV gave it to the newly-founded college of St. Mary Magdalen at Battlefield near Shrewsbury.²¹ A vicar was appointed in 1411, on the death of the last rect.²² When the college was suppressed with other chantries in 1546-8, the rectory and advowson were taken by the Crown, and after minor grants²³ the rectory was in 1611 sold to Francis Morrice and Francis Phillips of London, but the advowson was reserved.²⁴ This, however, with the rectory soon

¹² The lower part of all these windows to a height of 18 in. has been filled in with brick, so as to form a window seat inside.

¹³ It bears the figure of the crab and is lettered 'Junius.'

¹⁴ In 1692 it was ordered that during the winter the sexton should ring the great bell at 8 p.m. and 4 a.m.; Fishwick, op. cit. 65. In 1742 the churchwardens reported their two bells out of order, 'the great bell being lately burst'; Visit. Ret.

¹⁵ On 21 Apr. 1671 Thomas Knowles and Ann his wife bestowed on the church a piece of silver plate inscribed 'Ex dono Thomae Knowles et Annae ejus uxoris de Sowerby,' to remain for ever as a proper right of the parish to be employed about the holy sacrament of the body and blood of Christ. This appears to have been lost.

¹⁶ *Lancs. Parish Reg. Soc. Publ.* xxvii (1906). Transcribed by Henry Brierley.

¹⁷ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 336; from the confirmatory grant by William de Chimelli, Archdeacon of Richmond, between 1194 and 1198.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 337-8. If H. did not himself act as chaplain he was to provide a sufficient deputy. The monks reserved the right to construct a mill on the land to the east of the church.

¹⁹ See the account of Garstang Church.

²⁰ Thomas Earl of Lancaster had the advowson in 1316, and received the king's licence to alienate it; *Cal. Pat.* 3113-17, p. 512.

²¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xvi, 139 (pt. iii); *Cal. Pat.* 1408-13, p. 59. The papal confirmation was obtained; *Cal. Papal Letters*, vi, 226.

²² Dugdale, *Mon.* viii, 1427. The college was to keep the chancel in repair. An imperfect translation of the ordination of the vicarage in 1411 may be seen in Porter's *Fylde*, 458-9.

²³ Some of the lands, particularly in Tarnacre, were granted to John Pickerell and John Bernard in 1549; *Pat.* 3 Edw. VI, pt. xi. The rectory was leased to Robert Worsley for eighty years in 1575; *ibid.* 18 Eliz., pt. vi. Other church lands in Tarnacre were granted

in 1589; *ibid.* 31 Eliz., pt. vii. Further details from the Duchy Pleadings are printed in Fishwick, op. cit. 46-53.

An agreement as to the rectory between William Doddington and Henry Kirby was enrolled in 1564 in the Common Pleas; *Mjch.* 6 & 7 Eliz.

²⁴ This is stated in an abstract of title of William Johnson's trustees in the possession of W. Farrer; the date is 28 July 1611. In the following October the grantees sold to Thomas Gatacre and Richard Taylor, who in 1613 sold to John Cook of Hartwell Park, Northants. The purchaser had already secured the interest of Worsley and others to whom grants had been made. In 1620 Cook sold to William Johnson. For this see also *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 326, m. 3 d.

The Patent Rolls show grants apparently at variance, viz. in 1610 to John Eldred and others in fee (*Pat. 8 Jas. I*, pt. xvi), and in 1612 to Robert Earl of Salisbury for forty years; *ibid.* 9 Jas. I, pt. x.

Various references are given in *Exch. Dep. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 10, 12, &c.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

afterwards became the property of William Johnson.²⁹ After various sales the advowson came into the possession of the Rev. Hugh Hornby, vicar from 1789 to 1847, and it has descended to his grandson the present patron, Mr. Hugh Phipps Hornby.³⁰

In 1216-26 the rectory, then in the king's gift, was valued at 30 marks yearly,³¹ but not long afterwards, in 1246, it was said to be worth 70 marks.³² The value continued to increase, and in 1291 was recorded as £66 13s. 4d.,³³ but this after the raid of the Scots in 1322 was reduced to little more than a third, viz. £23 6s. 8d.³⁴ This valuation was con-

firmed in 1341.³⁵ In 1527 the rectory, appropriated to Battlefield College, was valued at £20 a year and the vicarage at £8.³⁶ Some eight years later, however, the farmers of the rectory paid £31 1s. 4d. to the college,³⁷ while the vicarage was worth £10 17s. 6d. clear.³⁸ By 1650 the value of the vicarage had increased to £50 a year,³⁹ but about 1717 was certified as £44 10s.⁴⁰ The vicar and patron in 1816 obtained an Act of Parliament to commute the vicarial tithes, &c., for a corn rent, securing a clear annual income of £700,⁴¹ and the net value is now given as £584 a year.⁴²

The following have been rectors and vicars:—

RECTORS			Patron	Cause of Vacancy
Instituted	Name			
1196	H. ³⁴		Wyresdale Abbey	—
cc. 1204	Mr. Matthew the Physician ⁴³		—	—
cc. 1216	Mr. Macy ⁴⁴		King John	—
cc. 1224	William of Savoy ⁴⁵		Henry III	—
15 Oct. 1227	Mr. William de Avignon ⁴⁶		"	prom. — of Savoy
15 Nov. 1227	Mr. Henry de Bishopston ⁴⁶		"	"
6 Mar. 1237-8	Mr. Peter de Aqua Blanca ⁴⁵		"	? "
cc. 1246	James de Monasteriis ⁴⁶		—	—
19 Feb. 1264-5	Richard le Rus ⁴⁶		Henry III	—
cc. 1289-95	Walter de Langton ⁴⁷		—	—
cc. 1294	Thomas son of Alan ⁴⁸		—	—
cc. 1312	Simon de Balderston ⁴⁹		—	—

²⁹ How he acquired the advowson does not appear—perhaps in virtue of the Worsley lease—but he presented in 1628, when the king also presented by way of confirmation.

³⁰ The same name is mentioned in William Johnson, Julia his wife, Alexander and Richard his sons. Alexander about 1630 married Anne Turner, and in 1654 was described as of Rushton Grange in Yorkshire; his son William was married to Mary daughter of a heir of Thomas Coomber, D.D. of Oxford. Alexander Johnson was that of his son Richard who married and left a son and heir who was married in 1681 Mary daughter of Allen Bellingham of Levens. They had a son Allen, who in 1706 was to marry Elizabeth Lawson of Wakefield.

Allen Johnson and others had the advowson in 1703; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 478, m. 5 d.

Some further particulars of the family are given in *Fishwick*, op. cit. 45, where it is stated that Allen Johnson sold the advowson to the Rev. Richard Crombichelm, whose son Edward sold it to Thomas Whitehead; his great-grandson, of the same name, rector of Eccleston, sold it to the Rev. Christopher Swainson; his grandson sold to Joseph Hornby, who gave to his brother the Rev. Hugh Hornby.

³¹ See the account of Ribby-with-Wres and the pedigree in *Burke, Landed Gentry*.

³² *Lanc. Ing. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 120.

³³ *Assize R.* 404, m. 22; it was in the king's gift.

³⁴ It was worth 100 marks, and in the Earl of Lancaster's gift, in 1297; *Lanc. Ing. and Extents*, i, 298.

³⁵ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307, 120.

³⁶ *Ing. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 37. The decline was attributed in part to the showance of hay tithes and other altar-

age (£14 13s. 4d.) and £2 for glebe, but chiefly to the invasion of the Scots and other misfortunes, resulting in a decline of £26 13s. 4d. The separate townships contributed thus: Upper Rawcliffe, £2; Out Rawcliffe, £4; Eccleston, Elswick and Inskip-with-Sowerby, £2 12s. 4d. each, and Woodplumpton, £9 6s. 8d.

³⁷ *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bde. 5, no. 15.

³⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 195.

³⁹ *Ibid.* v, 263. The mansion-house and glebe were worth 11s. 4d., small tithes £2 1s. 8d., Easter roll £7 13s. The vicar paid ecclesiastical dues amounting to 7s. 6d.

⁴⁰ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 146-8. The vicar had a house, 10 acres of glebe (in Tarnacre) and the small tithes, out of which he had usually paid the curate of Woodplumpton £4 a year. The value of the tithes was much reduced by prescriptions. In 1651 an augmentation of £50 a year was ordered out of the sequestered estates of Sir Thomas Tyldesley and others; *Plund. Mins. Act.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 105, 114, &c.

⁴¹ *Gastrell, Notitia Centr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 448. The glebe, 24 acres, was worth £10, Easter dues and small tithes £24 10s., surplice fees £5, legacy from Ralph Longworth £5. There were five churchwardens, being one for each township, except Woodplumpton.

⁴² *Ibid.* 449.

⁴³ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.* For the Terletways land see a later note.

⁴⁴ *Farrer*, op. cit. 337. A much later charter relating to Elle and Sowerby was attested by H. chaplain of the church of St. Michael and Thomas, deacon of the same place; *Dods MSS.* liii, fol. 90b. This H. is no doubt the 'Henry the Chaplain' named in *Cockersand Chetl.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 245.

⁴⁵ *Farrer*, op. cit. 192; the king's physician. He professed 10 marks in order that the trial of his claim that Garstang

was a chapelry of St. Michael's might come on without delay. He occurs several times in the *Patent Rolls*, &c., until 1209.

⁴⁶ *Lanc. Ing. and Extents*, i, 119. He may be the same as Master Thomas.

⁴⁷ The rectory about 1220 seems to have been much sought for. The *Patent Rolls* show that in 1224 Randle, clerk of the son of the Earl de Ferrers, had letters of presentation to it; *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 472. In 1225 William de Thornour, clerk, was presented by the king; *ibid.* 1225-32, p. 8. Yet about the same time a son of the Count of 'Salvata' held it, as is shown by the cause of vacancy in 1227; *Lanc. Ing. and Extents*, i, 119. It appears that this was William son of Thomas Count of Savoy, Bishop of Valence from 1226 till 1241, when he was succeeded by his brother Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1242-70; *Gallia Christiana*, xvi, 314.

⁴⁸ The rector having been promoted to a bishopric the king presented two clerks one after the other; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, pp. 147, 169. William de Avignon was presented to Bromsgrove in the same year; *ibid.*

⁴⁹ There are many references to this rector in the *Patent Rolls* of the time. According to Le Neve he refused the deanery of Salisbury.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 211; he is described as clerk to the bishop-elect of Valence. He had a grant of the archdeaconry of Salop in 1239; *Le Neve, Fasti*, i, 482.

⁵¹ *Assize R.* 404, m. 22.

⁵² *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, p. 408.

⁵³ *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 508, &c.; dispensations to hold other benefices. See Manchester. This busy 'king's clerk' discharged his duties by deputy.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 123. From the *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 559, it would seem that Langton still held St. Michael's in 1295.

⁵⁵ *De Banco R.* 193, m. 40 d.; rector of St. Michael's on Wyresbank.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

ST. MICHAEL
ON-WYRE

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1322-60.	William de Balderston ⁵⁰	—	—
oc. 1367-88.	William de Hornby ⁵¹	—	—
1 Mar. 1390	Thomas de Herdwick ⁵²	—	—

VICARS

oc. 1428	Richard Raby ⁵³	—	—
5 June 1444	Thomas Wainwright ⁵⁴	Battlefield Coll.	d. R. Raby
oc. 1451-2	Peter ⁵⁵	—	—
18 June 1463	William Houghton ⁵⁶	Battlefield Coll.	—
oc. 1504-8	Robert Richardson ⁵⁷	—	—
oc. 1509-30.	John Preesall ⁵⁸	Battlefield Coll.	—
[1532	Robert Hill	—	—
1535	Christopher Gradell ⁵⁹	Exors. Bp. Blythe.	d. J. Preesall
23 Sept. 1537	Michael Thornborow ⁶⁰	Battlefield Coll.	d. C. Gradell
16 July 1549	Thomas Cross ⁶¹	G. Kirkby, &c.	d. M. Thornborow
27 June 1577	Adam Wolfenden ⁶²	The Queen	d. T. Cross
31 Dec. 1628	Nicholas Bray ⁶³	{ William Johnson }	res. A. Wolfenden
8 May 1629		{ The King }	
oc. 1651-2	Henry Jenny, M.A. ⁶⁴	—	—
16 Feb. 1658-9	Nathaniel Baxter, M.A. ⁶⁵	Alex. Johnson	exp. N. Baxter
5 Mar. 1663-4	John Greenwood ⁶⁶	—	—
25 Feb. 1668-9	Thomas Robinson, B.A. ⁶⁷	William Johnson	—
29 Feb. 1715-16	Richard Crombleholme ⁶⁸	Thomas Clitherall	d. T. Robinson

⁵⁰ He had a dispute as to the tithes of Myerscough with the monks of Lancaster in 1326; it was stated that he had carried away the tithes for five years past; *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), 453-5. He seems to have been resident, as he occurs in local deeds; in 1348, Towneley MS. C. 8, 5 (Chet. Lib.), Edw. III, no. 10; in 1360, Towneley MS. OO, no. 1565. The surname is given as Balderston and Bolleron; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 6, m. 4; 7, m. 6.

⁵¹ Rector of Ribchester (q.v.) 1350-65. He is named as rector of St. Michael's, De Banco R. 426 (1367), m. 221; 440, m. 33; 463 (1376), m. 67. He was still rector in 1386; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 361-5. He was living in 1389, receiver of the duke, and probably retained the benefice till his death; *ibid.* 365.

In 1383 Margaret daughter of William son of Robert de Hornby called upon William de Hornby, rector of St. Michael's, and John de Hornby, rector of Tatham, to hold to an agreement regarding lands in Bentley, &c.; *De Banco R.* 491, m. 574.

⁵² Fishwick, op. cit. 109, quoting reg. of Richmond. He complained to the Archbishop of Canterbury as Lord Chancellor that Thomas de Urswick held the church (which was in the king's patronage) and would not allow him to take the profits, disregarding the king's order; *Early Chan. Proc.* bde. 16, m. 47. The date must lie between 1392 and 1396 or 1407 and 1409.

Thomas de Herdwick had a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral, which he exchanged for one at Lichfield in 1394. He died in 1411, and was buried in the latter cathedral; *Le Neve, Fasti*, i, 587; ii, 223. His executors in 1416 gave fine for a writ; *Final Com.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 85.

⁵³ He is named in local deeds; *Dods. MSS.* lxii, fol. 9; cxlix, fol. 332 (quoted by Fishwick); Towneley MS. DD, no. 178.

⁵⁴ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 373.

⁵⁵ Brookholes of Cloughton D.

⁵⁶ Fishwick, op. cit. 110. He is named as vicar in deeds from 1465 to 1478; *Kuerden fol.* MS. 72, 37. He was vicar in Dec. 1496; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13

(Chet. Lib.), B 204. Also in 1503; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. iii, no. 73.

⁵⁷ Kuerden MSS. iv, P 121, no. 74; Fishwick, loc. cit.

⁵⁸ In a return of 1527 already cited John Preesall (Presewe) is stated to have been vicar for eighteen years; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bde. 5, no. 15. See Fishwick, op. cit. 111.

⁵⁹ The vicarage was vacant in 1532, when William Knight, Archdeacon of Richmond, Humphrey Thomas *alias* Lashford, clerk, and Robert Hill, clerk, were ordered to permit the executors of Geoffrey (Blythe), Bishop of Lichfield, to present; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs* Proton. no. 46, 24 Hen. VIII.

A grant of the presentation by the master and brethren of the college led to a dispute. It appears that they granted the bishop the next presentation as early as 1515, but on the vacancy presented the above-named Robert Hill. Judgement was in 1535 given in favour of the executors and Christopher Gradell was instituted. Hill was ordered to restore half of the fruits of the vicarage which he had received; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 158, m. 9.

Gradell was vicar in 1535; *Valor Eccl.* v, 263.

⁶⁰ Mr. Earwaker's note from 'Ledger, p. 330.'

⁶¹ The patrons for the turn were George Kirkby and Nicholas Lawrenson by grant of John Hussey, Master of Battlefield College; *Earwaker*. Cross had been one of the chantry priests.

⁶² Earwaker. Wolfenden was curate of Wigan in 1576; Pennant's *Acct.* Bk. John Cottam as executor of Lawrence Cottam claimed the right to present on the ground of a further grant (1544) by the college to the said Lawrence; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 241, m. 28. Robert Worsley was joined in the defence with the Bishop of Chester and Wolfenden.

At the visitation in 1598 the chancellor was reported to be 'very ruinous,' and a sequestration was ordered.

The vicar was returned as 'no preacher' both in 1590 and 1610; *S. P. Dom. Eliz.* xxxi, no. 47; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

Being above the age of eighty, and having been vicar for fifty years and more, he in 1628 resigned the vicarage, desiring the bishop to institute Nicholas Bray; *Ch. Papers* at Chester Dioc. Reg.

For fuller accounts of the vicars see Fishwick, op. cit. 113-25.

⁶³ The double presentation (a resignation intervening) was due to a doubt as to Johnson's right. See *Chester Act Bks.* 1579-1676, fol. 912, 1144; *Inst. Bks.* P.R.O. as printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 95, &c.

Bray is said to have been a zealous Independent; Fishwick, op. cit. 115. St. Michael's was not recognized in the Presbyterian Classis of 1646, and its minister did not sign the 'Harmonious Consent' of 1648.

An anecdote of his hostility to Charles I is given in *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 20.

⁶⁴ *Plund. Min. Accts.* i, 106, 141.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* ii, 288. He was educated at Jesus Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1660; and was ordained at Manchester in 1659, having obtained the vicarage through the influence of Isaac Ambrose, vicar of Garstang; *Manch. Classis* (Chet. Soc.), 412; *Newcome's Autobiog. and Diary*. Like Ambrose he was ejected in 1662, and afterwards laboured as a Nonconformist minister at Beauchief Hall, Derbyshire, and afterwards at Sheffield. He died in 1697; *Calamy, Nonconform. Mem.* (ed. Palmer), ii, 99-101.

In 1660 Baxter secured the king's patent for his vicarage, the patronage apparently being still doubtful; *Pat. 12* Chas. II, pt. 1, no. 82; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlv.

⁶⁶ Nothing seems to be known of this vicar. He was buried in the chancel of the church on 6 Dec. 1668.

⁶⁷ Educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin; *Visit. List* at Chester. He was 'conformable' to the government in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 229.

⁶⁸ The church papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. record the institutions of this vicar. As already stated, this vicar acquired the patronage, in which he was succeeded by his son Edward. The name is also spelt Cromleholme.

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Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
14 June 1729 . . .	William Crombleholme ⁶²	Edw. Crombleholme . . .	d. R. Crombleholme
24 Sept. 1765 . . .	Robert Oliver, M.A. ⁷⁹	Richard Whitehead . . .	d. W. Crombleholme
24 Aug. 1768 . . .	Anthony Swainson, M.A. ⁷¹	" . . .	res. R. Oliver
14 July 1784 . . .	Charles Buck, M.A. ⁷³	John Swainson . . .	d. A. Swainson
19 Oct. 1789 . . .	Hugh Hornby, M.A. ⁷²	Joseph Hornby . . .	res. C. Buck
Mar. 1847 . . .	William Hornby, M.A. ⁷⁴	William Hornby . . .	d. H. Hornby
15 Sept. 1885 . . .	Phipps John Hornby, M.A. ⁷⁵	" . . .	res. W. Hornby

This list of clergy does not call for any comment, though one or two of the early rectors were men of eminence. The service of the parish church, chantries and chapelries before the Reformation would require a staff of at least five priests. The list of 1548 does not seem to have been preserved,⁷⁶ but in 1554, and again in 1562, three names are entered in the Bishop of Chester's visitation list.⁷⁷ Afterwards there were apparently only the vicar at the parish church and the curate at Woodplumpton.⁷⁸ Copp chapel was added in 1723. A religious census was made in 1755, when the vicar and churchwardens recorded the 367 families in the parish (apart from Woodplumpton) thus: Church of England, 297; Protestant Dissenters or Presbyterians, 26; Quakers, 3; Papists, 41.⁷⁹

There were two endowed chantries. One was founded by John Boteler of Out Rawcliffe (d. 1534) at the altar of St. Katharine in the north aisle of the church.⁸⁰ The priest was to celebrate for the souls of the founder and others and to teach a grammar school. The clear revenue at the confiscation in 1547-8 was £5 10s. 8d., derived from lands in Great and Little Eccleston, Esprick and Staynall Mill.⁸¹ The other chantry, of the B.V. Mary, was

founded by William Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe, and had an endowment of £4 13s. 10d.⁸² A gift of land in Great Sowerby, made by Thomas Urswick in 1423 for the support of a chaplain in the parish church,⁸³ may have become merged in the general endowment.

The old grammar school was destroyed with the chantry, and the next schools were not founded till the beginning of the 18th century.

Official inquiries as to the endowed CHARITIES of the parish were made in 1824 and 1898, and the report of the latter⁸⁴ contains also a reprint of the former report. It appears that the gross income is £303 a year, but £104 is devoted to the schools and £67 to ecclesiastical purposes. It is singular that there are no funds for apprenticing children and no almshouses. For the whole parish there is an ancient bread charity of £2 yearly, distributed after morning service at the parish church on the second Sunday of the month in 'cobs' of bread.

For the poor of Great Eccleston there are sums of £3 17s. 6d. from the benefactions of William Gualter,⁸⁵ Jonathan Dobson⁸⁶ and William Fyld,⁸⁷

⁶² Richard Crombleholme had been curate of Hambleton 1706-17 (q.v.). For his epitaph and will see Fishwick, op. cit. 73, 120.

⁶³ In 1730 there was 'communion four times a year at least'; Visit. Ret. In 1742 the report was 'Lord's Supper six times in the year'; ibid.

⁶⁴ Educated at Worcester and Merton Colls., Oxf.; M.A. 1734; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* He was schoolmaster of Preston, curate of St. George's in that town, and vicar of Warton.

⁶⁵ Educated at Worcester Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1767; Foster, *Alumni.* For an account of him see Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 445.

⁶⁶ Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1781. Became curate of Warton in Kirkham in 1789.

⁶⁷ Younger brother of the patron, from whom he obtained the advowson. Hugh Hornby was educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1790. He was incumbent of Whitworth near Rochdale 1804-29.

⁶⁸ He was the only son of the preceding vicar, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; M.A. 1836. He was appointed Hon. Canon of Manchester in 1850 and Archdeacon of Lancaster in 1870. He died 25 Dec. 1899.

⁶⁹ Archdeacon of Lancaster 1909. He is a younger son of the late Archdeacon Hornby; educated at Balliol Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1879. He has afforded information to the editors on several points.

⁷⁰ The *Historical Society's* records in 1552 is quoted by *The Churchman*, p. 61.

⁷¹ *Historical Society's* records. One of the three, Christopher Thompson, is noted as extra; see *Chatter Ordin. Bk.* (Rec. Soc.), 108, and the account of Winwick.

⁷² This was the case in 1622; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, 1, 68-9.

⁷³ Visit. Ret.

⁷⁴ The altar existed before the chantry and St. Katharine's aisle is named in the will of Alice Boteler, widow, 1504; she left 2d. for the light burning there; Fishwick, op. cit. 55.

⁷⁵ Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 217. Neither of the chantries is mentioned in the Valor Eccl. of 1535. William Harrison was the priest of the Boteler chapel in 1548 and fifty-four years old. There is a fuller account by Fishwick loc. cit., it being shown that this chantry was founded about 1528.

In 1548 the king allowed Thomas Cross a pension of £4 13s. 10d. in respect of the late chantry; Add. MS. 32106, no. 890.

⁷⁶ Raines, op. cit. 220. Thomas Cross (afterwards vicar) was incumbent and forty years of age. It was part of his duty to 'assist the curate' of the parish. From the full account in Fishwick (op. cit. 58-62) it appears that this chantry was founded before 1505, and that William Richardson, Edmund Clarkson (there in 1526) and Thomas Cross had been the chantry priests. William Kirkby, the reputed founder, died about that time.

⁷⁷ Add. MS. 32106, fol. 309, no. 384. Lord Derby's rental of 1522 (quoted below) shows that 14s. was paid yearly.

⁷⁸ At an inquiry made in 1561 it was stated that lands in Cloughton called Mickle and Little 'Tirlaways' (Terleways) of the yearly rent of 6s. had been given by Dame Ellen Urswick (see Upper Rawcliffe) to St. Michael's Church. The tradition was that she had intended to give them to Garstang, but someone had

remarked that it would be more meritorious to give to the other church, 'because St. Michael must weigh her soul', and so she changed her mind; Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 32.

⁷⁹ The land was secured for the church (see *Ducatus Lanc. [Rec. Com.]*, ii, 283), and now yields £46 a year. It was formerly the custom to have a dinner for vicar and wardens out of the funds on 5 November, on which day a sermon 'against popery' was preached; the rest was applied to the church rate. The dinner and sermon are things of the past, and the net receipts are given to the church expenses account; *End. Char. Rep.* In 1796 it was ordered that the balance, after paying for the dinner and a quart of ale for each participant, should accumulate for the purchase of an organ; Porter, *Fyld*, 465.

⁸⁰ Issued in 1899.

⁸¹ By his will, dated 1748, he left two messuages and a close called the Town Field in Great Eccleston to support two poor widows of the township. The sale produced £58, which is now held by the trustees of Copp School. The interest, £1 19s. 6d., is distributed by the clerk of the parish council in money doles to poor widows, the number not being limited.

⁸² Jonathan Dobson the elder about 1760 left £20 for the poor. This sum also is held in part by the Copp School trustees, but part was lost through the failure of Pedder's Bank, Preston, and 18s. is paid as interest. It is distributed in doles at the same time as Gualter's charity.

⁸³ By his will in 1719 he left a rent-charge of 40s. a year on land called the

distributed in money doles,⁸⁸ and £1 from Ellen Longworth for bread for the poor attending Copp Church.⁸⁹ Elizabeth Hoole or Hull gave about 2 acres of meadow in Elswick to the Roman Catholic chapel in Great Eccleston, charging it with the payment of £3 a year to the poor of Elswick.⁹⁰ This sum is distributed by the parish council in money gifts at Christmas.

Thomas Knowles of Sowerby in 1686 gave his estate at Loudscals in Goosnargh for the benefit of the poor of Great and Little Sowerby, Inskip, Tarnacre and Goosnargh, in equal shares. The gross rental is £90. Three-fourths of the net income, about £82, is divided equally between Inskip with (Great) Sowerby and Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre (which includes Little Sowerby). The money is given by the trustees in doles averaging about 14s. in December.⁹¹ For Inskip with Sowerby there is a further money dole of £16 18s., due to the gift of John Jolly in 1750,⁹² and for Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre other doles of £2 10s. from Ralph Longworth⁹³ and £2 from John Hudson.⁹⁴ In Out Rawcliffe £1 1s. a year used to be given, but had ceased by 1824.⁹⁵

The township of Woodplumpton has £23 18s. 4d. a year from the benefactions of Thomas Houghton⁹⁶ and George Nicholson,⁹⁷ applicable in kind, or in medical relief, money gifts or education. It has also £8 15s. a year, given in money, from the bequest of Richard Edward Waterworth in 1850.⁹⁸

UPPER RAWCLIFFE WITH TARNACRE

Rodeclif, Dom. Bk.; Rotheclif, 1301; Uprouthclyve, 1288. Up Rawcliffe was the form commonly used till about 1700, when Upper Rawcliffe, which appears in the 16th century, displaced it.

Stone Lands, for 'the poorest sort of householders' in the township. The charge is still paid, and the money is distributed with Dobson's.

⁸⁸ The list of recipients is settled by the parish council.

⁸⁹ She left £20 in 1789 for the purpose named. The capital is intact, and £1 a year is paid as interest. This provides ten twopenny 'cobs,' which are given after morning service at Copp Church on the last Sunday of the month to poor people who have attended the service.

⁹⁰ The rent-charge now exceeds the annual value of the land.

⁹¹ The other fourth part goes to the poor of Goosnargh.

⁹² He left the residue of his estate for the benefit of poor housekeepers in the township. The whole amount was £370, but £170 was said to have been lost by the bankruptcy of a trustee; the remainder is lent on mortgage, and owing to various charges only a small amount yearly has recently been available for distribution. The trustees give it in sums of 1s. to 3s. about Christmas time.

⁹³ His will was dated 1691. In 1824 the £2 10s. was paid out of the estate called St. Michael's Hall, which had been owned by John Ashton Nelson of Fairhurst, and after his death in 1822 by his sister. Archdeacon Hornby was the owner in 1898, and paid the rent-charge through his tenant. The sum

was added to Knowles' charity and similarly distributed.

⁹⁴ By his will in 1722 he left his estate in Upper Rawcliffe to his son Robert charged with £2 to be paid in equal sums to four of the poorest persons in the township 'to buy them such things as they should stand most in need of, against the great yearly festival of the Nativity.' Ralph Baines was the owner in 1824, and William Baines Porter in 1898; the rent-charge is duly paid and given in sums of 10s. to four poor persons.

⁹⁵ It had been paid by John France and then by his widow; but there was nothing to show that it was not a voluntary gift, and on her death about 1822 it ceased.

⁹⁶ He in 1649 devised an estate in Woodplumpton and Broughton for charitable uses; see *End. Char. Rep.* for Preston. A fourth part of the income (£67) is available for Woodplumpton. It used to be given in money doles, but is now united with Nicholson's gift, as follows.

⁹⁷ He left money for 'needful poor people' in the township about 1666; and in 1672 it was decreed that £210 was the sum due to the poor. The income, now £7 3s. 4d. from consols, was, like Houghton's charity, formerly distributed in money doles, but since 1870 the two have been combined and regulated under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, allowing payments as in the text. The

Trenaker, c. 1250.

This township, which contains the parish church, has a total area of 3,839½ acres,¹ of which two-thirds lie north of the River Wyre and the remaining third south. The population in 1901 was 518. Tarnacre or Trenacre, the acreage of which is now estimated as 486, is in the north-east,² Turnover Hall about the centre, on the north bank of the river, with Stockenbridge to the south; White Hall is on the western border. The Brock flows into the Wyre half a mile east of the church. The surface is flat and low; the highest ground, about 50 ft. above sea level, is in the north, in Rawcliffe Moss.

The principal roads go from east to west through the township, to the south and north of the river, from Myerscough to Great Eccleston (past the church), and from Catterall to Hambleton respectively. Near the church there is a bridge across the Wyre by which these roads are connected.

A parish council administers local affairs.

The soil is mostly light peat with subsoil of blue clay; oats, potatoes, turnips, &c., are grown.

There are ghost stories connected with two of the old houses. Major Longworth of St. Michael's Hall was said to have haunted the place after his death. To lay his ghost the 'combined power of priest and parson was brought into operation. The ghost was "laid" under the bridge near the hall, with the injunction that it had to remain quiet "so long as the water flowed down the hills and the ivy remained green."'³ The other ghost was said to appear in the garden of White Hall.⁴

In 1066 Earl Tostig held a *RAW-MANORS CLIFFE* assessed as three plough-lands and a *MICHAELKIRK* assessed as one.⁵

Probably the whole was granted together with Garstang to form the Wyresdale fee of the Lancaster family.⁶ In 1242 Lambert de Multon held the twelfth part of a knight's fee in Rawcliffe.⁷ He was then

income is applied to paying bonuses to contributors to a clothing club, care being taken to allow larger sums to the poorer members.

⁸⁸ He left £600, half the interest to be paid to the incumbent of Woodplumpton Church and half to be distributed in money or bread among poor persons, over sixty years of age, recommended by the said incumbent.

¹ The *Census Rep.* of 1901 gives 3,842 acres, including 38 of inland water.

² It appears from charters, &c., that this hamlet was formerly much more extensive, reaching to the south side of the Wyre by the church.

³ Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 437. ⁴ Fishwick, *St. Michael's* (Chet. Soc.), 167. ⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁶ *Ibid.* i, 357, n. 13; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 214; ii, 51.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 154. Lambert de Multon married Amabil daughter and co-heir of Richard de Lucy by Ada daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Morvill and Helwiese de Stutevill, widow of William de Lancaster II. Ada de Lucy married for her second husband Thomas de Multon, the father of Lambert. It seems to have been in this way that Lambert obtained a part at least of Upper Rawcliffe; *Cockersand Chaturl.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 178 n.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

apparently the immediate lord of the manor, but may not have retained it long.

William de Lancaster III gave part at least of Upper Rawcliffe to Richard son of Roger de Kirkby,⁸ no doubt of Kirkby Ireleth.⁹ Richard acquired from his brother Roger 2 oxgangs of land in Rawcliffe, with tofts and part of the meadow called Meadowgate, also the proportion of the fishery pertaining to 2 oxgangs and liberty of grinding at the mill without payment.¹⁰ Roger had had the same from William de Tarnacre for the rent of a pound of cummin.¹¹ Richard made some further acquisitions,¹² and at his

Ellen his wife,¹⁵ and in this way apparently passed to William de Southworth,¹⁶ who was in possession of the manor in 1314,¹⁷ and in 1316-17 granted it to his son Thomas, together with the reversion of lands held in dower by Ellen widow of John de Kirkby and by Elizabeth widow of Nicholas de Southworth, son of William.¹⁸

Thomas de Southworth in 1331 obtained a messuage, &c., from William son of Robert the Miller of Upper Rawcliffe. Part of the tenement was then held in dower by Ellen widow of John de Kirkby.¹⁹ He obtained from Ellen daughter of Nicholas de Southworth a release of her interest in the manor in 1336.²⁰ Edmund de Wedacre in 1348-9 claimed common of pasture in Upper Rawcliffe against Thomasson of William de Southworth and Alice his wife.²¹

The next step shows the Urswick family in possession, but the story is confused and doubtful. It would seem that Margaret the daughter and heir of Thomas de Southworth married one Robert de Hornby, for Robert and Margaret occur in 1350-2.²² Soon afterwards Margaret de Hornby married Robert de Urswick, and in 1367

obtained the papal dispensation for an impediment of which they had been in ignorance at the time of marriage.²³ In 1369 Robert de Urswick and



UPPER RAWCLIFFE: ST. MICHAEL'S VILLAGE

death left a son John to succeed him.¹³ Another son Peter is also named.¹⁴ By them Upper Rawcliffe was given to William de Whittingham, clerk, and

obtained the papal dispensation for an impediment of which they had been in ignorance at the time of marriage.²³ In 1369 Robert de Urswick and

⁸ John son of Richard de Kirkby in 1285 gave to William de Whittingham, clerk, and Ellen his wife all the tenement and demeane in Upper Rawcliffe which his father Richard had had from William de Lancaster; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 75.

⁹ Richard was probably the son of Roger of Kirkby Ireleth by a daughter of Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, who is mentioned in 1222; see the account of Kirkby Ireleth.

¹⁰ Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 75b.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Walter de Sowerby gave to Richard son of Roger de Kirkby the homage of two tenants of an oxgang of land in Rawcliffe for the rent of two barbed oxen; Kuerden fol. MS. 380.

Richard de Kirkby obtained half an oxgang of land from Richard de Rine, also a fishery from Sir William de Culetton, who had received it from William de Lancaster for a rent of 6d.; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 96, 97.

¹³ John son of Richard de Kirkby granted to Roger son of Henry de Forton a toft and a selion called Croftland in Upper Rawcliffe, and William de Whittingham, clerk, renewed or confirmed the gift; *ibid.* fol. 85b. The same John also granted to Sir William son of Sir Richard Boteler the moiety of

his fishery in Out Rawcliffe; *ibid.* fol. 97b. To Ralph de Catterall he gave half an oxgang of land, &c., in Upper Rawcliffe at 1d. rent; Add. MS. 32104, no. 497. The same John son of Richard de Kirkby held 2 oxgangs of land of Henry de Beconsaw, who transferred his homage and service to Thomas son of Thomas Banastre; *ibid.* no. 1317.

¹⁴ Peter son of Richard de Kirkby released to William de Whittingham all his right in the lands in Upper Rawcliffe which should have descended to him after the death of Roger de Kirkby his brother; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 96.

¹⁵ See preceding notes. In 1281 John son of Richard de Kirkby gave land, including a piece by the mill called Peule, to William de Whittingham; *ibid.* fol. 95, 96.

William de Whittingham acquired half an oxgang of land from Richard son of Adam de Inskip, part of the mill of Skippool from John son of William son of Richard de Rawcliffe, and the fishery (formerly John de Kirkby's) in Out Rawcliffe from William son of Sir Richard Boteler; *ibid.* fol. 85b, 96b, 97b.

¹⁶ It is possible that Whittingham and Southworth were the same person, or that the latter was son of the former. See Cloughton.

¹⁷ In that year William de Southworth,

clerk, granted turbary in Upper Rawcliffe. Moss to Henry son of Henry de Croft of Catterall, who had married his daughter Joan; Towneley MS. DD, no. 13. In or before 1315-16 he made an exchange of lands with Adam son of Richard del Hall, who transferred his part to John de Ceier; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 90b.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* fol. 97. The settlement was confirmed by fine in 1318, with remainder to Adam the brother of Thomas. There was an exception of two messuages, 2 oxgangs of land, &c.; *Final Conc.* ii, 26.

¹⁹ Kuerden fol. MS. 257.

²⁰ Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 90.

²¹ De Banco R. 357, m. 27 d.

²² Maud daughter of John de Ceier (see above) in 1350 gave all her lands to Robert de Hornby and Margaret his wife; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 95. In 1352 Roger de Kirkby gave to the same Robert and Margaret a messuage and garden in Upper Rawcliffe; *ibid.*

²³ Towneley MS. HH, no. 925.

There appear to have been several Roberts, and this creates some uncertainty. Adam de Urswick, who had land in Westmorland, died in 1361, leaving as heir his son Robert the younger, of full age; Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. 7 (1st nos.), no. 88. In 1366 Robert the widow

Margaret his wife claimed from William de Scargill and Rose his wife the custody of the land and heir of John de Balderston in respect of a plough-land, &c., in Upper Rawcliffe held of Thomas de Southworth, the father of Margaret.²⁴ Robert de Uswick the younger and Margaret his wife made a feoffment of the manor of Upper Rawcliffe in the same year.²⁵ Robert de Uswick of Tatham in 1376 obtained a grant of free warren for Badsworth, Tatham, Cantsfield and Upper Rawcliffe.²⁶

Sir Robert Uswick died in 1402 holding jointly with Joan his wife a rent from Langbargh Wapentake in Yorkshire. His son and heir, Sir Robert, was thirty years of age.²⁷ Robert son of Robert de Uswick and Margaret his wife had acquired land in Yorkshire in 1391-2.^{27a} Sir Robert was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1415-16 and 1418.²⁸ As lord of the manor or vill of Upper Rawcliffe he in 1420 made an agreement with the free tenants, viz. the Abbot

of Cockersand, Nicholas Boteler, and others.²⁹ In the same year he made a feoffment of his lands in Cloughton, Rawcliffe, Eccleston, Goosnargh and Bilsborough.³⁰ He died about the same time, and Thomas his brother was found to be his heir.³¹ Thomas Uswick succeeded to Badsworth,³² and apparently the same Thomas occurs in Lancashire,³³ but the manor of Upper Rawcliffe went to daughters and heirs of Sir Robert. These appear to have been Ellen, who married Roger Kirkby, and Joan.³⁴ The latter or more probably a daughter and co-heir Joan was wife of William Clifton in 1443-4.³⁵ Another



USWICK. *Argent on a bend sable three lozenges of the field each charged with a saltire gules.*

of Adam de Uswick made a grant to her son Robert; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 91b.

It is possible that Margaret died about 1370 and that Robert married again. Thus Robert de Uswick and Ellen his wife, executrix of the will of Sir John de Dalton, gave a receipt for money at Upper Rawcliffe in 1372 and are named in 1379; *ibid.* fol. 97b, 92b. Again Robert de Uswick of Upper Rawcliffe, Ellen his wife and a daughter Ellen occur in 1382; *Final Conc.* iii, 12, 13.

The same or another Robert, not described as a knight, was escheator for Lancashire in 1384-91; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 12, 45. One Robert de Uswick was an esquire of John Duke of Lancaster in 1395; *Cal. Pat.* 1396-99, p. 547. Robert de Uswick, one of the king's esquires, received an annuity in 1373, which was confirmed in 1378 and 1399; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 240; 1399-1401, pp. 29, 35.

²⁴ De Banco R. 433, m. 451. It is noteworthy that the Balderstons also occur at Badsworth in Yorkshire, where the Uswicks obtained an estate; Hunter, *Deanery of Doncaster*, ii, 438; *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* x, 349.

In connexion with the Balderstons may here be cited a complaint by William son of William de Balderston, in conjunction with John and Nicholas sons of Thomas Banastre, in 1334, respecting 4 acres of moor in Upper Rawcliffe. It was alleged in defence that the same William son of William and a certain Adam Verious were lords of the vill; but the jury, while finding for the defendants, said that Adam Verious never had anything there; *Coram Rege* R. 297, m. 103d. An Adam de Aspinwall and Elizabeth his wife had some claim in the township in 1318; De Banco R. 223, m. 105.

²⁵ *Final Conc.* ii, 177.

²⁶ Chart. R. 162 (47-51 Edw. III), m. 6, no. 13.

²⁷ Chan. Ing. p.m. 4 Hen. IV, m. 15; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 4. In an inquisition taken in 1418 Sir Robert son of Robert son of Adam de Uswick is stated to have been thirty-four years old and upwards; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 136.

Sir Robert de Uswick is mentioned in various ways from 1386 to 1402; *ibid.* 1385-99, pp. 233, 471; 1401-5, p. 130. In 1398 he had a wife named Joan; *ibid.* 1391-6, p. 375; 1396-9, p. 402.

John de Uswick, who married Constance Banastre, but died without issue, is said to have been a son of Sir Robert; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 16.

^{27a} Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 91. In 1412 it was stated that Margaret wife of Sir Robert de Uswick was divorced from him and married to Gilbert de Kighley; Towneley MS. HH, no. 936.

²⁸ P.R.O. Lit. 72. He is not described as knight in this place, but elsewhere is designated chivalier; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 134.

In 1406 Sir Robert de Uswick gave to Thomas his brother all his lands; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 92b. He made a feoffment in 1410; *ibid.* fol. 93b.

²⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 91.

³⁰ *Ibid.* fol. 95b.

³¹ *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 19; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bde.* 1, no. 14.

³² Hunter, *op. cit.* ii, 436; Sir Thomas Uswick held Badsworth in 1424-5; it had in 1402 been held in moieties by Robert and Thomas Uswick. Sir Thomas had a son Robert who married Katherine Harrington of Hornby, and their daughter and heir Isabel (d. 1471) married William Vavasour; *ibid.* 437, 441.

³³ The feoffees of Sir Robert gave lands to Thomas Uswick in 1424; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 95b. Thomas Uswick, *esquire*, and Dame Katherine Uswick are named together in 1443 and 1455; *ibid.* fol. 94. See also *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xvii, 119.

Thomas Uswick, receiver to the king's father and the king for twenty-four years, was in 1442 rewarded with an annuity of £10 secured on the herbage of Myerscough, Fulwood and Wyresdale; Towneley MS. RR, no. 1664. See also *Cal. Papal Letters*, vii, 330; *Cal. Pat.* 1422-99, p. 405; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), C 2978. In 1452 he was made sergeant-at-law and attorney in all the king's courts of Lancashire; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. file* 1, bde. 1, no. 60. He was dead in 1456, when his successor was appointed; *ibid.* bde. 1, file 11, no. 4. He is named in various pleadings, e.g. *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 7, m. 21.

Another Thomas occurs in the Rawcliffe deeds as holding lands in Caton, Great and Little Eccleston, Elswick and Upper Rawcliffe in 1473; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 94b. He was recorder of London in 1455 and chief baron of the Exchequer from 1471 till his death in 1479. He held manors, &c., in Essex;

Foss, *Judge*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* (called son of Thomas Uswick).

³⁴ Roger son of Sir Richard Kirkby in 1420-1, i.e. shortly after Sir Robert's death, demised to Thomas Uswick the moiety of the manor of Upper Rawcliffe which he (Roger) held by reason of the minority of (blank in the deed) the daughters and heirs of Ellen his wife lately deceased, viz. as father of the heirs, Roger being the nearest relative, to whom their estates held in socage could not descend; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 91. This deed it is difficult to explain in view of others. It is usually stated (e.g. in the recorded pedigree) that it was John, a younger son of Sir Richard Kirkby of Kirkby Irethel, who married Ellen Uswick. Roger was the son and heir of Sir Richard; West, *Furness* (ed. 1774), 240.

A fragment of pedigree in Towneley MS. HH, no. 936, gives Sir Robert de Uswick and Margaret his wife two daughters, Joan wife of Richard de Kirkby and Ellen wife of Roger de Kirkby.

In a pleading as to the manor of Badsworth in 1424 Thomas Uswick called the heirs of Sir Robert to warrant him, viz. John Worsley and Joan his wife, Margaret Kirkby and Joan Kirkby, of whom the last was under age; De Banco R. East. 2 Hen. VI, m. 329 d. (quoted in *Gen. [new ser.]*, xvii, 22). The two Kirkbys may have been daughters of Richard, and may have married Latus and Clifton respectively; Joan was perhaps their mother, formerly wife of Richard.

In 1437-8 John son of Roger Kirkby by Ellen his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Uswick by Margaret his wife, made a settlement of his purparty of the manor of Upper Rawcliffe and lands, &c., in Thistleton and Tatham; also the reversion of others held for life by his brother Roger; Kuerden fol. MS. 213.

A John son of Richard Kirkby had the manor and advowson of Waberthwaite in 1427-8; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 98b. In the same collection of charters are some relating to the town of Kendal, where the Kirkbys of Rawcliffe later held land.

³⁵ William and Joan received lands, &c., from Thomas Uswick about that time; Kuerden fol. MS. 410, 87. From abstracts preserved by Towneley it appears that some at least had been acquired from Robert Jenkinson of Bispham; HH, no. 453.

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sharer in 1454 was William Latus.⁵⁰ A certain Elizabeth about 1468 made a settlement of part of the manor in conjunction with her husband Henry Holme.⁵¹ In 1484-5 a partition was sought between William Kirkby, Richard Latus and Robert Clifton as co-heirs of Sir Robert Urswick.⁵²

Of these families the Kirkbys were resident. They appear to have inherited a moiety of the manor, and possibly acquired the whole. Going back a little, it appears that in 1454-5 John Kirkby and Clemence his wife had lands in Moorbreck.⁵³ In 1459 John Kirkby complained that Nicholas and John Boteler of Rawcliffe were obstructing the flow of water to his mill in Upper Rawcliffe.⁵⁴ William the son and heir of John Kirkby was about 1458 contracted to marry Isabel daughter of John Pudsey.⁵⁵ In 1475, perhaps after the actual marriage, John Kirkby granted his part of the manor to his son and heir William.⁵⁶ William and Isabel had a moiety of the manor in 1486-7, as well as lands in Goosnargh, Haighton and Kendal.⁵⁷ John the son and heir of William Kirkby was in 1485-6 contracted to marry Elizabeth daughter of Henry Banastre of Bank.⁵⁸ He was living in 1501,⁵⁹ but it is unlikely that he outlived his father, for in 1507 Isabel was widow of William,⁶⁰ and about the same time received dower from William son and heir of John Kirkby.⁶¹

William Kirkby the younger was in 1506-7 contracted to marry Elizabeth daughter of William Thornburgh.⁶² He was living in 1549, at which time he was involved in disputes concerning the chantry lands.⁶³ His son George died in 1558 holding the manor of Upper Rawcliffe and Tarnacre of the queen and John Rigmaiden as of the lordship of Wyresdale in socage by 6d. rent; also various lands there and in nearly twenty other townships. The heir was a brother William, thirty years of age.⁶⁴ William Kirkby made a settlement of the manor in 1564⁶⁵ and recorded a pedigree at the visitation of 1567.⁶⁶ In 1588 inquiry was made as to the heirs on the Wyre, including one of William Kirkby's which had lately been pulled down, appa-

rently because it was too high for the salmon to pass.⁶⁷ He and Isabel his wife in 1591 agreed that their son William should marry Joan daughter of Thomas Fleetwood of Colwich.⁶⁸ William Kirkby died in December 1596 holding the manor of Upper Rawcliffe, with messuages and lands there and in Tarnacre and Little Sowerby, a water-mill, and a fishery in the Wyre, of the queen as of her honour of Lancaster by the twelfth part of a knight's fee. William his son and heir was fifty-nine years of age.⁶⁹

The religious position of the neighbourhood in 1595 is shown clearly enough by someone zealous 'for the furtherance of Christ His glorious gospel,' in the Protestant sense, who wrote to the authorities to urge attention to it. In the parishes of Garstang and St. Michael's, he said, there were 'as many farmers notorious recusants' as would make two grand juries. He therefore advised the prosecution of those known to be rich, naming among gentlemen Isabel wife of William Kirkby of Rawcliffe, Anne wife of Henry Butler of the same, and Elizabeth wife of William son of Henry. The husbands of these attended church perhaps not so much as monthly and the churchwardens should warn them to conform once a month. If they would not do so the gentlewomen and their husbands should be content 'during their obstinacy' to the houses of Protestant gentlemen, so that they could neither 'frequent shriving, massing, nor relieve papish priests or seditious seminaries, to the peril of their souls, great danger of their husbands, and utter spoil of their husbands' simple seduced tenants and neighbours.'⁷⁰

From this time the Kirkbys declined in importance.⁷¹ William Kirkby was said to be of full age in 1602⁷²; in that year he and his son Thomas were



KIRKBY of Upper Rawcliffe. Argent two bars gules on a canton of the last a cross moline or.

⁵⁰ In 1454 John Kirkby received 40s. and William Latus 20s. from Thomas Crawick in satisfaction of profits he had taken of lands in Kendal, formerly Sir Robert Urswick's and then belonging to John and William and their co-heirs; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 102. The proportions indicate a moiety for Kirkby, and half of the other moiety for Latus.

⁵¹ *Final Conc.* iii, 132; they had a sixth part of the manor, i.e. the third of a moiety. It was to be held by Elizabeth for life and then to revert to Robert Clifton and his heirs.

⁵² Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.
⁵³ Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 99b. Clemence was living in 1488-9; *ibid.* fol. 101.

⁵⁴ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 21, m. 25.

⁵⁵ Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 101; a grant of Isabel of lands in Bolton and other places, with remainder to William son and heir of John Kirkby.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 101b.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* fol. 100, 100b; lands in Thistleton, Goosnargh, Wray, Over Kellet, Cantsfield and Tatham were assigned to her for life.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* fol. 100b.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 99 (? misdated 23 Hen. VIII for VII). Isabel was to have

20 marks a year, half the heriots in Wabertwaite, Keltontree and Kendal, and should enjoy the demesne lands of Upper Rawcliffe with the mill and fishing until the following Martinmas; also the tithe corn of the demesne, paying 10s. for it. She was excommunicated at Kirkham in 1510; *ibid.*

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* fol. 98.

⁶¹ Fishwick, *St. Michael on Wyre* (Chet. Soc.), 59. William son of William Kirkby was engaged in further contests in 1579; *ibid.* 61.

⁶² Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 8; Towneley MS. 'Lancs. Tenures' (in possession of W. Farrer). The socage tenure is noticeable, as agreeing with the statement of a charter cited above.

⁶³ Ellen widow of George Kirkby was in 1567 the wife of Edward Horsfall; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 100; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlle. 29, m. 110.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* bdlle. 26, m. 199.

⁶⁵ *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 41; George Kirkby is not named in it.

⁶⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 426. It was deposed that William Kirkby had an ancient mill called Cross Mill and a weir for the same on the Wyre. It stood over the other side of the water

from 'one white house called Cross House.' The foundation being washed out by the river, the mill fell, and was erected on a new site close by. At spring tides the sea water reached nearly a mile further up the river. The water called Sowerby or Yowles ran into the Brook.

The jury in their verdict noticed all the weirs; the mill weir at Dolphinhorne was the highest up the Wyre. Corles Mill, Clevely Mill, a mill weir near Gorbethwaite Bridge and others are named. ⁶⁷ Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 88.

⁶⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 16. The change of tenure was perhaps the result of a search in the records, being the same as that recorded in 1242 for Lambert de Multon.

Isabel the widow was in 1598 the wife of Gabriel Croft; Dods. MSS. loc. cit.

⁶⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 584-5.

William Kirkby of Rawcliffe and Isabel his wife had been summoned before the ecclesiastical commission in 1583, but had conformed; *English Martyrs* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 70.

⁷⁰ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 163-5.

⁷¹ Dods. MSS. loc. cit.

enrolled at Preston Guild.⁵⁹ They were or became recusants, as the above quotation indicates, and in 1632 Thomas Kirkby of Rawcliffe compounded by an annual payment of £5 for the two-thirds of his estate which was liable to sequestration for his religion.⁶⁰ In the Civil War he was a Royalist, and his estate, after being sequestered by the Parliament, was in 1652 ordered for sale.⁶¹ Three of his sons were stated to have been killed in the service of Charles I.⁶² He was dead in 1655, when Edward Tyldesley of Myerscough petitioned to be allowed to contract for the estate.⁶³ After that a family named Whitehead⁶⁴ long held the manor, but there is nothing to record of them.⁶⁵ The manor is now stated to be held by the Earl of Derby.

A considerable portion appears to have been sold before 1655 to George Westby,⁶⁶ a son of Thomas Westby of Mowbreck, who built White Hall,⁶⁷ in later times regarded as the manor-house. He also was a recusant and a Royalist, and suffered the sequestration and confiscation of his lands by the Parliament.⁶⁸ He regained them through the agency of friends. A pedigree recorded in 1664 shows that he had sons Thomas (aged ten) and John.⁶⁹ In 1717 John Westby of Upper Rawcliffe, son of John and nephew of Thomas Westby, registered his estate as a 'Papist.'⁷⁰ He was accidentally killed in a mill in 1728 and left a son Thomas as heir. This branch of the family succeeded to part of the Mowbreck estate, but all has been sold in the last half-century. White Hall was in 1857 sold to — Stevenson, whose son, J. C. Stevenson of Leamington, was the owner in 1891.

WHITE HALL, now a farm-house, stands close to the River Wyre, facing south, but is without architectural interest, having been almost entirely rebuilt

and modernized about 1857; most of the old timbers were, however, again used. The building dated substantially from the beginning of the 17th century, the older house of the Kirkbys having entirely disappeared, but had been for a long time in a state of decay. The present structure is covered with rough-cast and whitewashed, the roof covered with blue slates and all the windows are new. There is an old open fireplace in the kitchen now walled up. The west wing is three stories in height with an unequal gable to the front, but the house generally is of two stories, with a projecting gabled two-story porch. The east wing appears to have been pulled down about 1870.^{70a}

Other portions of the Urswick estate cannot be traced. One-fourth probably descended to Clifton of Kidsnap, but William Clifton in 1517 held only 'messuages and lands' in Upper Rawcliffe of the king and Thomas Rigmalden as of their manor of Nether Wyresdale by a rent of 6d.⁷¹ His widow Margaret claimed dower in the fourth part of the 'manor.'⁷²

Rawcliffe gave a name to some of the earlier tenants, who with others were benefactors of Cocksand Abbey.⁷³ Warine de Cornay, one of them, in 1246 claimed certain land from the Abbot of Cocksand.⁷⁴

TARNACRE or Trenacre also was used as a surname. The same abbey received land from William de Tarnacre, with his body, and from Alice his widow and Alan his son.⁷⁵ About 1270 the abbot and canons agreed with Thomas son of Adam de Inskip as to an exchange of land,⁷⁶ and other Inskips appear later in the township.⁷⁷ Alan son of William de Tarnacre and others gave land to Lytham Priory⁷⁸ and to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.⁷⁹

⁵⁹ *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 54. They were also enrolled in 1622; *ibid.* 78.

⁶⁰ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 178. About the same time he paid £10 for having refused knighthood; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 221.

⁶¹ *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 41.

⁶² Castlemain, *Cath. Apology*, as quoted by Challoner. Their names are given as William, Thomas and Edward in Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 53.

⁶³ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 46.

⁶⁴ To a fine of 1656 respecting the manor of Upper Rawcliffe the following were parties: Plaintiffs—Richard Whitehead and James Taylor; Defendants—Edward Tyldesley, William Kirkby, Edward Kirkby, George Westby, Ralph Longworth, Richard Bannister, Dorothy his wife and James Curwen; Pal. of Lanc. Feet. of F. bdle. 159, m. 93. Richard Whitehead acquired other lands; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 33.

⁶⁵ See the accounts of Cloughton and Forton and the pedigree in Fishwick, *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 254.

Thomas Whitehead was vouchee in a recovery of the manors of Rawcliffe and Tarnacre in 1724; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 521, m. 4 d. Richard Whitehead was lord of the manor of Upper Rawcliffe and Tarnacre in 1794; *Preston Guard. Loc. Notes*, no. 1129.

⁶⁶ See the fine above cited.

⁶⁷ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 165-7, from which the later descent has been taken.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3138, where his residence is called 'Ratcliffe Hall'; *Index of Royalists*, 44.

⁶⁹ Dugdale, *Vit. (Chet. Soc.)*, 332.

⁷⁰ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 128.

^{70a} Fishwick, *St. Michael's-on-Wyre*, 167. Baines mentions a 'gateway half pulled down', a secret place formerly used as a chapel and a priest's hole. The gateway had disappeared when Fishwick wrote in 1891. 'On pulling down the old house a secret room was discovered. The chapel was in what is now a bedroom on the third story'; *ibid.*

⁷¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 21.

⁷² Pal. of Lanc. Sessional Papers, bdle. 4.

⁷³ *Cocksand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 178-83. The benefactors were William son of Alan de Rawcliffe, William son of Alan de Tarnacre (perhaps the same person), William son of Simon de Rawcliffe, Warine de Cornay, Thomas son of Robert de Rice, Adam and William sons of Richard. One of the gifts was of half an oxgang of land, of which Richard son of William de Ireland was tenant at 12d. rent.

Among the place-names are Northbreck, Old Goredale, Kirkflat, Waroxang, Tunstead, Swineland, Dunandespool on the Wyre and Serlescalespool.

⁷⁴ Assize R. 404, m. 4 d.; he did not prosecute.

⁷⁵ *Cocksand Chartul.* i, 247-51. Other benefactors were William son of Alan de Wath and Richard de Tarnacre. The place-names include Kirkcroft, Priestpot and Cleanfield.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 251-2. The canons gave an acre

in Kilncroftfield for an assart adjoining their land and that of Roger de Wedacre.

⁷⁷ In 1288 Agnes daughter of Adam de Inskip complained that Richard son of Adam de Inskip had disseised her of half an oxgang of land; Assize R. 1277, m. 31. Agnes daughter of Richard de Inskip was plaintiff in 1301; *ibid.* 1321, m. 8 d. William son of Adam son of Richard de Inskip claimed 8 acres of land in 1351; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 5 d.

⁷⁸ Alan gave the monks of Durham 2 acres on the east of Mowbreck and all his land called Culnystede (Kilnstead), with cements in Rawcliffe and Tarnacre; Lytham D. at Durham, 2a, 2ac, 4ac, Ebor. no. 52. He gave Lytham also an oxgang of land in Rawcliffe, formerly that of Richard son of Alan, in pure alms; *ibid.* no. 54.

Warine de Cornay gave the monks an acre and a perch in Rawcliffe; Lathburt, Netherfield and the mill are mentioned; *ibid.* no. 53.

Among the same charters is one from William son of Alan de Romeclue (? Rouelleue) to his brother Richard, granting 2 oxgangs of land formerly held by Gamel and Walter son of Hartholf, at a rent of 40d. As 'gersum' 40s. was given. The fishery and demesne were excepted, and in exchange for that part of the appurtenances lying in Holebrook Richard was to have two *exselgones* (selions) in Northfurlong; *ibid.* no. 55.

⁷⁹ Lands of the Hospitalers in Rawcliffe, Tarnacre and Sowerby are mentioned in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

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Alan's charter was alleged in a dispute in 1292 between Hugh son of Hugh de Mitton and Roger de Wedacre, when Richard son and heir of William son of Alan de Tarnacre was called to warrant. The Prior of the Hospitalers had granted the land to Maud daughter of Hugh de Mitton; she married Roger de Wedacre and bore him a son Robert, whose estate was in his father's hands.⁶⁰ The Cookers and lands⁶¹ were after the Dissolution purchased by John Braddyll,⁶² and the Hospitalers' lands by the Shireburnes.⁶³

The pleadings afford some details of the mediaeval tenements⁶⁴; the inquiries also preserve the names of landowners there.⁶⁵ In the 18th century and later the house called Turnover Hall was held successively by Shuttleworth⁶⁶ and Westby.⁶⁷

Stockenbridge was owned by a family named Blackburne. Richard Blackburne of Eccleston and Tarnacre, holding in the latter place of the king, died in 1641, and had for heir a son John, aged forty-four.⁶⁸ Richard and Edward Blackburne, recusants, in 1654 sought to compound for the sequestered portions of their estates.⁶⁹ A later Richard Blackburne, described as of Stockenbridge, yeoman, in 1717 registered his estate as a 'Papist.' He died about 1725.⁷⁰ John Blackburne of Field Plumpton, who had a son Thomas, made a settlement in 1727 of the capital messuage called Stockenbridge, lately in the possession of Richard son of (the said) John Blackburne, who had died leaving a daughter Margaret wife of Thomas Eccles of Dilworth.⁷¹ From

a deed of 1748 it appears that another daughter, Ellen, had married William Hathornthwaite, and their son John had Stockenbridge.⁷² The estate afterwards passed by marriage to Leckonby of Great Eccleston and to Phipps.⁷³

Tarnacre Hall, now St. Michael's Hall, near the church, was owned by the Longworth family, who recorded a pedigree in 1664. Isabella Longworth had it in 1770; next year, after her death, it was advertised for sale.⁷⁴ The Butlers of Out Rawcliffe had from an early date estates in Upper Rawcliffe and Little Sowerby which were sometimes called manors.⁷⁵

LITTLE SOWERBY was in the Singleton estate; thus in 1293 Joan widow of Thomas de Singleton released to Thomas Banastre and Joan his wife all her right in land there.⁷⁶ Richard Balderston had land in Sowerby in 1456,⁷⁷ and the Earl of Derby's rental for 1523 shows lands in Upper Rawcliffe and Tarnacre.⁷⁸ It was reckoned as a manor, for the manors of Great and Little Sowerby occur in feoffments of the Derby estates.⁷⁹ The manor is held together with the manor of Upper Rawcliffe by the present Earl of Derby, and courts are held.¹⁰⁰



LONGWORTH. *Argent three wolves' heads erased sable.*

⁶⁰ Assize R. 408, m. 73 d.

⁶¹ For the tenants 1450-1537 see *Cockersand Chattrul*, iii, 1270-1.

⁶² Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. ii.

⁶³ See the account of Stidd. Richard Shireburne held land in Rawcliffe in 1628; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 4. The family, however, had held lands much earlier, for a pleading of 1334 already cited shows that Sir Robert de Shireburne held two messuages and half a ploughland in Old Upper Rawcliffe—a designation which has not been noticed again—and that Nicholas Boteler, Richard son of Richard Travers, and Thomas son of Thomas de Rigmalden were also owners; Coram Rege R. 207, m. 103 d.

⁶⁴ In 1291 Richard son of William de Eccleston claimed a toft, the moiety of a water-mill and the fourth part of a fishery against Geoffrey son of William de Eccleston and John de Rigmalden, but did not succeed; Assize R. 407, m. 1 d. In the following year Roger de Wedacre claimed the moiety of a water-mill against the same Richard (whose father William had died in seisin) and John de Rigmalden, to whom Richard had demised it; *ibid.* 408, m. 63, 71.

Alan son of William de Eccleston, William son of Geoffrey de Whittingham, Roger son of Alan de Rowall and Margery widow of Richard de Sale were concerned in pleadings in 1292; *ibid.* m. 44, 12, 54 d.

In 1334 John son of Amice daughter of Alan de Sowerby claimed messuages, &c., in Upper Rawcliffe against John son of Roger Tuansion and John de Birewath; De Banco R. 300, m. 70 d.; 304, m. 45 d. The Hornby family have been mentioned in the account of the Kirkbys; see also *Final Conc.* ii, 145; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 2 d.

There are a number of pleadings re-

specting Tarnacre in *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i (2), ii (3).

In 1492 Agnes and Margery, daughters and heirs of Richard Walton, had lands in Upper Rawcliffe; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 78, m. 4 d. Agnes married John son and heir of Richard Boteler, and about 1528 her land in Upper Rawcliffe, Woodplumpton and Newsham was sold to Bartholomew Hesketh; *ibid.* 144, m. 19 d.; 154, m. 5 d.

William Walton of Walton-le-Dale in 1638 had the reversion of a messuage, &c., in Tarnacre; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxv, no. 35, 49. From the pedigree in the *Visit.* of 1613 [Chet. Soc.], 100, it appears that this was inherited from William's mother, Priscilla daughter of John Cottam of Tarnacre and wife of Thomas Walton. John Cottam was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 233.

Thomas Eccleston in 1592 held three messuages and land in Tarnacre; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 38.

James Raby died in 1635 holding a messuage and land in Tarnacre of Robert Viscount 'Kilnemurrie' and Eleanor his wife (in her right) as of the manor of Nether Wyresdale by knight's service; also, of the king, 2 acres improved from the waste there. His son and heir Richard was eight years of age; *ibid.* xxviii, no. 22.

Margaret Shuttleworth of Turnover Hall, widow of William, in 1717 registered her estate as a 'Papist'; Estcourt and Payne, op. cit. 141. A later William Shuttleworth died in 1745, leaving a son Thomas (s.p.) and a daughter Margaret, who married Thomas Westby of White Hall; Fishwick, op. cit. 167-8.

The house was bequeathed to another Thomas Westby, who died in 1830, leaving it to three daughters; *ibid.*

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix,

no. 81. This family is stated to have been the senior branch of the more conspicuous (Protestant) family of Blackburne of Orford and Hale; Dugdale, *Visit.* 316.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3178, 3185.

⁷⁵ Estcourt and Payne, op. cit. 92. His wife Mary was daughter and heir of Lawrence Livesey of Ravenhead.

⁷⁶ Piccote MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 234, from R. 1 and 2 of Geo. II at Preston.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* iii, 354, from R. 22 of Geo. II.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* i, 361.

⁷⁹ Dugdale, *Visit.* 190; Piccote MSS. ii, 244. According to this, Ralph Longworth, d. c. 1634, was the first of Upper Rawcliffe—s. Richard, d. 1660—s. Thomas—s. Richard, who married Fleetworth daughter and co-heir of Edward Shuttleworth of Larbreck, by Alice daughter and heir of John Woodhouse of Larbreck—s. Edward—s. Ralph. A letter from R. Longworth, St. Michael's, 1690, is printed in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 247.

⁸⁰ Lands in Upper Rawcliffe and Little Sowerby are named among the Boteler possessions in 1333; De Banco R. 295, m. 102. See also *ibid.* 287, m. 307 d. The tenure is not recorded in the inquiries beyond the statement that these (with others) were held of the king; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 8.

Among their charters was a grant by Thomas de Galwayth in 1386 to Roger de Birewath of lands in Little Sowerby in the vill of Upper Rawcliffe; Doda. MSS. liii, fol. 90b.

⁸¹ Kuerden MSS. iv, S3.

⁸² Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 63.

⁸³ Rental at Lathom.

⁸⁴ Pal. of Lanc. Feet. of F. bdlc. 175 (1665), m. 143; 260 (1708), m. 53.

¹⁰⁰ Information of Mr. Windham E. Hale.

From a grant by Richard son of Richard de Tarnacre to Cockersand Abbey it appears that Little Sowerby was also called Aldred Sowerby, for land in it touched the Brock.¹⁰¹ Walter de Ellet granted land in Aldrith Sowerby to Walter son of Richard le Boteler.¹⁰²

Some of the Commonwealth sequestrations for religion and politics have been recorded above. Dr. Wildbore, vicar of Garstang and then of Lancaster, had land in 'Up Ratcliffe' and Tarnacre which he gave to his daughter Elizabeth. She married Thomas Challoner, and the estate was sequestered for the husband's 'delinquency.' After his death she married Samuel Barker, who in 1650 petitioned for the removal of the sequestration.¹⁰³ Roger Hesketh as a 'Papist' had had two-thirds of his lands in Tarnacre and Claughton sequestered; after his death in 1649 his son Richard petitioned for the removal of the sequestration or leave to compound.¹⁰⁴ Thomas Wilkinson of Tarnacre was another who had two-thirds of his estate sequestered for his religion.¹⁰⁵ Several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.¹⁰⁶

The parish church is situated in this township, and is the only place of worship there.

A school was in 1708 founded by Richard Cornall in Upper Rawcliffe.¹⁰⁷

OUT RAWCLIFFE

Rodeclif, Dom. Bk.; Routeclue, 1206; Routeclif, 1212.

Middelrothecluyne, 1273; Mideste Routeclif, 1309.

Outroutheclif, 1328.

The surface is undulating, much of it very low, but rising both in the south-east and in the west to 50 ft. above sea level. In the former more elevated patch is Rawcliffe Hall, the village lying a mile to the west. Liscoe is in the extreme south-west and Ashton in the north. The Wyre forms the southern boundary. The area measures 4,593½ acres,¹ and there was a population of 705 in 1901.

The principal roads run from east to west, one near the river from St. Michael's to Hambleton, and another further north from Garstang to the same place. Cartford Bridge in the south-east gives a passage over the Wyre, and from it a road goes north to Pilling.

The township has a parish council.

The soil is clay and moss, with clay subsoil; wheat, oats and potatoes are grown.

The portions of the township once *MANORS* known as *MIDDLE* and *OUT RAWCLIFFE* seem originally to have been separate manors, and in 1066 the two Rawcliffes, each assessed as two plough-lands, were part of the Preston lordship of Earl Tostig.² A century later they were part of the fee of the Botelers of Weeton,³ and Hervey father of Hervey Walter gave to Orm son of Magnus, with his daughter Alice, four plough-lands in Rawcliffe, Thistleton and Greenhalgh, tenable by knight's service.⁴ The Rawcliffe here intended seems to be Mid Rawcliffe, which was in 1249 held by Sir John de Thornhill of Theobald Walter by the twelfth part of a knight's fee.⁵ Out Rawcliffe at the same time being held by tenants at will for the most part.⁶ In 1346 it was recorded that the Earl of Ormonde held four plough-lands in Out Rawcliffe,⁷ and his mesne lordship, as in the case of Weeton, passed to the Earls of Derby.

Theobald Walter in 1266-7 granted to his 'cousin' Sir Richard le Boteler all the land of Out Rawcliffe together with an oxgang in Staynall, for which he was to render the farm the men of the place had been accustomed to pay.⁸ At the same time he ordered these men to render their services to the said Richard,⁹ whom they were to consider as their lord. The rents seem to have amounted to £7 a year, for this was the sum remitted or commuted to a pair of gloves or 1d. by Theobald Walter, butler of Ireland, when William le Boteler, the son and heir of Richard, married Joan de Syfrewast.¹⁰ Richard had also acquired Mid Rawcliffe from Richard de Thornhill¹¹ and John Debaud,¹² and thus held the whole, though by different tenures. From this time until 1716 his family retained possession, and there are practically no records of any other tenants. The manors seem to have been regarded as one, called indifferently either Middle or Out Rawcliffe; but sometimes these were named separately. The Botelers also held manors and lands in Hoole, Whittle-le-Woods, Freckleton, Goosnargh and other places.

Sir Richard le Boteler, brother of Sir William le Boteler of Warrington,¹³ was living in 1273,¹⁴ but must have died not long afterwards, leaving a widow

¹⁰¹ *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 244. Styrop and the Sourlands are other field-names in the charter.

¹⁰² Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 100b.

¹⁰³ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 17-19.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.* liii, 195-8. Some field-names are mentioned—Breckfield, Little Brick-hill, &c.

¹⁰⁵ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3178.

¹⁰⁶ In addition to those already given was the small estate of Richard Richardson of Garstang in the tithes of Tarnacre on the south-east side of the Wyre; Estcourt and Payne, op. cit. 142.

¹⁰⁷ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 451; *End. Char. Rep.*

¹ The Census Rep. of 1901 gives 4,501 acres, including 13 of inland water. There are also 45 acres of tidal water and 147 of foreshore.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

³ In 1205-6 Rawcliffe's 12s. of tallage follows next after Weeton; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 202.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 37, 115, 145.

⁵ *Ibid.* 174. Of the two plough-lands 2 oxgangs were held in demesne, and the other tenancies are thus recorded: Roger son of Roger, 2 oxgangs at 5s. rent; Jordan son of Roger, 1, at 2s. 6d.; Utried the Smith, 1, at 2s. 6d.; Sir Otto de Rowall, 5, by knight's service; Richard de la Hay the same.

⁶ *Ibid.* 172-3. Of these two plough-lands 15 oxgangs were worth 106s. 3d. yearly, and the remaining one was held by the service of performing suit to the county and wapentake courts. The mill was worth 16s. a year, the moor 6s. 8d., and the marsh 12d.

⁷ *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 54; for castle ward 5s. was payable.

⁸ Dods. MSS. xxiii, fol. 29; liii, fol. 99.

⁹ *Ibid.* xxiii, fol. 29b; this charter supplies the date.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* fol. 30. Should William and Joan have no issue the rent was to revert to the grantor or his heirs.

¹¹ Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 85; a grant of all Thornhill's land, made about 1253, Sir Robert de Latham being sheriff and attesting. Richard de Thornhill directed his tenants in future to answer to Richard le Boteler as to their lord; *ibid.*

Richard de Thornhill granted 2 oxgangs of land and a half in Middle Rawcliffe to Richard de Thornton in free marriage with his 'cousin' Olive; *ibid.*

In 1308-9 William son of Nicholas Boteler made a claim respecting a tennement in Midst Rawcliffe against John de Thornhill and others, but did not prosecute it; Assize R. 423, m. 2 d. 5.

¹³ Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 99; a direction to the tenants to render services to Richard le Boteler.

¹⁴ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxxviii, 93; Beaumont, *Annals of the Lords of Warrington*, i, 60, 79.

¹⁵ In 1273 the sheriff was ordered to fix a boundary between the lands of Richard le Boteler in Middle Rawcliffe and those of the Abbot of Cockersand in

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Alice.¹⁵ His eldest son William did not long survive him, being dead in 1287; his widow Joan had by that time married Thomas de Singleton.¹⁶ The son Nicholas was a minor at his father's death,¹⁷ and by his wife Mabel left a son William, a minor in 1305.¹⁸ This son also appears to have died young. By his wife Isabel he left a son Nicholas, who served as knight of the shire in 1341,¹⁹ and occurs from 1328²⁰ until about 1364. He was succeeded by his son Sir John Boteler,²¹ who rendered public service as sheriff of the county²² and in other ways.²³

Sir John died 27 September 1404, leaving as heir his son Nicholas, about twenty years of age, and

married in 1401 to Margery daughter of Sir Richard Kirkby.²⁴ Nicholas Boteler, who was knight of the shire in 1410 and 1426,²⁵ was about 1452 succeeded²⁶ by a son John,²⁷ who died in September 1488 a very old man, his heir being a great-grandson James, twenty years of age. The manor of Out Rawcliffe, with messuages, lands, &c., there and in Stalmine, Staynall, Thistleton, Kirkham and Freckleton, was held of the Earl of Derby by knight's service and the rent of 8s.²⁸ James Boteler, who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Molyneux of Sefton,²⁹ died in 1504, leaving two sons John and Nicholas,³⁰ of whom the former proved his age in 1512.³¹ This John Boteler recorded

Pilling Grauges; De Banco R. 3, m. 24. There had already (in 1270) been an agreement as to bounds, which were to go from the head of Pilling straight between Sychtholme and south by the hedge to the head of Westpool; Dods. MSS. cxix, fol. 120. In 1271 Richard, in bequeathing his body to the abbey, released his right in Pilling pasture; *ibid.*; *Coucherland Chertul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 47-50.

¹⁵ She was the daughter of William de Carleton; Whittle-le-Woods and part of Gosanargh appear to have come to the Botelers through her. In 1281 dower was granted to her by her eldest son William, viz. the whole manor of Middle Rawcliffe. The other sons were Henry, John, Richard, Edmund and Geoffrey; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 85. For Richard see the account of Marton in Poulton.

Alice, when widow, granted to Richard son of Sir Henry de Kighley all her part of the fishery of Wyre, given her by her brother Adam; *ibid.* fol. 97b.

¹⁶ At the beginning of 1287 Joan widow of Theobald le Boteler claimed dower in Rawcliffe—as to 6 oxgangs of land, &c., against Nicholas son of Theobald le Boteler, who was custodian of the land and heir of William son of Richard le Boteler; and as to 10 oxgangs, &c., against Thomas de Singleton and Joan his wife; De Banco R. 66, m. 27 d. It appeared that Joan, who held in dower, was the widow of William le Boteler, whose son and heir Nicholas was under age; *ibid.* 68, m. 21 d.

¹⁷ Nicholas occurs in a Wrightington plea in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 41.

¹⁸ Assize R. 420, m. 9 d.; from which it appears that William's wardship had been granted to Richard de Latham by John de Kirkby as superior lord of Wrightington, where the family had lands. The lord of Weeton seems for the time to have been overlooked, but in 1313 Edmund the Butler of Ireland appeared against William son and heir of Nicholas Boteler for having intruded himself into the manor of Out Rawcliffe, which had been held of plaintiff by the said Nicholas by knight's service, so that William's wardship belonged to him; De Banco R. 198, m. 10 d.

¹⁹ Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Repr.* of Lancet, 29.

²⁰ In that year Nicholas son of William Boteler claimed the third part of £7 rent from Out Rawcliffe against Randle de Singleton and Mabel his wife. Mabel was the widow of Nicholas Boteler, who had held the manor of a certain William (sic) Boteler by the rent of a pair of gloves. From Nicholas it had descended to William as son and heir, and he had granted Mabel a third of two-thirds of the manor for dower. The descent of the manor was traced (as in the text); it was stated that Joan, as widow of the

first William (son of Richard), had received the £7 rent until her death, and it was argued that a third part of this was due from Mabel to the lord of the manor. The defence was that the rent had been extinguished by the charter to William and Joan; Assize R. 1400, m. 233 d.; De Banco R. 276, m. 93.

Isabel widow of the second William (father of Nicholas) had married Sir Henry de Croft by 1334; *ibid.* 287, m. 307 d. Dower was claimed in seventy-two messuages, lands, &c., in Middle Rawcliffe, Out Rawcliffe, Upper Rawcliffe, Great and Little Sowerby, Inskip and many other places against Nicholas son of William Boteler; *ibid.* 295, m. 102; *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 388.

Nicholas occurs again in 1346-7; De Banco R. 348, m. 286; 351, m. 109 d.

²¹ Sir John son of Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe in the time of Richard II recovered a moiety of the manor of Freckleton; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 116.

Sir John Boteler of Rawcliffe and Agnes his wife occur in 1401; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 62.

²² From 1371 to 1374; *P.R.O. List*, 72.

²³ In 1386 he went to Ireland with Sir John de Stutley on the king's service; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 126. John Duke of Lancaster in 1397 retained Sir John Boteler of Rawcliffe for his service in peace and war, giving him a fee of £20 yearly; *Add. MSS.* 22106, m. 860. A similar grant was made to him in 1399; *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, p. 557.

²⁴ Towneley MS. DD, no. 1460. The tenure of the lands in Middle and Out Rawcliffe is not stated. The marriage is also noted in Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 97b.

²⁵ Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 50, 52. Licence for an oratory was in 1428 granted to Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe and Margery his wife; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 407.

²⁶ In 1441 Nicholas appears to have married Katherine widow of Sir Thomas Radcliffe, and lands in Catterall, Garstang and elsewhere were assigned to her; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 93. Nicholas was living in 1443 and 1451, as appears by the note following, but was dead in 1455; *ibid.* fol. 98. John Boteler of Rawcliffe, as son of Nicholas, granted lands to Katherine, his father's widow, in 1464; *ibid.* fol. 92.

John son of John Boteler and brother of Nicholas released to trustees all his right in lands in Catterall, &c.; *ibid.* cxlix, fol. 115b.

²⁷ A feoffment by Nicholas Boteler occurs in 1443; *Final Conc.* iii, 108-9.

In 1423 an agreement was made between Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe and John son and heir of Sir Richard Boteler of Warrington for the marriage of John son and heir of the former and

Elizabeth sister of the latter; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 83b. In 1451 Nicholas made a grant of moss and turbary to his son John; *ibid.*

An earlier deed (about 1430) records an agreement between Nicholas Boteler and John his son on the one side and Sir Thomas Radcliffe on the other for the marriage of John's son and heir-apparent Nicholas to Thomas's daughter Alice. There are mentioned Sir John, the father of Nicholas, Margery his wife and Elizabeth wife of his son John; *ibid.* fol. 97.

John and Richard, sons of Nicholas Boteler, were defendants in 1449; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 12, m. 2.

In 1467 William son of John Boteler of Rawcliffe received lands in Freckleton, and in 1502-3 John son and heir of William Boteler, on marrying Beatrice daughter of Richard Singleton, had lands in Esprick, Thistleton and Freckleton; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 101-2.

²⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 43, 45. The descent is thus given: John Boteler the elder—s. Nicholas—s. John—s. James.

From later pleadings it appears that the younger John married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Lawrence of Ashton, &c.

²⁹ The agreement was made 18 July 1488; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 98b. But in it James Boteler is styled 'esquire'.

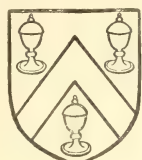
³⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 109. The manor of Rawcliffe was held of the Earl of Derby by knight's service. James Boteler had in 1500 granted various messuages and lands in Freckleton, Warton, Tarnacre, &c., to trustees for Anne daughter of Sir Richard Shireburne and wife of his son John Boteler; in 1501 James made a grant to his brother Richard, and in the same year another to his son Nicholas. At his death his son and heir John was fourteen years of age.

Elizabeth Boteler, widow of James, died in Nov. 1508, and Richard Boteler in Oct. 1507; *ibid.* iv, no. 33.

³¹ *ibid.* no. 23. It was stated that John Boteler was born at Rawcliffe on 16 Aug. 1489, and baptized at St. Michael's; John Rigmaiden and Margaret wife of John Kirkby of Thornton were sponsors. 'A certain missal was shown, and in the calendar of the said book the day of birth of the said John Boteler was written by Richard Brid, a brother of the order of Preachers on the said Morrow of the Assumption . . . in these words: John Boteler son of James Boteler was born 1489.' One witness remembered being sent by the father to announce the birth to Dame Anne Molyneux, who sent him back with a 'royal' for the said John.

For a recovery of the manor in 1521 see *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 132, m. 11d.

a pedigree in 1533,³² and died in 1534, leaving by his wife Anne Shireburne four daughters as co-heirs, viz. Elizabeth, who married James Standish of Duxbury; Isabel, who married Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh, and left a daughter Anne, afterwards wife of Sir Gilbert Gerard; Eleanor, who married Henry Rishton of Rishton; and Grace, who married Hugh Anderton of Euxton.³³ The manor of Rawcliffe, however, went with other estates to the heir male, the above-named Nicholas, brother of John. He died about 1555, leaving a son Richard,³⁴ who was succeeded by his brother Henry,³⁵ with whom the pedigree recorded in 1664 begins.



BUTLER of Rawcliffe.
Azure a chevron between three covered cups or.

This family, like most of those in the district, adhered to Roman Catholicism at the Reformation, but appear to have attended the reformed services occasionally in order to avoid fines and sequestrations.³⁶ Henry Butler, grandson of the above-named Henry,³⁷ lived through the Civil War period, and lost his son in the king's service; but, though his estates appear to have been sequestered by the Parliament, it was for 'delinquency' only.³⁸ Another Henry, great-grandson of the foregoing, succeeded to the estates later,³⁹ and had a son Richard,⁴⁰ who joined the Jacobites in 1715, and was tried and condemned for high treason. He died in prison.⁴¹ His estates were declared forfeit,⁴² and the manor of Rawcliffe was in 1729 acquired by Thomas Roe, an attorney, whose daughter carried it in marriage to John France of Little Eccleston, and it descended in this family for a time.⁴³ Mr. Robert John France Aiston is said to be the present lord of the manor. Courts have been held in recent times.⁴⁴

³² *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 93.

³³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 4. The manor is herein called Middle Rawcliffe. John Boteler's will is given, and it is recorded that he had begun a chantry and service in St. Michael's Church. The ages of the heirs are given: Daughters—Elizabeth, twenty-seven; Isabel, twenty-five; Eleanor, twenty-two; and Grace, twenty-one. Brother—Nicholas, thirteen.

Anne the widow received dower in 1534; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 98b. The daughter Eleanor was engaged to marry Henry son and heir-apparent of Richard Rishton in 1527; *ibid.* fol. 94b.

For the descent see Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 172, m. 11.

³⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 4; the will of Nicholas Butler is recited, his two sons Richard and Henry being mentioned, and daughters Elizabeth (wife of John Orrell), Alice and Catherine. There was a remainder to William Butler of Espirick and heirs male. Richard was fifteen years old at his father's death. The manor of Middle Rawcliffe, with windmill, messuages, &c., was held of the Earl of Derby by knight's service. Out Rawcliffe is separately named, but no tenure is recorded. For an inventory of the goods at Rawcliffe see Fishwick, *St. Michael's* (Chet. Soc.), 147.

Nicholas Butler in 1538 obtained a dispensation from Archbishop Crammer to enable him to marry Anne Bradslagh, widow; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 94b. His will (*ibid.* 91b) mentions also a bastard son James and a son-in-law John Butler of Kirkland.

Richard Butler, the heir, is said to have married Agnes daughter of Sir Richard Hoghton; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 98b. The date is wrongly given; perhaps it should be 31 Hen. VIII.

³⁵ Richard Butler in 1564 settled Rawcliffe and Stalmine on himself for life, with remainder to his brother Henry; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 98b; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 26, m. 253. In 1571 an agreement respecting the Butler manors and lands was made by Gilbert Gerard, Anne his wife, Thomas Standish, Margaret his wife, James Anderton—these representing John Butler—Richard Butler, Henry Butler and Anne his wife; *ibid.* bde. 33, m. 79; Fishwick, op. cit. 150; *Lancs. and Chet. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.), ii, 254.

³⁶ See the note on Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe; also Fishwick, op. cit. 151-2.

³⁷ In 1591 William Burgh of Larbeck charged Henry Butler of Middle Rawcliffe with trespassing on his fishery in the Wyre, catching twelve salmon called *mortes*, worth 12s., twenty flukes (20d.) and 100 eels (6s. 8d.); Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 268, m. 9.

The elder Henry Butler died at Middle Rawcliffe on 24 Feb. 1620-1 holding the manor of Middle Rawcliffe and Out Rawcliffe of the Earl of Derby by fealty and 6s. 8d. rent; also two ferry-boats for the passage of the water of the Wyre in the said manor and a free fishery in the same river, with other manors and lands. Anne his widow died a week after him. William Butler, his son and heir, was sixty years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 36.

The manor of Middle Rawcliffe, &c., was the subject of a settlement in 1632 by William Butler, Henry his son, and William son of Henry; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 121, m. 1.

William Butler died in 1639, his son Henry being then fifty-four years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 18. Various settlements are recited, from which it appears that William married Elizabeth daughter of Cuthbert Clifton of Westby, and Henry married Dorothy daughter of Henry Stanley (of Bickerstaffe). William had brothers named Nicholas (with son Richard), Thomas and Robert, and younger sons Cuthbert, Nicholas and John. The tenure of Rawcliffe was recorded as before; there were there sixteen saltcoats.

³⁸ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.), i, 260-1. Henry Butler's sequestration is just mentioned. His son Richard had left a widow Elizabeth, whose jointure lands had been in part sequestered for her 'poverty.' She was dead in 1655, when Henry petitioned for the removal of the sequestration, the lands having reverted to him.

The son named, Captain Richard Butler of Rawcliffe, had been taken prisoner at the capture of Liverpool in 1644, and died soon afterwards, apparently while a prisoner at Manchester; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 60. The same writer states that '— Butler, the young heir of Rawcliffe,' was killed at Brindle in the fight of 1651. Dugdale, contrary to his custom, does not record these facts in the pedigree

of 1664; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 64. Two other members of the family, William and Edward Butler of Rawcliffe and Myerscough, have been noticed in the account of the latter place.

The pedigree referred to gives: Henry Butler, aged eighty—s. Richard, d.v.p.—s. Richard, aged thirty-two—s. Henry, aged six. Henry Butler the elder died in 1667; Fishwick, op. cit. 154, where an abstract of his will is given. Richard Butler of Rawcliffe, with Henry and five other sons, were Preston burgesses in 1682; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.), 182.

³⁹ Henry Butler was vouchee in a recovery of the manor of Out or Middle Rawcliffe in 1708; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 488, m. 7.

⁴⁰ Richard Butler was vouchee in a recovery of the manor in 1714; *ibid.* 501, m. 20.

⁴¹ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 364-5. Catherine the daughter and heir of Richard married Edward Markham and had Thurland Castle. See *Lancs. and Chet. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.), i, 177.

It appears that Henry Butler, the father of Richard, was still living in 1720, when he 'put in a claim to the estate for himself and Anne his wife, but as they were both Papists they were incapacitated and their interest declared void'; Fishwick, op. cit. 155. Henry Butler, Catherine his daughter, and Mary the widow of Richard in 1717 registered their estates as 'Papists'; *Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 145, 148-9.

⁴² Rawcliffe was sold in 1723 to the Rev. Richard Crombholme, John Leyland, Cornelius Fox and James Pooley for £11,260; Fishwick, op. cit. 156.

⁴³ Op. cit. 156 7, where the succession is thus given: John France, d. 1774—s. John, d. 1817, having bequeathed to Thomas Wilson, who took the name of France and died in 1828—s. Thomas Robert Wilson France, d. 1853—s. Robert Wilson France, d. 1858, having bequeathed Rawcliffe to his natural son, Robert John Barton Aiston, who assumed the name of Wilson France. 'In the event of his death without issue, the property, subject to certain contingencies, will [1891] go to Greenwich Hospital.'

The manor of Out Rawcliffe was held by John France in 1775; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 393, m. 86.

⁴⁴ Fishwick, op. cit. 40.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

RAWCLIFFE HALL stands in a pleasant situation a little over a quarter of a mile to the north of the right bank of the Wyre, facing south, and is a two-story building of 17th-century date very much modernized and added to in recent years. It has, however, at one time been of considerable interest and yet retains some of its ancient features, though the disposition of the original plan is no longer easy to trace. The principal elevations face the south and west where the walls are covered with rough-cast and the windows modern. All the roofs are covered with blue slates. The greater part of the building appears to be of late 17th-century brickwork, but this only shows at the back where no rough-cast has been applied. The north side of the principal or south wing, however, retains its original timber construction facing a small courtyard about 24 ft. by 21 ft., possibly a late 17th-century development of the original plan, the east and west walls having apparently been built up against the timber framing of the main wing. This timber work remains a very picturesque feature and may indeed be of Elizabethan date, or at any rate part of the 'new buildings of the Hall of Rawcliffe' which are mentioned shortly before 1619.⁶¹ The timber framing extends the whole height of the building, but the lower part is filled in with 2½ in. brickwork, including, however, a good door with traceried panels. The upper part has a long range of mullioned and transomed wood windows glazed with diamond quarries, and a plaster cove below the eaves, the framing under the windows being composed of two rows of square panels with quatrefoil and other fillings. The timber is without paint, and the work being generally very little 'restored' makes a very charming picture. The courtyard, however, has been encroached upon on the west side, and has been altered on the north, from which side it was entered. At the north end of the west wing is a large room going up the full height of the building, now used as a billiard-room, but said to have been originally the chapel. The west front, though modernized, retains substantially its 17th-century lines, being well broken up with chimneys, one of which is incorporated in an embattled two-story bay window. The south front is uninteresting, although John France, who died in 1774, left instructions in his will that this side of the house should never be altered. 'It is questionable, however, whether the wish was observed, as the modernization seems to be later in date.'⁶² There is a central porch going up both stories, but the roof runs the length of the front with overhanging eaves and a gable east and west. The entrance hall has the remains of an open fireplace, and there is a small oak staircase with dog gate. There are 18th-century

additions on the north-east side and in other parts,⁶³ and on one of the outbuildings to the north-west is a stone inscribed 'Tho. Roe, Ano. Dni. 1734.' On the lawn on the west side is a lead statue of a girl in haymaker's costume commemorating one of the farm servants who lost her life under peculiar circumstances.

Apart from the Butler family there is little to relate of the township,⁶⁴ but several 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁶⁵

For the Church of England St. John's was built in 1838; the vicar of St. Michael's presents to the vicarage.⁶⁷

The Wesleyan Methodists built a chapel in 1844, but services were discontinued in 1873, the congregation having dwindled away.⁶⁸

GREAT ECCLESTON

Egleston, Dom. Bk.; Eccleston, 1212; Eccleston, 1285; Great Eccleston, 1296.

This township has a considerable amount of low-lying land by the Wyre, which river forms the northern boundary; but the Copp, which occupies the south-west quarter, rises to a height of 55 ft. above the sea level. On the northern slope of it is the village of Great Eccleston. The area is 1,469 acres,⁶⁹ and in 1901 the population numbered 583.

The roads spread out from the village. Eastward goes one to St. Michael's; east and south, another to Inskip; west, to Little Eccleston, in the parish of Kirkham, affording a way across the Wyre by Cartford Bridge; south, through Copp hamlet to Elswick.

The township is governed by a parish council.

There have long been three cattle fairs—in March, April and November, held by custom.

The soil is clay, and principally used for pasture land, but wheat, oats, barley and beans are grown. Rushes were formerly a staple commodity, and rush-lights were made.

Thomas Barrow, a local portrait painter of some ability, was born at Great Eccleston in 1737 and buried at St. Michael's in 1822.⁷⁰

A ghost story was connected with Cross House,⁷¹ formerly owned by the White family.

In 1066 Earl Tostig held **GREAT MANORS ECCLESTON**, assessed as two ploughlands, as a member of his Preston lordship.⁷² Later it is found to have been included in the Wyresdale or Garstang fee of the Lancaster family, and the immediate tenants in 1212 have been identified as Ralph de Eccleston and Walter son of Swain, lord of Carleton.⁷³ In 1242 Adam de

⁶¹ Fishwick, *St. Michael's-on-Wyre*, 157. In a document drawn up by Henry Butler shortly before his death (24 Feb. 1620-1) the following places are mentioned in Rawcliffe Hall: 'All the buildings on the south side of the gates, the chamber over the gates, the chappell, the east buttry with the chamber over it called the lower Heigh chamber, the closet in the same over the porch, the kitchen, the larder, the old eare barn, the slaughter house, the slaughter house barn, the old stable, and the kiem.' Also the 'chamber where my wife William usually does lie.'

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Fishwick, writing in 1891, says the east side was modernized and partly rebuilt 'about thirty years ago.'

⁶⁴ Geoffrey the Carpenter about 1247 released to William de Eccleston an oxgang of land in the vill of Rawcliffe, Hugh the chaplain having been the tenant; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 57. This may refer to Upper Rawcliffe.

⁶⁵ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 96, &c. Their names were Henry Ashton, Philip Butler and Henry Curwen, in addition to the three Butlers above mentioned.

⁶⁷ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 95-6.

⁶⁸ Ibid. 132.

⁶⁹ The Census Rep. of 1901 gives 1,467 acres, including 13 of inland water.

⁷⁰ Fishwick, *St. Michael's* (Chet. Soc.), 199.

⁷¹ It is said that strange and unaccountable noises have been heard in the house, and on several occasions a lady dressed in white has appeared at a small window looking out of the attic into the garden below; Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 419.

⁷² V.C.H. Lancs. i, 288a.

⁷³ Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 2, 3.

Eccleston held of William de Lancaster by knight's service.⁶ In 1347 it was found that in William de Coucy's lordship of Wyresdale Sir Richard de Kighley held one plough-land by knight's service, and the heir of William de Bartail or Bartle held another plough-land similarly.⁷ At other times Kighley and Bartail were said to hold two-thirds and one-third respectively.

In the absence of evidence it is impossible to trace the lordships clearly. The Kighley manor seems to represent that of Adam de Eccleston in 1242,⁸ and to have been joined in practice with Inskip⁹; it descended to the Cavenish family.¹⁰ The Earl of Derby is now said to be lord of the manor.¹¹ The Bartail manor was held of Boteler of Rawcliffe, whose title came, in part at least, from a grant of the homage of William son of Uctred de Eccleston made by Walter son of Sir William de

Carleton to Richard le Boteler about 1260.¹² Thomas de Bartail died in 1349 holding a third part of Great Eccleston.^{12a} Of the Boteler tenure there is little to record.^{12b}

The Bartail manor, or part of the manor, was in 1592 held by Thomas Eccleston of Henry Butler



GREAT ECCLESTON: RAIKES ROAD

⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 154. Adam de Eccleston was non-suited in a claim against William de Lancaster in 1246; *Assize R.* 404, m. 5.

Adam de Eccleston seems to have been living in 1258; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 212. His successors were perhaps the Roger and his son Richard of whom the Kighleys were later stated to have held.

⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

⁸ In 1285 Alice widow of Richard le Boteler acknowledged the right of Henry de Kighley and Ellen his wife to the manor of Inskip and two-thirds of the manor of Great Eccleston; these were to descend to the heirs of Ellen, with reversion in default to the heirs of Alice; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 163-4. Alice was daughter of William de Carleton; see *Out Rawcliffe*. Henry de Kighley and Ellen in 1296 purchased the third part of an oxgang of land in Great Eccleston from Roger de Kirkby and Margaret his wife; *ibid.* 181. Another half oxgang was acquired by Richard de Kighley in 1326, the vendors being John de Thurstinton and Maud his wife; *ibid.* ii, 64.

Richard de Kighley in 1323 made an exchange of land in Roscaldarfield with Richard son of Robert de Eccleston (see below); *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 87 (fol. 255).

A moiety of the manor (1½ oxgangs excepted) was settled by the Kighleys in 1330; *Final Conc.* ii, 193.

Gilbert de Kighley in 1357 granted his share of the stream and fishery of the Wyre—from Crousford to Skepulford—to Robert de Hornby, Margery his wife, and William their son; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 95.

⁹ Sir Henry Kighley in 1526 held the manor of Inskip with lands in Eccleston

of the heir of Richard Eccleston; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 44. Henry Kighley in 1567 was said to have held of the heir of Richard son of Roger de Eccleston; *ibid.* xi, no. 10.

¹⁰ See the account of Inskip. Lord Chesham was recently reputed lord of the manor, but see p. 281 below.

¹¹ Information of Mr. Windham E. Hale.

¹² *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 86; the tenement is described as 5 oxgangs of land and the third part of an oxgang.

The tenant is elsewhere called William son of Uctred son of Swain, so that he may have been a relative of William de Carleton. He gave land in the field called Gaseflosland to Cockerand Abbey; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 190. To him Emma daughter of Roger de Eccleston sold a toft in Eccleston; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 59.

William son of Uctred de Eccleston about 1240 granted his part of the fishery to his lord William de Lancaster, who gave it to Richard de Kirkby; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 87, 87b.

William seems to have been succeeded by Robert de Eccleston, who occurs from 1249 to 1297; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 172, 297.

William son of Robert de Eccleston gave his brother Richard, about 1304, all his right in 2 oxgangs of land in Great Eccleston; *Add. MS.* 32106, fol. 254b.

Robert son of Richard de Eccleston in 1319 granted all his lands in the vill to his son Richard; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 53. This Richard son of Robert has been named above (note 8).

William de Bartail summoned John de Bildeasath in 1330 to hold to a covenant respecting the third part of the manor of Great Eccleston; *De Banco R.* 283, m. 231d. He in 1331 secured the third part of the third part of the same

manor from Thomas de Eyvill and Margery his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 79. The said William soon afterwards purchased half an oxgang of land there; *ibid.* 90. The Coucy inquest already cited shows that William de Bartail was dead in 1346.

^{12a} He held of the king (through escheat after the death of William de Coucy) by knight's service. There were 2½ oxgangs of land, worth 2s.; a fishery (part), 4s. rent from a free tenant, also half an oxgang of land held of Sir Richard de Kighley by the rent of a pair of gloves. John son of John Dautry was next of kin and heir, and six years old; *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 112.

By 1353 William de Tarleton and Margaret his wife (in her right) had succeeded to this third part of the manor; *Final Conc.* ii, 137. In 1361 they claimed lands, &c., in Great Eccleston against Gilbert de Kighley and others, but did not prosecute; *Assize R.* 441, m. 1d. An agreement had probably been made; *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 58b.

^{12b} Richard son of Robert del Hall of Eccleston complained in 1346 that Nicholas Boteler had taken a horse of his in the shortcuts at Westmeadow. Nicholas said that he took it for rent due, the tenement being part of 5½ oxgangs of land which he held of the king by paying 12d. yearly and 3s. 4d. to a scutage of 40s.; *De Banco R.* 346, m. 22d. In 1354 an agreement as to a fishery in the Wyre was made between Sir Richard de Kighley, Gilbert his son and William de Tarleton on one side and Sir Nicholas Boteler on the other; *Dods. MSS.* cxli, fol. 97b. The manor of Great Eccleston is named among the estates of Nicholas Butler in 1355, but the tenure is not recorded; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, no. 4.

¹³ *Ibid.* xvi, no. 38. Nothing is known of any connexion of this Eccleston family

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Adam, then sixteen years of age.¹⁴ Soon afterwards it was sold to Sir Richard Houghton,¹⁵ and then acquired by Thomas Stanley,¹⁶ whose son Richard died in 1640 holding of William Butler the capital messuage called Eccleston Hall in the Fylde, a windmill and lands, and leaving a son and heir Robert, aged five years.¹⁷ Thomas, the father, died in 1641, and his grandson Robert following him about six weeks later, the heir was another grandson, Thomas, aged six.¹⁸

The Stanleys were Roman Catholics,¹⁹ but the youth of the heir probably saved his estates from sequestration during the Commonwealth period.²⁰ Thomas Stanley recorded a pedigree in 1664,²¹ and left a son and heir Richard. He married Anne daughter and eventual co-heir of Thomas Culheth Culheth, by whom he had a son Thomas, a

Jacobite attainted in 1716, when the Eccleston Hall estates were forfeited.²² The hall was advertised for sale in 1796, the owner at that time being James Greenhalgh of Heysham.²³ It was in 1891 owned by the Misses Westby, but it does not appear that any manor is claimed.

Among the minor families of the place were Heriz,²⁴ Peacock²⁵ and Whittingham²⁶ in earlier times, and Blackburne, Gaunt,²⁷ Leckonby, Shireburne,²⁸ White and others²⁹ later. The Blackburnes of Stockenbridge in Upper Rawcliffe³⁰ were also landowners in Great Eccleston; their estates descended to the Leckonbys, another recusant family long resident in Eccleston and Elswick, who were 'ruined by the dissipation or extravagance of Richard Leckonby,' a prisoner for debt in Lancaster Castle from 1762 to 1783, when he died.³¹

with the earlier tenants. The father of Thomas was named William and died in 1561 before 1563; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 666. A John Eccleston of London, grocer, obtained land in the township in 1518; Add. MS. 32106, no. 820.

Thomas Eccleston's estate spread over several neighbouring townships and included Singleton Grange. He purchased Ingham House in 1582 from Henry Stanly, and acquired other land; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 44, m. 13; 45, m. 44; 51, m. 60; Add. MS. 32106, no. 948.

A settlement of the moiety of the manors of Great Eccleston and Elswick, with various lands, &c., was made by Adam Eccleston in 1596; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 666.

The sale took place in 1598; *ibid.*; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 60, m. 359. In the following year Sir Richard Houghton made a further agreement respecting a moiety of the manor with James Worthington and Anne his wife; *ibid.* bde. 61, m. 32, 28. It appears to have been sold or mortgaged in 1602, Sir Richard Molyneux and Sir Richard Houghton being defendants; *ibid.* bde. 64, m. 17. The last purchaser in 1602 was Sir Edward Brabazon; Raines D. in Chet. Lib.

A number of references to the estate, 1591-1601, will be found in *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 280, &c.

From the contemporary pedigree it appears that Anne Worthington was a daughter of Adam Eccleston and co-heir to her nephew Adam Eccleston; Dugdale, *Vint.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 126. From this the relationship of the two Adams is left obscure, but the elder was probably great-grandfather of the younger.

Thomas Stanley was an illegitimate son of Henry fourth Earl of Derby (d. 1593). The purchase is recorded in Richard Stanley's inquisition. Thomas Stanley was 'of Eccleston' in 1622; *Preston Guild R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 79. He in 1631 compounded for refusing knighthood by a payment of £13 6s. 8d.; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, no. 73; the marriage settlement (1629) of Richard Stanley and Mary Tyldesley is recited. Thomas, the father, was still living in Eccleston in 1639. The lands of William Butler of Rawcliffe

ibid. xxix, no. 14. The lands in the manor of Henry Butler in

¹⁹ Fishwick, *St. Michael's* (Chet. Soc.), 187, where there is a pedigree.

²⁰ Mrs. Stanley, probably the widow of Richard, showed herself friendly to the Cavaliers; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 61, 74.

²¹ Dugdale, *Vint.* (Chet. Soc.), 286; Richard the son of Thomas was three years of age.

²² Fishwick, loc. cit.; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 175.

²³ In 1724 an annual charge of £30 on the lands in favour of Henry Stanley was operative, but the lands had passed to William Greenhalgh. The pedigree is thus given: Thomas Stanley -s. Richard, who married Anne Culheth -s. Thomas and Henry; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 228, from R. 10 of Geo. I at Preston. Henry was a priest, S.J.

²⁴ *Preston Guild. Loc. Sketches*, no. 123.

²⁵ In 1249-50 Mabel widow of Geoffrey Heriz claimed dower in 3 oxgangs of land in Eccleston, a fishery being appurtenant, against Richard Heriz; Curia Regis R. 137, m. 16d, 17d. Again in 1314 dower was claimed by Margery widow of Richard de Heriz in seven messuages, 5 oxgangs of land, &c., in Great Eccleston against Henry de Croft the elder; De Banco R. 204, m. 3.

²⁶ In 1315 Anabil widow of Alan son of William de Eccleston obtained dower in half an oxgang of land, &c., in Great Eccleston against John Pacok; De Banco R. 211, m. 48. John Pacok and John Pacok the younger occur in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 62. In 1369 Robert Pacok and Agnes his wife obtained an oxgang of land, &c., from John Pacok; *Final Conc.* ii, 175.

²⁷ Geoffrey de Whittingham in 1297 had a rent of 4s. from Eccleston; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 283. Adam de Whittingham in 1401 granted to Robert de Ureswick the younger two messuages and 5 acres of land in Mickle Eccleston, which Thomas de Whittingham, grantor's uncle, formerly had of the gift of Clemency sometime wife of Sir Gilbert de Kighley; Dods. MSS. cxlii, fol. 926.

²⁸ John Gaunt and Nicholas White were freeholders in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232-3.

Four messuages, &c., were in 1563 held by John Lawson, Joan his wife, Joan Lawson, widow, Roger Gaunt and William Thornton; the remainders were to Roger Gaunt, Isabel his wife, William Thornton, Joan his wife, to the right heirs of Joan wife of John Lawson and Joan Lawson,

widow; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 25, m. 41. A moiety of four messuages, &c., was in 1594 held by John Gaunt; *ibid.* bde. 56, m. 45. William Thornton had a son John; *ibid.* bde. 57, m. 163. See *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 214.

²⁹ Robert Shireburne of Stonyhurst in 1492 held land, &c., in Great Eccleston of Sir Henry Kighley in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 93.

³⁰ Henry Beesley of Goosnargh and Jane his wife had land in Great Eccleston in 1578; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 40, m. 81. Jane Beesley died in 1585, but the tenure of her land was not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 24. Francis Beesley in 1609 held of the heir of Henry Kighley; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 138-9.

William Pleasington of Dimples held of the king in socage in 1621; *ibid.* ii, 240. This family had held lands as early as 1489; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 68, m. 6d.

The tenure was not recorded in regard to the tenement of Richard Burgh of Labrecq, 1639; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxx, no. 100.

Thomas Taylor of Freckleton held land in Eccleston in 1640 of the king as of his duchy in socage; *ibid.* xxx, no. 15.

³¹ In 1579 Joan wife of William Thornton (named in a former note) was called daughter and co-heir of Richard Blackburne; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 41, m. 179.

A later Richard Blackburne held a cottage and land in Eccleston of Henry Butler in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxi, no. 81.

John Blackburne, who had sons Richard and Edward, had his estate sequestered for recusancy under the Commonwealth. After his death (about 1649), his son Richard being also a recusant, the younger son Edward, apprentice at York, applied to have a messuage and land which had been assigned to him by his father; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 186-9.

³² Fishwick, op. cit. 188-9, where a full pedigree is given, showing the descent thence: John Leckonby, d. 1650 -s. Richard, d. 1675 -s. John -neph. William (son of Richard), d. 1729 -s. Richard, d. 1783 -gd.-d. Mary (da. of William), who married Thomas Henry Hely Phipps of Leighton House, Wilts.

John Leckonby of Eccleston and Richard his son were burgesses of Preston in 1642, and other members of the family in 1662; *Preston Guild R.* 115, 148.

The Whites can be traced back to the 14th century.³² John White died in July 1557 holding a capital messuage, &c., in Great Eccleston of the heir of William Pleasington in socage by 4s. rent, and other property in Esprick and Upper Rawcliffe. His heir was a cousin Nicholas, son of William White, aged twenty-two.³³ The residence of the family was known as Cross House,³⁴ and remained with them till about a century ago.³⁵

A small piece of land was granted to Cockersand Abbey,³⁶ but more considerable gifts were made to Dieulacres,³⁷ which, together with Rossall, were acquired by the Fleetwoods after the Dissolution.³⁸

Some sequestrations are recorded in the Commonwealth period,³⁹ and in 1717 several 'Papists' registered estates.⁴⁰

There are four places of worship in the township. For the Church of England, St. Anne's, Copp, was erected in 1723, because, Elswick Chapel 'being never consecrated and in the possession of Dissenters, it was thought more proper to build a new chapel here than to seize upon that.'⁴¹ The vicar of St. Michael's presents to this church.

The Wesleyan Methodists, after holding meetings in a cottage, built a chapel in 1841.⁴² The Baptists also have a chapel.

As the chief resident families adhered to Roman Catholicism at the Reformation, it is probable that mass was said with comparative regularity during the times of proscription, but no connected story of the mission in the township can be given before 1700, soon after which there appears to have been a chapel of St. Lawrence at Raikes, rebuilt in 1760. The present church of St. Mary, in the village, was opened in 1835.⁴³

Richard Leckonby, described as 'of Elswick,' took arms against the Parliament, and submitted at Greenhalgh Castle in 1645; he took the National Covenant and Negative Oath, and compounded for his estate; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iv, 76-7.

The family afterwards became Roman Catholics, and in 1717 William Leckonby as a 'Papist' registered his estate at Eccleston and Elswick, subject to a rent-charge of £25 to Anne his wife; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 132. Through this marriage the Leckonbys acquired the manor of Hothersall. The son Richard, named in the text, by his marriage acquired Stockenbridge and other estates; his wife was Mary daughter of William Hathornethwaite of Stonyhurst and in 1757 heir to her brother John; Piccop MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 288, from R. 31 of Geo. II at Preston. For the bankruptcy see *ibid.* iii, 372, 380, 384.

³² Roger the White contributed to the subsidy in 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* 62. John son of Roger the White had a dispute concerning land with Adam son of Roger the White and Adam son of Hugh de Elswick in 1348; *De Banco R.* 355, m. 124.

³³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 55. A settlement of messuages, &c., in Much Eccleston and Tarnacre was made in 1590 by Nicholas White and Isabel his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* 52, m. 119.

Thomas White in 1560 claimed a capital messuage, &c., in Eccleston, Tarnacre, Upper Rawcliffe and Charney Eaves against Nicholas White; *Ducatus Lanc.* ii, 235. In 1589 the tenure was in

dispute, Robert Pleasington alleging that it was by fealty and a rent of 4s., while Nicholas White asserted that it was in socage by a castle-guard rent of 6s.; *ibid.* iii, 225.

³⁴ This was part of the rectory estate, having belonged to Battlefield College; *Fishwick*, op. cit. 190.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 191-2. An account of a dispute as to a settlement by Thomas White in 1675 was printed in *Preston Guard. Loc. Notes*, 16 Feb. 1878. For the family, who were recusants, see *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 190.

³⁶ *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 190.

³⁷ *Disulacres Chartul.* (Wm. Salt Soc.), 324. Uctred son of Swain released to the monks Roger and Adam sons of Elsi of Great Eccleston, and William son of Uctred confirmed this grant, as he did also that of half an oxgang of land made by Adam son of Richard de Eccleston. The dates range from about 1210 to 1230.

³⁸ *Pat. 7 Edw. VI.* pt. ix; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xii, no. 2.

³⁹ See preceding notes. Two-thirds of a small tenement in Much Eccleston was sequestered for the recusancy of William Gurnall. He being dead in 1653, his son Robert, aged six, who was 'a conformable Protestant,' petitioned for the discharge of the sequestration, and it was granted; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iii, 137.

⁴⁰ Elizabeth Butler, widow; Thomas Penswick, Alice Taylor and Joan Caton, widow; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 105, 135, 141.

⁴¹ Gastrell, *Notitia Centr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 453-4. From correspondence printed in the notes *ibid.* it appears that the

INSKIP-WITH-SOWERBY

Inskip, Dom. Bk.; Inskyp, 1246; Inskyp, 1285; Ineskip, 1331.

Sorbi, Dom. Bk.; Soureby, 1256.

This township has a total area of 2,979½ acres,¹ of which Inskip proper has 2,046, Sowerby 868½, and Carr House Green Common 65. The north and east portions are flat and lie low, but the south-west quarter has two rather higher plateaux, 50 ft. above sea level, divided by a small valley running from west to east. On the more northerly of these elevations stands the village of Inskip; the southerly contains Higham. Crossmoor lies on the western border; Sowerby is in the lower land to the east. There was a population of 450 in 1901.

The principal road goes north-west and west from Woodplumpton, through the village of Inskip to Elswick and Singleton, with two branches going north by Sowerby and by Inskip to St. Michael's, and another south-west through Higham to Wharles and Kirkham.

There is a parish council.

The soil is light and peaty, with subsoil gravel. Wheat and oats are grown. Rush wicks were formerly made in Sowerby.

Though *INSKIP*, assessed as two

MANORS plough-lands, is named in Domesday Book among the manors of Earl Tostig in 1066,² its subsequent history is very obscure. In the 13th century it seems to have been held by the Carleton family,³ and to have been joined to their part of Great Eccleston. Walter son of Sir William de Carleton about 1280 granted his son William the homage and service of Sir Richard le Boteler for his tenement in Inskip and Eccleston.⁴ In 1285 Henry

chapel was built by subscription and that Mr. France was the chief promoter. See also *Fishwick*, op. cit. 89-95, where a list of curates and vicars is given; *Hewitson, Our Country Churches*, 420.

⁴² *Fishwick*, op. cit. 133; *Hewitson*, 426.

⁴³ *Fishwick*, op. cit. 96-102; *Hewitson*, 423. The first resident priest known is William Caton, of a local family, educated at the English College, Rome, 1694-1701; *Foley, Rec. S. J.* vi, 445; *Tyldesley Diary*, 61, 109, 174. There is a short notice of the Caton family in *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 191.

In 1774 there were confirmed 114 persons, and ten years later thirty-seven. Belonging to the church are a portable altar-stone such as the missionary priests carried with them in the penal times, two early chalices, and another of Queen Anne's time; *Fishwick*, loc. cit.

¹ *The Census Rep.* of 1901 says that there are 2,984 acres, including 7 of inland water.

² *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

³ In 1246 Richard de Whittingham and Hawise his wife claimed common of pasture against William de Carleton respecting certain lands in Inskip, but were non-suited; *Assize R.* 404, m. 3. Robert son of Adam at the same time unsuccessfully claimed certain pieces of land (*chevicaie*), about 2 acres in all, against William de Carleton; *ibid.* m. 7.

⁴ *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 81. Ellen widow of Robert de Stockport in 1275 claimed from Richard le Boteler a part of 2s. rent in Inskip; *De Banco R.* 10, m. 71 d.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

de Kighley and Ellen his wife obtained from Alice widow of Richard le Boteler the manor of Inskip and two-thirds of the manor of Great Eccleston.⁸ Henry de Kighley was knight of the shire in 1297, 1298 and 1301.⁹ Sir Richard de Kighley in 1330 settled the manor of Inskip and other estates, with succession to his son Gilbert and his heirs by Clemency his wife.

Gilbert de Kighley appears to have had a son Sir Henry,⁹ whose three sons John, Hugh and Richard were in the remainder to 'Nicholas Manor' in Tyldesley in 1385.⁹ Of these Richard¹⁰ is probably the knight who was slain at Agincourt, 1415,¹¹ and was followed by a son Henry,¹² who occurs down to 1446.¹² Then came another Richard, described as son and heir of Henry in 1467.¹⁴ Sir Henry Kighley¹⁵ died in 1526 holding the manor of Inskip with messuages and lands in Inskip and Eccleston of the heir of Richard Eccleston in socage by the rent of a barbed arrow. His grandson Henry Kighley, aged thirty, was his heir.¹⁶ The heir, who recorded a pedigree in 1533,¹⁷ left a son Henry, who was dead

in 1554, when his heir was a son also named Henry.¹⁸ This Henry Kighley proved to be the last of his name; he died in July 1567, leaving two daughters as heirs—Anne, aged four years, and



KIGHLEY. Argent a fesse sable.



CAVENDISH. Sable three stags' heads caboshed argent.

Katherine, aged four months.¹⁹ The former married William Cavendish, ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire, and the latter married Thomas Worsley of Booths.²⁰ On partition the manor of Inskip was

⁸ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.), i, 163-4; should Henry and Ellen die without issue the manors were to revert to Alice. In 1296 the same Henry and his wife acquired a further part of Great Eccleston and the manor of Bedford in the parish of Leigh; *ibid.* 181-2. The surname is derived from Kighley in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry de Kighley held six plough-lands in 1303; *Kirkby's Inq.* (Surtees Soc.) 192-3.

⁹ *Pink and Beaven, Parl. Repr.* of Lancr. ii, 12.

¹⁰ *Final Conc.* ii, 193; the other estates were a moiety of the manor of Great Eccleston and the manor of Kighley. The trustee in the settlement was Thomas son of Henry de Kighley. Nicholas le Boteler put in his claim. The manor of Bedford was at the same time settled on Gilbert and Clemency; *ibid.* 77. Robert and John, apparently other sons of the same Richard, had land in Eccleston in 1318; *ibid.* 64. Sir Richard de Kighley was engaged in disputes with Nicholas le Boteler as to the manor of Inskip; *De Banco R.* 347, m. 217 d.; 359, m. 118 d. He, with others, acted in 1351 as surety for William de Balderston, clerk; *Asize R.* 431, m. 1 d.

¹¹ Gilbert de Kighley was in 1353 concerned in a dispute as to a mill in Bedford; *Asize R.* 435, m. 5, 32. In 1356 he attested a Sowerby deed; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 3.

Henry son of Gilbert de Kighley was, together with Roger de Bradshagh of Westbury and others, charged in 1375 with wrongfully imprisoning Adam son of Robert de Buckley the elder at Pennington; *De Banco R.* 457, m. 34 d.

¹² Henry de Kighley of Leigh was named in a mortgage of debt in 1378; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 2895.

¹³ Gilbert's brother was Nicholas de Kighley, who was executor of Sir Richard's will (1366-70); *De Banco R.* 423, m. 318; 438, m. 344. Nicholas de Kighley and Joan his wife transferred in 1378 various messuages and lands to Robert de Urswick; they were situated in Inskip, Great and Little Eccleston and Elswick; *Final Conc.* iii, 4. See the account of *Baron de Urswick*.

¹⁴ *Final Conc.* iii, 4.

¹⁵ *Baron de Urswick*, in *De Banco R.* 457, m. 34 d.

in 1396 obtained the manor of Lightshaw (*ibid.* 49), which descended like Inskip.

Richard de Kighley is named in writs in 1409 and 1411; *Add. MS.* 32108, no. 1505, 1533.

Sir Richard de Kighley and Katherine his wife, widow of Sir Peter Mauleverer, occur in 1410; *Final Conc.* iii, 69.

¹⁶ Nicolas, *Agincourt* (ed. 1827), cccxii, cccxvi.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 116. The lands in Inskip were said—no doubt wrongly—to be held of the heir of Sir William Boteler (of Warrington). Henry, the heir, was twenty-four years old.

Henry, as executor of his father, rendered account of sums expended in the Agincourt campaign; *Army Accs.* Exch. K.R. bde 44, no. 29. Sir Richard had taken in his retinue fifty Lancashire bowmen at 6d. a day. One of them was William Tailor of Inskip, who died at the siege of Harfleur.

A contemporary, Sir John Kighley, was bailiff of Rouen in 1420, and is otherwise mentioned; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlii, App. 388, &c. Sir Gilbert Kighley also occurs; *ibid.* xlii, App. 579.

¹⁸ Henry Kighley was a trustee in 1432 and 1446; *Final Conc.* iii, 99, 113. In 1473 the executors of the will of Henry Kighley were Constance the widow and James, Ralph and Christopher Kighley; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs of Asize*, bde. 13.

¹⁹ Dods, *MSS.* cxlix, fol. 1016; in a bond of £40 to abide by an arbitration as to disputes with John Kirkby of Rawcliffe. Richard Kighley, esq., was plaintiff respecting a tenement in Great Eccleston in 1459; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs of Asize*, bde. 5 (37 Hen. VI). He was a juror in 1464; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 77.

²⁰ He was made a knight by Lord Stanley during the Scottish expedition of 1482; *Metcalf, Bk. of Knights*, 7.

²¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 44. The heir was son of Richard son of Sir Henry. The other Lancashire estates were the manor of Lightshaw, with lands in Golborne and Pemberton; also others in Bedford.

²² *Visit. of 1533* (Chet. Soc.), 92; his wife was Cecily daughter of Thomas Boteler of Bewsey, and his son Henry

had married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston.

²³ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, no. 49; it is noteworthy that the manor of Inskip, called Inskip Hall, was stated to be in the will of Eccleston. The inquisition recites the provision made by Henry the father on his son's contract of marriage (1523) with Elizabeth Osbaldeston. His father's widow was named Isabel; she had married Nicholas Tempest before 1552. Part of the younger Henry's will is given, naming daughters Margaret and Anne. Of these the former married William Hulston.

In 1552 an annuity of £30 was settled on Isabel Tempest for life; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 14, m. 97.

²⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 10; the manor of Inskip, or Inskip Hall, with messuages and lands in Eccleston and Cross Moor, was held of the heir of Richard son of Roger de Eccleston by the rent of a barbed arrow.

The will of Henry Kighley, 1567, is printed in *Richmond Wills* (Surtees Soc.), 198. He desired to be buried in St. Michael's Church near the place where his father was buried. Mary his wife, Anne his daughter, Isabel Tempest (widow of Henry Kighley his grandfather) and Mr. Justice Carus his father-in-law are named. He left 'to every one of my servants and to every one of my mother's servants at Lightshaw one whole year's wages.'

Elizabeth Kighley of Lightshaw, widow, was a recusant in 1577; *Gibson, Lydiat Hall*, 215, 217.

²⁵ A moiety of the manor of Inskip, with view of frankpledge, &c., was in 1585 held by William Cavendish and Anne his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 47, m. 133. The other moiety was in 1589 held by Thomas Worsley and Katherine his wife; *ibid.* bde. 51, m. 13. An agreement seems to have been made in 1593; *ibid.* bde. 55, m. 161, 180. In 1594-5 Thomas Worsley and Katherine sold messuages in Inskip and Cross Moor to John de Cardenas and Nicholas and William Thompson; *ibid.* bdes. 56, m. 122; 57, m. 11.

John de Cardenas sold his land to Sir Richard Shuttleworth in 1596 and it descended with the Gawthorpe estates;

allotted to the former,²¹ and descended in the main line until 1819, when it was given to a younger branch,²² and so descended to the trustees of the Earl of Burlington, who, with the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, in 1843²³ sold it to the thirteenth Earl of Derby, whose successor is now lord of Inskip and Great Eccleston. Manor courts are held.²⁴

A manor of Inskip was claimed by the Cliftons of Westby.²⁵ This appears to have been the tenement of the Whittingham family²⁶ which about 1308 passed to the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst.²⁷ A family sur-

named Inskip²⁸ and a few other landowners occur in the records.²⁹

Cockersand Abbey³⁰ and the Knights Hospitallers³¹ had lands in the township.

SOWERBY was in 1066 assessed as one ploughland, and, like Inskip, formed part of Earl Tostig's fee.³² Afterwards Great Sowerby was part of the Wyresdale lordship,³³ and the chief owners appear to have been the Banastre³⁴ and Hoghton³⁵ families. The Earls of Derby have long been lords of the manor,³⁶ and courts are held.³⁷

Fishwick, op. cit. 30; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 59, m. 210. Cross Moor belonged to the lords of Inskip in 1580; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 2.

²¹ William Lord Cavendish had Inskip, &c., in 1614; Pat. 12 Jas. I. pt. xxvi.

²² See the account of Brindle. Inskip was among the manors of the Right Hon. William Cavendish in 1747; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 567, m. 6.

²³ Fishwick, op. cit. 19.

²⁴ Information of Mr. Windham E. Hale.

²⁵ In 1514 it was found that William de Clifton about 1300 had had the homage and service of Richard Shireburne for his manor of Inskip as parcel of the manors of Clifton and Westby, and that this had descended to Cuthbert Clifton, who died in 1512; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 3. Similar statements are made later; *ibid.* ix, no. 6.

²⁶ Richard son of Warine de Whittingham gave 2 acres in Inskip to Cocker-sand Abbey; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 184. In 1246 Geoffrey de Whittingham obtained an oxgang of land, &c., from Richard de Whittingham and Hawise his wife; *Final Conc.* i, 99. Richard de Whittingham gave an oxgang of land in Inskip to Roger de Wharles with his daughter Alice in exchange for an oxgang in Elswick, and Roger and Alice afterwards released it to John lord of Whittingham, son of Richard; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1906. John son of Richard de Whittingham in 1279 claimed land against Walter de Carleton and William his son; De Banco R. 31, m. 32. John son of John de Whittingham in 1305 claimed a message, 2 oxgangs of land, &c., in Inskip against his father and his brother William, with whom was joined Adam de Lever; Assize R. 420, m. 6. There are two charters relating to it in Kuerden fol. MS. (Chet. Lib.), 330 (68), 331 (96).

²⁷ The Shireburne abstract book at Leagrass affords the following notes: John de Whittingham to John his son, all his lands in Sowerby (s.d.). John de Whittingham of Sowerby to John son of Nicholas de Sowerby, all lands in Great Sowerby which he had from Sir Henry de Kighley (s.d.). William son of John de Whittingham to Robert de Shireburne, homages and services in Elswick, Inskip and Sowerby (Inskip, 1308).

²⁸ In 1354 John the Chapman of Preston claimed against Alice widow of Robert de Shireburne two messages, 100 acres of land, &c., as nephew and heir of John son of Nicholas de Sowerby, being son of John's sister Margery. The land had been granted to Roger de Sowerby, but his son and heir (John) had died without issue. Alice alleged that Roger was a bastard, so that his lands escheated to her, but the jury found for the claimant;

Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. v.d. Margery widow of Nicholas de Sowerby occurs in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 36.

²⁹ Sir Adam de Howick in 1358 purchased messages, &c., in Inskip from John the Chapman of Preston, William le Grigour and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 159.

³⁰ Inskip is named among the Shireburne estates in the later inquisitions, but the tenure is not recorded. It can only be gathered from the Clifton inquisitions cited already.

³¹ Adam de Inskip to his son Thomas land on Moorbreck (perhaps in Upper Rawcliffe), for which 3d. rent was due to Lytham Priory; Kuerden fol. MS. 188.

³² Richard de Inskip granted to Richard le Boteler the waste pertaining to 1 oxgang of land in Inskip, also part of the windmill; Kuerden MSS. iv, 54.

³³ About 1226 William de Carleton released to Dieulaeres Abbey his right in Richard son of Richard son of Alan de Inskip; *Dieulaeres Chartul.* (Wm. Salt Soc.), 352.

³⁴ An agreement was made in 1271-2 between Richard son of Geoffrey de Chipping and Gilbert son of Paulinus de Wedacre and Godith his wife as to land, &c., in Inskip and the twelfth part of the mill; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), C 1912.

³⁵ Adam de Catterall in 1397 held a message, &c., of the duke in socage; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 66.

³⁶ James Ancerton of Clayton and Dorothy his wife had an estate here in 1603; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 64, m. 233. In the inquisition he is said to have had 20s. rent from Inskip; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 56.

³⁷ *Chartul.* i, 184.

³⁸ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a. There is nothing to show whether this refers to Great and Little Sowerby or to one portion only.

⁴⁰ Ingram de Gynes held Sowerby in 1324; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 39b.

⁴¹ The Banastre of Bretherton estate was probably derived from the Singletons. In 1346-8 John Trussell and Petronilla his wife were claiming her dower in various messages and lands in Sowerby against Robert de Haldelghs and his son John; De Banco R. 347, m. 165; 354, m. 300.

⁴² In 1521 the Banastre estate was held by Thomas Radcliffe of Winnarleigh and Thomas Earl of Derby; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 3 (and later), 68. The tenures in Sowerby are not recorded separately from the rest of the Balderston estate.

⁴³ In 1563 Edward Earl of Derby acquired land in Great and Little Sowerby and in Myerscough from John Osbaldeston and Jane his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 25, m. 104.

⁴⁴ In 1662 a rent of 16s. 8d. for the

manor of Sowerby was due to Moore of Bankhall, Kirkdale; Pat. 14 Chas. II.

⁴⁵ John the Chapman of Preston in 1356 granted to Sir Adam de Hoghton all his messages and lands in the hamlet of Great Sowerby in the vill of Inskip; Add. MS. 32106, no. 3. From a pleading above cited it appears that the grantor was heir of a John de Sowerby. Maud Chapman, widow of John, was living sixty years later, releasing her dower right in the vill of Sowerby to Sir Richard de Hoghton in 1417; *ibid.* no. 670. Sir Richard de Hoghton in 1387 demised his lands, &c., in Great Sowerby to William de Hornby the younger for life; *ibid.* no. 64 (2).

⁴⁶ Sir Adam de Hoghton in 1358 complained that Sir Nicholas Boteler had seized certain cattle of his in the vill of Inskip in a place called the Highfield in Great Sowerby. Sir Nicholas replied that his tenant John Chapman, who should pay 6s. 8d. a year, was in arrears; but the jury found that the place of seizure was outside Boteler's fee, and he was fined 40d.; Assize R. 438, m. 9.

⁴⁷ Sir Richard Hoghton in 1415 was found to have held of the heir of Adam de Winkley; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 146. In later Hoghton inquisitions the tenure is recorded as of the king by knight's service; e.g. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 61. A fishery in Sowerby mere is named in 1519; *ibid.* no. 66.

⁴⁸ The rental of the Earl of Derby in 1522 (in possession of the Earl of Lathom) shows that from Great and Little Sowerby and Myerscough £27 14s. 2d. was received from Sir Henry Kighley, who farmed the estate, and that the following free rents were paid: To the heirs of James Boteler, 34s.; Richard Hoghton, 15s.; the chaplain of St. Michael-on-Wyre, 14s.; Hugh Shireburne, 62s. 10d.; and the heirs of John Lawrence, 33s. 4d. For the Balderston lands 46s. 8d. was paid, of which one half went back to the Earl of Derby and the other to Radcliffe and Osbaldeston. Thomas first Earl of Derby had purchased lands belonging to Roger Birewath and—Hyde producing 33s. 8d. a year.

⁴⁹ It does not appear that the Earls of Derby, though they must have owned a large part of the land, claimed any manor at that time, but in 1665 the manors of Great and Little Sowerby were held by Charlotte Dowager Countess of Derby and in 1678 by William Earl of Derby, while in 1708 they were among the Earl Derby estates in the hands of John Earl of Anglesea and Henrietta Maria his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdes. 175, m. 143; 201, m. 37; 260, m. 53; 267, m. 75.

⁵⁰ Information of Mr. Windham E. Hale.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The distinction between Great and Little Sowerby was often ignored, and the same families appear to have held lands in both hamlets, so that much confusion results. Among the owners were the Carleton³⁸ and Ellet families,³⁹ the latter adopting Sowerby as a surname, and later the Botelers of Rawcliffe,⁴⁰ Lawrences,⁴¹ and others.⁴² Except perhaps the Sowerby and Charney families, none of these was resident.

One or two sequestrations in Sowerby are recorded in the Commonwealth period,⁴³ and two Inskip 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁴⁴

Before the Reformation there was a chapel at Inskip,⁴⁵ but it disappears afterwards, being probably claimed by the Kighleys as private property.

In 1848 St. Peter's was consecrated for the services of the Church of England. The vicar of St. Michael's is patron.⁴⁶

A Baptist congregation, due to a division in Elswick Chapel, was formed in 1794 and met in Inskip; the chapel was built in 1817.⁴⁷

In 1680 Thomas Tomlinson of Crossmoor was presented to the Bishop of Chester for keeping conventicles of Quakers in his house.⁴⁸

ELSWICK

Edeleswic, Dom. Bk.; Etleswhic, 1202; Ethel-swyk, 1242. Elleswyk, xv cete.

Exceptional forms are Eccleswyk, Etheneswyk, and Echemeswyk, 1292.

This is the smallest township in the parish, having an area of 1,036½ acres¹; the population in 1901 was 227. The eastern half is occupied by comparatively high land, 50 ft. above sea level; the west is low and flat.

The village of Elswick stands on the higher land, centrally placed; the Leys and the Grange are to the south of it.

The principal roads cross at the village, going east to Inskip, north to Great Eccleston, west to Thistleton and Singleton, with a branch north to Little Eccleston, and south to Rosacre and Wharles.

The soil is clayey; wheat, oats, barley and beans are grown.

The township has a parish council.

Several common balls have been found near Elswick Grange; they are supposed to be traces of the passage of the Earl of Derby and his troops in 1643.

In 1066 Earl Tostig held, as member *MANORS* of his Preston fee, *ELSWICK*, assessed as three plough-lands.² Afterwards it was included in the lordship or barony of Penwortham, and in part at least was given by Richard Bussel to Richard Fitton.³ This gift was probably surrendered, there being no indication that the heirs of the Fittons had any share in Elswick. Before 1212 it had been given to the lord of Freckleton to be held by knight's service.⁴ It was then assessed as two plough-lands, of which a fourth part was in 1242 held in demesne, while a plough-land was held by Warine de Whittingham and the other half plough-land by

³⁸ William de Carleton was defendant in a plea respecting a tenement in Sowerby in 1246; Assize R. 404, m. 7. Ten years later Wimar daughter of Adam released to Walter de Carleton 2 oxgangs of land in Sowerby and 20 acres in Plumpton, receiving other land in Sowerby; *Final Conc.* i, 128.

³⁹ Walter de Ellet son of Grimbald gave Adam son of Henry the rector of Bolton 3½ acres in the Balgerfield and other land in Fourlands (apparently in Sowerby); Dods, MSS. liii, fol. 100b. Richard de Sowerby and Roger White of Eccleston attested.

⁴⁰ Walter de Ellet granted Sir Richard le Boteler the wardship and marriage of his eldest son Richard with his inheritance in Ellet and Sowerby; Dods, MSS. liii, fol. 90b. Hugh de Sowerby, with the assent of Henry his son and heir, gave certain land in Sowerby to John son of Richard le Boteler; *ibid.* fol. 100b.

In 1284 Richard de Sowerby complained that Alice le Boteler had disseised him of a tenement in Sowerby which he had demised to William son of Richard le Boteler for eight years. William had let it to his brother Edmund, and he to Alice; Assize R. 1265, m. 21; 1268, m. 12. William son of Walter de Carleton was joined in the defence.

John Butler in 1534 was found to have held of the king in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 4.

⁴¹ A fourth part of the manor of Sowerby was in 1340 settled by Robert de Washington the elder and Agnes his wife upon Robert de Washington the younger and Margaret his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 113.

This is probably the same fourth part as that held by Robert Lawrence in 1450, the tenure being of the king as duke by the rent of a grain of pepper; *Lancs. Inq.*

p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 57; also 122, 131. The Lawrence inheritance became much divided. Thus Thomas Rigmaiden of Wedacre in 1520 held lands in Carleton and Sowerby of the king as of his duchy by the tenth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 65. Richard Skillicorne of Preece also had a share, which was in 1557 described as 140 acres of land held in socage by a rent of 1d. yearly; *ibid.* vii, no. 3; x, no. 25. Evan Haughton in 1608 held part by 3d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 125-6.

⁴² Sir Richard Shireburne died in 1513 holding land in Sowerby of the Earl of Derby in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 46. A similar statement is made in later inquisitions.

George Newham, who died in 1855, held his land in Sowerby of the Earl of Derby in socage; *ibid.* xiv, no. 88.

Alexander and Thomas Charney had disputes with John and George Newham, 1547-60; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 94, 222, 230. Robert Charney of Myerpool was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232. John Charney in 1636 held a capital messuage called Myerpool in Inskip with Sowerby of the Earl of Derby, lands in Woodplumpton, &c. His heir was his son Robert, aged thirty; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 244.

⁴³ Norton Abbey in Cheshire had an alms of 13 10s yearly from 'Sawarby,' perhaps this township; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Hclaby), i, 686.

In 1596 there was a suit between Thomas Farington and Brian Jackson respecting lands in Sowerby, late of the Earl of Derby; *Eccl. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 8.

⁴⁴ Dorothy Grant of Sowerby had two-thirds of her estate sequestered in 1653

for 'Popery'; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 92.

Bartholomew Jackson, for a like reason, had two-thirds sequestered, but part of the estate had not been surveyed, and this led to further inquiries; *ibid.* iv, 23-8.

Richard Parkinson of Sowerby, refusing to abjure his religion in 1653, likewise had two-thirds of his estate sequestered; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* i, 656.

⁴⁵ Thomas Eccles registered a house called Gradwell's; Escourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 101. The other was Christopher Medcalfe; *ibid.* 106.

⁴⁶ It is named in a description of boundaries—'straight upon Inskip chapel'—in a Clifton rental first compiled in 1509; Towneley MS. OO. For its equipment see Fishwick, *op. cit.* 170-1. In 1650 its existence was remembered by the people; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 148. The inhabitants were 'often debarred from church by water and moist ground.'

⁴⁷ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 95; Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 427.

⁴⁸ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 133; Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconformity*, i, 90; Hewitson, 431.

¹ Visit. Ret.

² The Census Rep. 1901 gives 1,038

acres, including 5 of inland water.

³ V.C.H. Lancs. i, 288a.

⁴ Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.* 374; dated

between 1159 and 1164.

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 34. In 1202 land in Elswick was included in the agreement between Roger de Freckleton and William de Winwick and Maud his wife, noticed under Freckleton; Feet of F. Yorks. 4 John, no. 45.

Richard son of Roger de Freckleton gave an oxgang of land in Elswick to his son Richard on his marriage; Kuerden MSS. iv, F. 13.

Alan de Singleton.⁵ These subdivisions were increased by later grants, and in 1322 the holders were Ralph de Freckleton, 4 oxgangs of land; Adam son of William Banastre, 3 oxgangs; Thomas de Bradkirk, $\frac{1}{2}$ oxgang; Orm Travers, 5 oxgangs; and William son of Ellen $\frac{1}{4}$ oxgang, rendering the service due where eight plough-lands make one knight's fee.⁶

The Freckleton demesne descended like the chief manor⁷ to Huddleston and the Earls of Derby, whose estate was augmented by a share of the Singleton portion.⁸ In 1603 the manor of Elswick was sold with other estates to a number of purchasers and probably subdivided.⁹ The demesne lands were afterwards the property of the Leckonbys of Great

Eccleston, whose estates were dispersed in 1762, this portion being purchased by Edward Rishton; from him it descended by marriage to Alderman King of Manchester (1891).¹⁰

Another part of the Freckleton share seems to have been held in the 15th century by Dicconson, who sold to Clifton.¹¹ A Molyneux family had some lordship,¹² Swarbrick,¹³ Ballard¹⁴ and Turner¹⁵ all holding of William Molyneux in the time of James I. Other lands were held of the Crown¹⁶ and of Butler of Rawcliffe.¹⁷

The Whittingham moiety of the manor became subdivided.¹⁸ Bradkirk¹⁹—to whom in part succeeded Goosnargh²⁰—and Travers²¹ seem to have been the chief participants in 1322, but others who took the

⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 152.

⁶ *Ibid.* ii, 135-6; some of the tenements are calculated. In the accounts of the Penwortham fee in 1341-2 the following tenants of Elswick are named: Adam Banastre, $\frac{1}{2}$ oxgang of land; Thomas de Bradkirk, the same; William son of Ellen; Mins. Accts. bde. 1091, no. 6.

⁷ Ralph de Freckleton held the demesne of Elswick in 1371; Kuerden MSS. iii, F 2.

⁸ The Singleton part of the manor descended like Little Singleton to Banastre, Balderston and their heirs.

William Banastre was in 1323 found to have had the reversion of a message and 3 oxgangs of land held of Adam de Freckleton by paying 22*d.* towards a scutage of 40*s.*—i.e. by three sixty-four parts of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 159. Sir Thomas Banastre had lands in Elswick in 1379; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 34.

Elswick was in the time of Henry VIII enumerated among the Balderston lands in the inquisitions of Edmund Dudley, Raddcliffe of Winmarleigh, the Earl of Derby and Sir Alexander Osbaldeston.

The Coppull family had land in Elswick, and this was probably part of the estate sold to the Stanleys; *Pal. of Lanc. Pica R.* 20, m. 14.

Lord Derby's rental in 1522 shows 10*l.* 3*d.* rents of the tenants at will, and a few other payments.

⁹ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* bde. 65, no. 69; Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Alice his wife and others were forfeitors.

¹⁰ See the account of Great Eccleston, and Fishwick, *St. Michael's* (Chet. Soc.), 189.

¹¹ In 1489 John Dicconson and Cecily his wife held land in Elswick of Richard Huddleston (of Freckleton); *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bde.* i, file no. 12. In the same year they sold to James Clifton; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 142.

Cuthbert Clifton died in 1512 holding in Elswick of Thomas Earl of Derby; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 12. The later inquisitions of the Cliftons of Westby give a similar record.

¹² A William Molyneux of West-houghton occurs in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 248.

¹³ William Swarbrick of Roseacre died in 1619 holding land and a corn-mill in Elswick of William Molyneux in socage by *10*l.** rent; also another piece of land of the king as of his honor of Clitheroe. John, his son and heir, was twenty years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 138.

It is stated that early in 1643 the Earl of Derby 'stayed at Elswick whilst his company plundered Mr. William Swarbrick's books'; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 28. The victim was not a mere student, but shortly afterwards raised soldiers for the Parliament, having the rank of captain, and took part in the campaign; *ibid.* 42, 49, 50. He was the son of John Swarbrick of Roseacre, and his sister Ellen married Cuthbert Harrison, the founder of Nonconformity after the Restoration; *Nightingale, Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 81.

¹⁴ John Ballard held a message and land by *10*l.** rent, and at his death in 1619 was succeeded by his son Thomas, aged forty; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 341.

Thomas Ballard died in 1635 holding a message, &c., in Elswick of Richard Molyneux and land in Tarnacre of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich. He left four daughters as co-heirs—Janet, Ellen, Anne and Dorothy—their ages ranging from seventeen to eighty years; *Towneley MS.* C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 60.

¹⁵ Edward Turner of Goosnargh in 1604 held 12 acres and left a son Christopher, aged fifty in 1620; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 191.

William Turner died in 1632 holding a message, &c., in Elswick of the king as of his manor of Clitheroe. Thomas, his son and heir, was fifty years of age; *Towneley MS.* C 8, 13, p. 1190.

¹⁶ William Butler of Hackinsall in 1586 held land in Elswick of the queen as of her duchy in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 47. See also *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 241.

John (son of William) Bell died in 1625 holding land and a mill in Elswick of the king; his heir was William his son, aged twenty-five; *Towneley MS.* C 8, 13, p. 66.

¹⁷ Thomas Noblett died in 1636 holding a message, &c., of the king as of his duchy in socage. Edmund, his son and heir, was twenty years of age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 67.

In some cases, as those of Eccleston and Stanley of Great Eccleston, the tenure has not been recorded.

¹⁸ John Wilkinson of Little Eccleston so held in 1628; *Towneley MS.* C 8, 13, pp. 1311-12.

¹⁹ John de Whittingham gave to his friend Thomas Banastre of Bretherton a rent of 2*l.* from an oxgang of land in Elswick in 1301; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 466.

²⁰ Adam de Bradkirk (before 1226) gave to Richard son of Alan in marriage

with Amabil his daughter 3 oxgangs of land in Elswick, which had been given by Warine de Whittingham; *Whalley Couch.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 459. Amabil granted one of the oxgangs to John de Elswick, another to Adam son of Lewe, and the third to Robert son of Hugh; *ibid.* She was afterwards known as Amabil de Sowerby; *ibid.* 462.

²¹ Adam son of Adam de Bradkirk gave land to Randle de Goosnargh son of Robert, viz. one of the oxgangs which Warine de Whittingham had given Adam his father and which Adam son of Lewe had released. A rent of 2*l.* was to be paid to cover the rent payable to Warine de Whittingham. This charter was enrolled because the wax fell off when in the hands of the justices in eyre; *Assize R.* 408, m. 44.

Alice widow of Randle de Goosnargh in 1292 claimed dower in half an oxgang of land in Elswick against Adam son of Henry son of Ulf and Agnes his wife; *ibid.* m. 24. In 1316 Maud widow of Alexander de Goosnargh claimed dower in 1 oxgang of land against Henry de Carleton and Godith his wife; *De Banco R.* 216, m. 194.

About the same time Hugh son of Randle de Goosnargh released to Thomas de Bradkirk his claim in 2 oxgangs of land with a message in Elswick formerly his brother Alexander's, of which 1 oxgang was formerly held by Adam son of Roger, while the other was then held by Henry de Carleton and Godith his wife for life; *Kuerden fol. MS.* 154. Hugh also gave his sons Richard and Thomas a chief message in Withington (Weeton) and the reversion of the lands held in Elswick by Maud widow of Alexander de Goosnargh and Godith daughter of Randle; *ibid.* The said Godith, as widow, gave the 2 oxgangs of land to Thomas son of Adam de Bradkirk in 1320-1 and her whole right in 3 oxgangs; *ibid.*

²² Paulin de Preston, who had sons William and Adam, held an oxgang of land in Elswick in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 24, 76. Earlier than this he had granted an oxgang of land there to his son William; it had been purchased from Adam son of Richard de Elswick; *Add. MS.* 32108, no. 70. In 1295 Thomas Travers obtained a message and the third part of an oxgang from Hugh son of Paul de Preston and Alice his wife; *Final Conc.* i, 178.

Alice widow of Thomas Travers claimed dower in 1317 in Elswick and Thistleton against Robert son of William Cowdray and Margaret his wife; *De Banco R.* 219, m. 131 d.

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surname of Elswick³² had shares. William de Elswick gave his lands to the Singletons in return for maintenance.³³

Whalley³⁴ and Cocksand³⁵ Abbeys and the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem had lands in Elswick,³⁶ represented later probably by the estates of Fleetwood,³⁷ followed by Hulton,³⁸ Eccleston³⁹ and Shireburne.⁴⁰ Other of the neighbouring landowners also had lands in this township.

An apportionment of the pasture was made in 1305, when Thomas Travers, Dame Joan Banastre, Walter de Goosmargh and Roger son of Adam de Elswick were lords. By it the holder of an oxgang of land was allowed to send four oxen, four cows, four young beasts, two horses or mares, ten sheep, and four geese with one gander at the close time. There was also a horse-mill in the township, and for its maintenance five horses or mares might be sent to the common pasture.⁴¹

Apart from the Leckonby family the sequestrations by the Commonwealth authorities do not seem to have affected this township. In 1717 several 'Papists' registered estates.⁴²

³² Amabil daughter of Adam de Bradkirk, as widow, granted to Robert son of Hugh de Elswick the oxgang of land which Richard the Dispenser had when he took his way to the Holy Land, at 2s. rent, and this was confirmed by her brother Adam de Bradkirk and her son Richard de Sowerby; *Whalley Cuch.* ii, 460-2. To a grant by the same Robert son of Hugh de Elswick the following were witnesses: Adam son of Hugh de Elswick, Stephen his brother, Adam son of John de Elswick and Alexander de Elswick, clerk; *ibid.* 456. Richard son of Adam de Elswick confirmed a grant by Robert his uncle; *ibid.* 458. William de Elswick released lands to his brother Robert; *ibid.* 461. Alexander de Elswick, clerk, granted land in Sowerby to his son Richard; *Kuerten MSS.* iv, 53. William son of Alexander the Henry in 1292 called upon Adam son of Henry de Elswick to fulfil an agreement made in 1280 that William's son and daughter should respectively marry Adam's daughter and son, but the decision was adverse; *Assize R.* 408, m. 93 d.

Robert son of Alexander de Elswick obtained half an oxgang of land in 1298 from Adam son of Ulf and Agnes his wife; *Final Conc.* i, 184.

Some other early tenants occur. In 1204 Cecily widow of Alan de Warlowes (Wharles) claimed dower in a tenement (including 1 oxgang of land) in Elswick against John de Fulborne and Joan his wife, and William Banastre was summoned to warrant; *De Banco R.* 151, m. 5 d.; 154, m. 28 d. Cecily, called widow of Alan de Faizacre, gave all her right in Elswick to William Banastre; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 56.

William son of Ellen de Haighton was in 1326 found to have held, in conjunction with Alice his wife, 4½ acres of arable land in Elswick of the king in chief as of the honour of Lancaster, by knight's service and a rent of 3d. to the castle; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. II, no. 51.

Richard Southworth of Gressingham and Alice his wife had lands in 1413; *Final Conc.* iii, 72. The tenure of John Southworth's lands in 1484 was not known; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 113.

Nicholas son of Robert Mythop in 1413 released to Robert Taylor all right in lands in Elswick and Great Eccleston held of him by Robert; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxvii, App. 174.

³³ *Lanc. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 138-9. William had granted three messuages, a horse-mill and 2 oxgangs of land to Thomas de Singleton and Joan his wife, who in return bound themselves to provide him with sustenance like that of the free men in their household, a cloak at Christmas, and 4d. for shoes at Michaelmas. The inheritance having in 1322 descended to Adam Banastre, a minor, William found himself deprived of his sustenance. Order was thereupon made that it should be restored to him.

³⁴ Robert (son of Hugh) de Elswick granted to Stanlaw Abbey half an oxgang of land (excepting that part already given to Cocksand); the monks were to pay 12d. a year to Adam de Bradkirk, he paying the same to the heirs of Whittingham; *Whalley Cuch.* ii, 457. The gift was confirmed by others interested (*ibid.* 463-4), and a toft was added; *ibid.* 454-5.

The lands of the abbey were described about 1400 as eight 'lands' in the Page Croft (next land of John Southworth), a broadland on the Tunstead, a headland in the Wadfulong that shot upon the Tunstead (next land of John Coppull), land shooting into the Trathorne (next Henry Marshall's land), and a toft called the Granger yard; *ibid.* 465.

³⁵ Warine de Whittingham gave an acre; Richard son of Roger de Freckleton gave a messuage, &c.; and Robert son of Hugh de Elswick gave land for a barn; *Cocksand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 187-8. Among the field-names are a seillon called Cock and Hen, Turmurfurlong and Smerebrook.

For the tenants 1451-1537 see *ibid.* iii, 1266-9. John Southworth and his heirs were among them.

³⁶ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

³⁷ The grant to Thomas Fleetwood in Elswick was said to be of lands formerly of Whalley Abbey; *Pat. 2 Mary.* Elswick is named in the inquisition after his death, along with Great Layton, and was to go to his younger son William; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xii, no. 2.

During the Commonwealth period the inhabitants built a chapel on the waste or Leys, and had an allowance of £50 a year from the Committee of Plundered Ministers.³⁸ After the Restoration this stipend would cease, and it is said that the Prayer Book services were occasionally used in it³⁹; but the vicars of St. Michael's, perhaps themselves indifferent or finding no support from the people and landowners, do not seem to have made any serious attempt to gain it. It was therefore used as a school until the brief indulgence of 1672, when it was licensed for Congregationalists.⁴⁰ From before the Revolution⁴¹ it has been regularly used by this denomination, and from it many other churches have sprung. It was rebuilt in 1753, and succeeded by the present church in 1873-4.

WOODPLUMPTON

Plunton, Dom. Bk.; Plumpton, 1256; Wodeplumpton, 1336.

The prefix Wood distinguishes this township from Field Plumpton, Great and Little, in Kirkham. The

³⁸ William Fleetwood sold to John Hulton and John Hodgson in 1596; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 59, m. 320.

John Hulton of Darleys died in 1606 holding lands in Elswick of the king by knight's service; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 68. Richard Hodgson of Layton died in 1630 holding land there of the king; *Towneley MS.* C 8, 13, p. 514.

³⁹ The tenure is not recorded, but the land in Elswick was probably acquired with Singleton Grange.

⁴⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, no. 4.

⁴¹ *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 34. There were 16 oxgangs of land in the vill, each containing 24 acres of land and meadow.

⁴² Elizabeth Hoole, John Turner, William Smith and John Clarkson, Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Non-jurors*, 105, 125, 134-5. *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.), 148. No minister had then (1650) been approved. The order for £50 a year (out of Lord Derby's estates) was made in Dec. 1649, and about a year later William Bell, a 'godly and orthodox divine', was 'settled minister' there; *Plund. Min. Accts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chet.), i, 83, 89, 103, 235.

⁴³ 'Divine service was performed in this chapel in the memory of several now [1722] living', was the vicar of St. Michael's statement; *Gastreil, Notitia Centr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 452.

⁴⁴ Nightingale, *Lancs. Nonconf.* i, 83-92, where a full account may be read; a view of the present church is given. Cuthbert Harrison, curate of Singleton till 1662, is said to have been minister at Elswick in 1672.

⁴⁵ From 'King James's Toleration,' according to the vicar of St. Michael's. In 1689 Elswick Chapel was certified 'for John Parr and his congregation'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 231. The first minister recorded by Mr. Nightingale is Jonathan Nightingale, 1703-5. There is supposed to have been a lapse into Arrianism about 1760. The registers are at Somerest House.

The chapel of 1753 is described in Hewitson's *Our Country Churches*, 415-18.

surface on the whole rises steadily from the low level of the more northerly parts of the parish. Thus the 50-ft. level crosses it from east to west when about a third of the length of the township has been traversed, and the 100-ft. level when the second third is reached going south. Two brooks flow through it, mainly to the north-west, towards the Wyre; that to the north comes from Barton through Hollowforth; that to the south is called Blundel Brook in Broughton, but here Woodplumpton Brook, for its course takes it through the centre of the township. The village of Woodplumpton lies on its northern bank, with Bartle to the south and Ambrose Hall to the north. Swillbrook and Catforth lie to the north-west, on the westerly side of the brook, and Woodsfold near the northern boundary, with Lewth to the east of it and Eaves to the north. The area is 4,970½ acres,¹ shared by the four hamlets thus: Woodplumpton, 949; Bartle, 1,341; Catforth, 1,828; and Eaves, 852½. In 1901 there was a population of 1,208.

The two principal roads meet near Woodsfold. One of them comes from the south, passing through Bartle and Catforth; the other from the south-east, passing Ambrose Hall, Moorside and Lewth. These are connected at the south by a cross-road from Bartle through Woodplumpton to Ambrose Hall.

The township is governed by a parish council.

Woodplumpton was visited by plague in 1631.²

The land is largely in pasture. The soil is clayey.

Henry Foster, R.N., born at Woodplumpton in 1796, being son of the incumbent, attained distinction as a navigator and astronomer, and was elected F.R.S. in 1824. He took part in Parry's Polar expeditions of 1825-7 and did exploring work in the South Seas. He was accidentally killed in the River Chagres, near Panama, in 1831. There is a memorial tablet in Woodplumpton Church.³

Mag Shelton, the Singleton witch, is supposed to have been buried at Woodplumpton. A boulder

stone, known as the Witch's Stone, marks the grave in the churchyard. Her spirit had to be 'laid' by a priest.⁴

In 1676 there were said to be 646 inhabitants, of whom 46 were 'popish recusants' and 3 Dissenters.⁵ A more elaborate return in 1755 is as follows:—

	Protestants	Dissenters	Quakers	Papists
Plumpton . . .	147	—	—	56
Bartle . . .	112	1	—	78
Catforth . . .	313	7	—	65
Eaves . . .	114	—	7	69

or 969 persons in all.⁶

Earl Tostig held **WOODPLUMPTON MANORS** in 1066 as part of his Preston fee.

It was assessed as five plough-lands.⁷ Afterwards it was held of the Crown or of the honour of Lancaster in thegnage by a family whose pedigree seems to connect them with the pre-Conquest owners. Raghanald, the earliest of them on record, must have lived about the time of the Conquest, for his son Ravenkil attested the grants made in 1094 by Count Roger of Poitou to the abbey of Sées,⁸ and Roger son of Ravenkil, who gave Linacre to the Knights Hospitaliers,⁹ occurs from 1130 to 1171.¹⁰ His son Richard, the founder of Lytham Priory, lived in the time of Henry II and Richard I, holding by knight's service Kirkby, Argameols, Kellamergh and Bryning, and in thegnage Woodplumpton, Lytham, Carleton, Bootle and part of Formby.¹¹

Richard son of Roger left five daughters as co-heirs,¹² but ultimately the inheritance became divided between two—Maud, who married Robert de Stockport, and Amice, who married Thomas de Beetham. Woodplumpton appears to have gone entirely to the former,¹³ and as early as 1256 Robert de Stockport was sole lord, allowing John de Lea common of pasture on Bartle Moor.¹⁴ The manor, which rendered 17s. 4d. a year to the Earl of Lancaster in 1297,¹⁵ descended regularly to the Warrens of Stockport and

¹ The *Census Rep.* 1901 gives 4,986 acres, including 18 of inland water. The area was increased about 1882 by the addition of a small detached part of Broughton lying within Woodplumpton.

² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 47.

³ *Fishwick, St. Michael's* (Chet. Soc.), 87, 78; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴ *Fishwick, op. cit.* 200; *Gillow, Haydock Papers*, 41.

⁵ *Visit. Ret.* to the Bishop of Chester.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁸ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 290, 296.

⁹ See the account of Bootle in *V.C.H. Lancs.* iii, 31.

¹⁰ Roger son of Ranchil owed 30 marks in 1129-30 for an agreement with the Count of Mortain respecting lands between Ribbles and Mersey; *Farrer, op. cit.* 1. He was surety in 5 marks for a pardon in 1169-71; *ibid.* 16, 20, 23.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 44. In 1176 Richard son of Roger paid 5 marks in order to obtain an inquiry as to the manor of Kirkby, which had been taken into the king's hands because he had married his daughter and heir without the king's licence, and he had to pay £100 to recover his lands; *ibid.* 31, 42-3. The payment of several instalments is recorded in the Pipe Rolls. In 1194 he incurred a further penalty for having shared in Count John's rebellion; *ibid.* 90, 92. The Priory of Lytham was

founded by him between 1189 and 1194; *ibid.* 346-9.

In 1199 Maud Banastre made a claim respecting sisters' portion against Richard son of Roger and Margery his wife (her sister), who put Robert de Stockport in their place; *Rot. Curia Regii* (Rec. Com.), i, 359. Plaintiff was perhaps the Maud de Hastings who had then another dispute with Richard son of Roger; *ibid.* 227, 301; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 87.

¹² The three not named in the text were Quenilda wife of Roger Gernet, Margaret wife of Hugh de Moreton and Avise wife of William de Millom.

¹³ It was probably the marriage of Maud with Robert de Stockport in 1176 which created the trouble above referred to. Robert de Stockport in 1200-1 paid a part of the 200 marks and five palfreys which he had offered the king on succeeding to the lands of Richard son of Roger; *Farrer, op. cit.* 130.

Robert de Stockport died before 1206, when his widow, as Maud Banastre, having adopted her mother's surname, proffered 20 marks and a palfrey for freedom from a compulsory marriage and for a reasonable share of her father's and mother's lands. At the same time others of Richard's daughters are noticed; *ibid.* 203; *Rot. de Finibus* (Rec. Com.), 352.

From the inquest of 1212 it appears

that the heirs of Richard son of Roger held nine plough-lands in thegnage by a rent of 4(?) marks, of which 8s. 10d. had been remitted on the foundation of Lytham Priory; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 46. From later inquests it appears that the proportion due from Woodplumpton was 17s. 4d. or 17s. 6d. The assessment seems to have been reduced from five to four plough-lands.

Maud de Stockport appears to have been unmarried in 1216-22, when she held lands worth 2 marks yearly; *ibid.* 117.

Robert de Stockport, apparently the son of Maud, released certain lands (?) in Woodplumpton to Adam son of Swain and his heirs; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 805.

¹⁴ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 123. This Robert de Stockport was the grandson of Maud. His father Robert in 1242 held shares in other parts of the inheritance of Richard son of Roger in conjunction with Gernet and Beetham; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 149, 153-4. The younger Robert succeeded in 1248, being of full age; *ibid.* 175, 184. The king received the homage of Robert son and heir of Robert de Stockport in May 1248; the relief was 34s. 10d.; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* ii, 33. On the death of Quenilda Gernet in 1252 a further share of the inheritance accrued to him; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 191.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 289.

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Paynton,¹⁰ but these, though among the great families of Cheshire, took little part in Lancashire affairs.¹⁷ Sir John Warren¹⁸ died in 1386 holding the manor of Woodplumpton of the Duke of Lancaster by a rent of 17s. 6d., and was succeeded by his son Nicholas,¹⁹ whose son Lawrence held it in 1418.²⁰

In later times the tenure was described as by knight's service.²¹ Thus John Warren, who died in 1474,²² was said to have held the manor. He had in 1445 granted various messuages and land in Woodplumpton to trustees for Isabel daughter of Robert Legh of Adlington, and other messuages, &c., in 1471 to Eleanor, who married his grandson Sir John Warren.²³ This Sir John was aged thirty-six in 1506, and died in 1518 holding the manor of Woodplumpton, with fifty messuages, lands, meadow, wood, turlary and moss of the king by the fifth part

of a knight's fee and the rent of 17s. 6d. Lawrence, his son and heir, was thirty-three years of age.²⁴ The tenure was recorded in the same terms in the inquisition after the death in 1540 of Sibyl widow of Lawrence, when his son Edward, aged thirty-five, was found to be the heir.²⁵

Sir Edward Warren, made a knight during the Scottish expedition of 1544,²⁶ died in October 1558 holding the manor of Woodplumpton as before, and leaving as heir his son Francis, aged twenty-four.²⁷ Francis had, however, been disinherited by his father,²⁸ and so his brother John succeeded, and his grandson, another John Warren, mortgaged the manor to Sir Robert Banastre for £4,000, and, failing to pay, forfeited it.²⁹ Woodplumpton remained for some time in the hands of the Banastre family,³⁰ but in 1667 was recovered by Edward and John

¹⁰ The history of the family was told in detail by John Watson, rector of Stockport, in his *Memoirs of the Ancient Family of Warren and Surrey* (Warrington, 1782), and there are later pedigrees, &c., in *Earwaker, East Chas.* i, 343; ii, 286-9; and *Ormerod, Chas.* (ed. Helsby), iii, 795-6, 685-7; i, 626. The following outline shows the descent of the manor of Woodplumpton.

Robert de Stockport, d. 1205 —a. Robert, d. 1248 —a. Robert, d. c. 1274 —a. Richard, d. 1292 —da. Joan, d. c. 1311, who married Nicholas de Eton of Rotley —a. Robert, d. c. 1350 —a. Richard —a. Richard —sister Isabel, d. 1369 —cos. John Warren (s. Cecily, da. of Joan de Eton), d. 1386 —a. Nicholas, d. 1413 —a. Lawrence, d. 1444 —a. John, d. 1474 —gds-on. John (s. of Lawrence), d. 1518 —a. Lawrence, d. 1530 —a. Edward, d. 1558 —a. Francis (disinherited) —bro. John, d. 1587 —a. Edward, d. 1609 —a. John, d. 1621 —a. Edward, d. 1687 —a. John, judge of Chester, d. 1706 —a. Edward, d. 1718 —a. John, d. 1729 —bro. Edward, d. 1737 —a. George, d. 1801 —da. Elizabeth Harriott, d. 1826, wife of Thomas James Viscount Bulkeley (who d. s.p. 1822).

The heiress bequeathed Woodplumpton, &c., to the second Lord de Tabley, heir of her family, being descendant of her great-sister Anna Dorothea sister of Edward Warren, who married Sir Daniel Byrne of Timogue, —a. John, d. 1742 —a. Peter, who assumed Leicester as a surname, d. 1770 —a. John Fleming, cr. Lord de Tabley, 1826, and d. 1827 —a. George, who took the surname of Warren in 1812 and d. 1837, having sold the manor of Woodplumpton.

The Warren family has occurred previously in the accounts of Blackburn Hundred and Gnosborough.

¹⁷ A claim for common of pasture was in 1274 made by Adam de Acton (Aighton) against Robert de Stockport; *De Banco R.* 6, m. 2. In the following year Ellen widow of Robert claimed a third part of the manor of Plumpton as co-woman against Richard de Stockport; *ibid.* 10, m. 71 d.

Nicholas de Eton held the manor of Woodplumpton in 1324 by the rent of 17s. 6d.; *Dods. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 39b. John de Davenport the younger (as trustee for Eton) held (four) plough-lands in Woodplumpton in 1346, rendering 17s. 6d.; *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 52.

¹⁸ In 1382 the escheator was ordered to give seisin of the manor of Woodplumpton to Sir John de Warren, son of Cecily sister of Robert son of Nicholas de

Eton. A feoffment of the manor had been made by John son of Sir John de Davenport to the said Robert de Eton and Isabel his wife, with remainder to John brother of Robert, &c.; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 354.

¹⁹ *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 25, 34, 47. In 1382 Sir John de Warren had granted this manor to John de Davenport and others; after his death a dispute ensued between the Duke of Lancaster and these trustees as to the custody of the manor, lasting from 1387 to 1392; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 525.

²⁰ Margaret the widow of Sir John de Warren (Waryng) afterwards married John Mainwaring, but had the manor of Woodplumpton for her life, with remainders to Nicholas and Margaret, Sir John's children. Parcel of the manor was in 1306 given to Nicholas de Warren on his marriage with Agnes, who had a son Lawrence. To him a parcel of the manor was granted in 1415. Margaret his grandmother died in 1418 holding the manor of the king as of his duchy by a rent of 17s. 6d.; its clear value was £6; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 131-3; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 16; *Final Conc.* iii, 76. For the Worsley claim appearing in this case see Watson, op. cit. ii, 237.

Agnes Warren in 1421 received £9 10s. as farmer of Woodplumpton; *Add. MS.* 32105, GG 2652.

²¹ Sir Lawrence Warren of Stockport was in 1431 said to hold the manor of Woodplumpton by the service of one knight's fee; *Feudal Aids*, iii, 95. In 1445-6, however, his knight's fee included not only the four plough-lands in Woodplumpton but the lands in Bryning, &c., which had anciently been held by knight's service; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bde. 2, no. 20.

²² *Ches. Ing. p.m.* 14 Edw. IV, no. 6. The Lancashire inquisition quoted below gives 1480 as the date of death.

²³ *Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m.* iii, no. 86. One John Warren was made a knight at Ripon in 1487; *Metcalfe, Bk. of Knights*, 18.

²⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m.* iv, no. 89. In a recovery of the manor in 1525 Lawrence Warren was the defendant; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 141, m. 3.

²⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m.* viii, no. 15. Sibyl Warren had had the manor granted to her for life. Edward Warren, the son, had granted certain messuages and lands to Francis, his son and heir, and Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton.

²⁶ *Metcalfe, op. cit.* 77.

²⁷ *Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m.* xi, no. 66. By a fine of 1557, therein quoted, the manor of Woodplumpton, a fourth part of the manor of Formby, with messuages, water-mill, &c., in those townships and in Liverpool and Didsbury, were by Sir Edward and his son Francis settled on the younger son John Warren and his heirs, with remainders to other sons, Lawrence and Peter. The fine is *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 17, m. 90.

²⁸ Watson, op. cit. ii, 131. The reason is not given. Francis died without issue in 1576.

John Warren and Margaret his wife made a settlement of the manor of Woodplumpton in 1582; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 44, m. 172. Edward Warren and Anne his (second) wife had four messuages, &c., there in 1591; *ibid.* bde. 53, m. 91. Again in 1598 a settlement of the manor and various lands was made by Edward Warren and Susanna his wife; *ibid.* bde. 60, m. 38. Another settlement was made in 1613 by John Warren, Anne his wife and Margaret widow of John Warren; *ibid.* bde. 81, no. 68.

Edward Warren was M.P. for Liverpool in 1589; *Pink and Beaven, Liver. Reps. of Lancs.* 184.

From entries in the Woodplumpton registers it appears that the Warrens resided there about 1604-6.

²⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1637, p. 545. Edward Warren, son of the mortgagor, stated that his father had been imprisoned for debt and there died, leaving petitioner in ward to the king. He had sought to regain the manor, but Sir Robert Banastre, who at first appeared willing, alleged that he had so settled it at the marriage of his son that he had no power.

³⁰ A feoffment of the manor was made in 1634 by Sir Robert, Lawrence and Henry Banastre; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 122, no. 6.

Sir Robert Banastre of Passenham, Northants, was made a knight in 1605; *Metcalfe, op. cit.* 155. He died in 1649. His daughter and heir Dorothy married William second Lord Maynard (d. 1698), and bore him two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Banastre, born in 1642, succeeded his grandfather and his mother at Woodplumpton in 1649, and in 1651-4 made claims for the discharge from sequestration of tenements in Woodplumpton which had been held by recusants; *Cal. Com. for Comp. iv*, 2751. In 1662 in a fine concerning the manor

Warren from Banastre Maynard and Elizabeth his wife.³¹ The manor descended, with other Warren estates, to Lord de Tabley, but was sold to the Birleys of Milbanke, Kirkham, and became the property of Charles Birley of Bartle Hall, who died in 1891, leaving issue. The eldest son, Charles Addison Birley, succeeded, and at his death in 1908 was followed by his son Mr. Charles Fair Birley, the present lord of the manor. Courts leet and baron were held annually till recently.³² The hall was sold to Dr. Thomas Calvert, Warden of Manchester 1823-40.³³

In 1542 there arose disputes as to the wastes,³⁴ and an agreement as to the division of parcels of the

commons and waste lands within the manor was made in 1573 between John Warren, lord of Woodplumpton, and the various charterers. The details are preserved in Christopher Towneley's MS. numbered OO; the lord received 210 acres and the charterers 168.³⁵

The Singleton family or families had lands in the township, those of the senior branch descending in the usual way,³⁶ and those of the Chingle Hall,³⁷ Brockholes³⁸ and Staining branches³⁹ appearing in their inquisitions. Others of the neighbouring landowners also appear in the records,⁴⁰ with minor local families such as Beck,⁴¹ Billington,⁴² Duddell,⁴³ Gregson,⁴⁴ Harrison,⁴⁵ Mason,⁴⁶

William Lord Maynard was plaintiff and Nicholas Banastre deforciant; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 169, m. 76. In another fine, 1665, Thomas Banastre was plaintiff and Banastre Maynard deforciant; *ibid.* bde. 175, m. 41. Banastre succeeded his father as third Lord Maynard, and died in 1718; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 277.

³¹ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 179, m. 24. In a later fine (1710) Edward Beresford was plaintiff and the following were deforciants—Anne Warren, widow; Edward, Hugh and John Warren, esquires; Edward and Talbot Warren, gentlemen; *ibid.* bde. 265, m. 53. Again in 1761 the deforciants were Sir George Warren and Jane his wife; *ibid.* bde. 366, m. 66. Thomas James Viscount Bulkeley and Harriet his wife were in possession in 1802; Pal. of Lanc. Lent Assizes, 42 Geo. III, R. 8.

³² Sir George Warren (K.B. 1761) represented Lancaster in Parliament 1758-80 and 1786-96; Pink and Beaven, *op. cit.* 126-7.

³³ Fishwick, *St. Michael's* (Chet. Soc.), 25. The court baron is mentioned in 1601; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 436. ³⁴ Raines in *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 455.

³⁵ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 69.

³⁶ A list of the charterers, with the acreage of their separate 'inlands,' is appended. The queen had 26 acres.

³⁷ Robert de Stockport, lord of Plumpton, leased land in the manor to Thomas Banastre in 1287; B.M. Add. Charter 20149. In 1300 Joan widow of Thomas Banastre claimed dower in a message and land in Woodplumpton against Gilbert de Grimsburgh; De Banco R. 133, m. 127. Thomas Banastre had in 1296 demised to Gilbert (for life) various lands held by gift of Richard de Stockport; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 256.

³⁸ In 1346-8 John Trussell and Pernell his wife (widow of Adam Banastre) claimed dower in ten messuages, &c., against Edmund de Dacre and Ellen his wife; De Banco R. 347, m. 165; 354, m. 300. Robert de Singleton appeared as plaintiff in 1369 against Robert son of Edmund de Dacre and Godith his wife; *Final Com.* ii, 177.

³⁹ Later lands, &c., in Woodplumpton appear as portion of the Balderston estates (*ibid.* iii, 165) in the possession of Edmund Dudley, Radcliffe of Winmarleigh, Alexander Osbaldeston and the Earl of Derby, as appears by the inquisitions p.m. It should be noted, however, that in 1521 the Woodplumpton land of Thomas Radcliffe was not placed among the Balderston inheritance, but was declared to be held of Lawrence Warren by

a rent of 2s.; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 3. Similar statements are made in later inquisitions, but in 1593 Plumpton was included with other Balderston lands; *ibid.* xvi, no. 2.

³⁹ They held a windmill, three messuages, &c., of the Warrens in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 32; viii, no. 9; xiii, no. 16.

⁴⁰ Belonging to a minor family of the district was John Singleton, whose will of 1545 is printed in *Richmond Wills* (Chet. Soc.), 57.

⁴¹ Sir George Singleton in 1525 held land, &c., in Woodplumpton of Lawrence Warren in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 4. In 1573 what was probably the same estate was described as 'in Newsham,' which was within the lordship of Woodplumpton; *ibid.* xii, no. 34. In a later inquisition the tenure was said to be of the queen by knight's service; *ibid.* no. 30.

⁴² In 1551 George Singleton was said to hold in Woodplumpton of George Newsham in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 17. The tenure is not stated in later inquisitions.

⁴³ The tenure of John Newsham of Newsham in 1515 was not known, and in 1585 the whole estate in Newsham and Woodplumpton was combined, as held of John Warren in socage; *ibid.* iv, no. 75; xiv, no. 88.

⁴⁴ The lands of Alexander Goosnargh of Stalmine were in 1524 said to be held of the king by a rent; *ibid.* v, no. 55.

⁴⁵ George Hesketh of Poulton in 1571 died holding land, &c., of John Warren by a rent of 6s. 8d.; *ibid.* xiii, no. 15. It was held similarly in 1622 of Sir Robert Banastre; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 363-6.

⁴⁶ Anthony Pickering of Catterall in 1613 held land, &c., in Catforth and Woodplumpton of John Warren by 10s. rent; *ibid.* i, 242-3.

⁴⁷ Alexander Rigby of Goosnargh in 1621 held of the heirs or assigns of John Warren, marking the transition to Banastre; *ibid.* iii, 457-9.

⁴⁸ Thomas Gregory in 1622 held of Sir Robert Banastre by a rent of 2d.; *ibid.* iii, 403-4.

⁴⁹ William Haydock of Cottam held of the same in 1624; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 529.

⁵⁰ In some other cases no tenure has been recorded.

⁵¹ Richard Beck died in 1585 holding a messuage, &c., of John Warren in socage by a rent of 4s.; Roger Beck, the son and heir, was nineteen years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 46. Roger Beck was in possession in 1590; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 52, m. 506.

The property seems to have been sold to Duddell, as below.

⁵² Anthony Billington by his will of 1575 desired to be buried in the 'parish church' of Woodplumpton. He names his sons John and Thomas; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 193. A later Anthony Billington died in 1631 holding of Robert Banastre. John his son and heir was nineteen years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 17; xxx, no. 70.

⁵³ In the case of George Duddell (1586) the tenure is not recorded, but his son William in 1613 was said to have held in part of the king as of his duchy by the fiftieth part of a knight's fee and in part of John Warren by 6s. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 13-15. The estate included purchases from Roger Beck and Thomas Harrison, and was bequeathed to his nephew George (son of John) Duddell of Clifton, and in default of male issue to another nephew, William (son of Richard) Duddell, &c. George Duddell, the next heir, was seventeen years old.

⁵⁴ Thomas Harrison and Ellen his wife sold to William Duddell in 1558; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 20, m. 105. In 1563 they sold to William Ambrose; *ibid.* bde. 25, m. 119. The Duddells took the Parliamentary side in the Civil War. Captain Duddell, eldest son of George, raised a company for service, and was killed at the capture of Bolton in 1644; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 42, 50.

⁵⁵ Robert Gregson died in 1613 holding a messuage, &c., of John Warren by 4s. 4d. rent, and 6 acres (from the waste) of the king as of his duchy by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. John Gregson, the son and heir, was seven years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 257.

⁵⁶ John Gregson was a 'delinquent' during the Civil War time, having assisted the forces raised against the Parliament. In 1650 he compounded by a fine of £51; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 128.

⁵⁷ The will of James (son of Thomas) Harrison of Catforth, 1587, shows that he had land in Woodplumpton and Bilsborrow. His sons were James and Andrew; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 194. James Harrison, who died in 1612, held his land of John Warren by 5s. rent; his son and heir John was aged seventeen; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 6.

⁵⁸ Robert Mason, who died in 1599, held of Sir Edward Warren by a rent of 3s. 4d. He left three daughters and co-heirs, viz. Alice widow of Richard Ambrose, and aged fifty in 1623; Elizabeth wife of Robert Lache, forty-seven; and Jane wife of John Larimer, forty-four; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 155.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Richardson⁴⁷ and White⁴⁸; but the chief residents in the 15th century and later seem to have been the Ambrose family of *AMBROSE HALL*⁴⁹ and Catforth. Their estates passed by sale in 1650 to Richard Shaw, and about 1870 to Charles Birley.⁵⁰ *CATFORTH*, called a manor, was held by the Shireburnes of Stonyhurst,⁵¹ and *BARTLE* gave a surname to a local family who in the 14th century had part

of the manor of Great Eccleston.⁵² In this part of the township is Moor Hall, which has for a long time been held by a branch of the Threlfall family.⁵³ Isolated references are all that can in most cases be given.⁵⁴

George Nicholson of Woodplumpton in 1631 paid £10 on declining knighthood.⁵⁵ Several sequestrations for religion or politics marked the Common-

⁴⁷ William Richardson and Anne his wife in 1590 gave two messuages, &c., to William Waring; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 52, m. 219.

⁴⁸ Thomas son of William Richardson, who died at Myeracough in 1637, held three messuages, &c., in Woodplumpton and other lands in Cloughton, Bilsborrow, and Sowerby, and left a son and heir William, one year old. The remainder in default of heirs male was to trustees for the maintenance of a schoolmaster at Garstang; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xviii, no. 76.

⁴⁹ Anthony White acquired a messuage, &c., in 1582 from Nicholas White; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 44, m. 132. Anthony White died in 1606 holding in socage and leaving as heir a daughter Margaret wife of Henry Singleton and twenty-nine years of age; Lanc. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc.), i, 100.

⁵⁰ William Ambrose the elder settled messuages, &c., in Woodplumpton, Kirkham, Goosnargh, Garstang and Lancaster in 1421; *Final Conc.* iii, 79. The remainder appear to have been to his son William, and in default of issue to Joan, Ellen and Margaret sisters of a Nicholas (?) Ambrose. About the same time William Ambrose is found acting as arbitrator in Furness; *West, Furness* (ed. 1805), 264.

⁵¹ Nicholas Ambrose in 1448 complained of trespass by John Hestholm, Joan his wife and others; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 11, m. 26.

⁵² Richard Ambrose in 1478 made a feoffment of lands, &c., in Kirkham and Woodplumpton; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), A 111.

⁵³ Alexander Ambrose in 1492 obtained licence to agree with Agnes and Margery daughters of Richard Walton concerning their holding in Woodplumpton, Newsham and Upper Rawcliffe; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 78, m. 4 d. Richard son of Richard Walton and Agnes his wife occur in 1474; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. file 15 Edw. IV.

⁵⁴ The lands of William Ambrose were estimated for the subsidy of 1523-4 at 30s. a year; Fishwick, op. cit. 9.

⁵⁵ In 1541 Nicholas Ambrose of Plampton sold to William Eccleston a messuage with appurtenances in Woodplumpton; Add. MS. 32106, fol. 337 d. In 1548 a settlement of Ambrose Hall, with ten messuages, lands, &c., in Woodplumpton, Penwortham, Goosnargh and Wimmerleigh, was made by Nicholas Ambrose, the remainder being to his son and heir William; but three messuages, &c., the dower of Elizabeth Ambrose, widow, were to go to Thomas Singleton; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 13, m. 149. In 1555 Nicholas appears to have sold a further part of his estate in Woodplumpton and Charney Eaves to William Eccleston; *ibid.* bde. 16, m. 128. These, however, were re-sold to William Ambrose in 1559, a teneement in Little Eccleston being given for them; Add. MS. 32106, fol. 199.

William son and heir of William Ambrose made a feoffment in 1564; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 26, m. 212. In 1577 he made a settlement of the whole or part of his estate, which included a water-mill, with contingent remainders to his brothers Thomas, Ewan and George and to Richard and Leonard sons of William Ambrose of Catforth Hall; *ibid.* bde. 39, m. 58.

A pedigree was recorded in 1567 showing the descent thus: Richard Ambrose -s. William -s. Nicholas -sons William, Thomas, Henry, Roger, Ewan, George, and da. Ellen; *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 46.

Thomas Ambrose claimed a capital messuage in 1595 against Thomas Richardson and Isabel his wife (widow of Roger Ambrose) as heir of his brother William; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 409.

Roger Ambrose had died in 1585 holding a messuage called Little Blackclack of John Warren by 12d. rent; this and another piece of land held by knight's service were parts of William Ambrose's estate (then deceased), and Roger had also acquired a further parcel from John Singleton of Chingle Hall, held of the queen as of her duchy by knight's service. His son and heir William was seven years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 62.

William died unmarried in 1641 and the estate went by a deed of 1607 (in possession of William Farrer) to the allied family of Catforth Hall. For confirmation Richard Ambrose of this place obtained in 1612 a royal grant of Ambrose Hall for himself and his heirs; Pat. 10 Jas. I, pt. xv. In 1650-1 William Ambrose of Catforth, Elizabeth his wife and Richard his son and heir mortgaged Ambrose Hall to William Shaw of Preston, who eventually became the owner; W. Farrer's *Deeds*, and Fishwick, op. cit. 183-5, where pedigrees will be found. William Ambrose of Catforth had succeeded his father Richard by 1631; W. Farrer's *Deeds*.

⁵⁰ Fishwick, loc. cit.

⁵¹ Catforth was called a manor in 1422; *Dunkenhalgh D.* The deeds noticed in the Shireburne abstract book at Leagram Hall begin with a grant by Sir Robert de Stockport to Richard de Newsham of land in Woodplumpton to be held by a rent of 12d. Afterwards the land seems to have passed to the Fishwick family (1366 to 1522), and in 1575 Thurstan Southworth sold messuages, &c., in Woodplumpton to Sir Richard Shireburne, while Robert Midghalgh and George his son and heir in 1591 sold land in Newsham called Raveneshawhalgh (or Rainshalgh) to the same.

Though these deeds are silent, it appears that Sir Richard Shireburne in 1508 gave the manors of Aighton and Catforth, with various lands, &c., to his executor to fulfil the trusts in his will, and that Catforth was held of Sir John Warren in socage; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 46. Similar statements were made in later inquisitions, but the abstract

book shows that part of the demeane was in 1546 sold to Elizabeth (or Ellen) Rodes by Sir Richard Shireburne and Maud his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 12, m. 299. Probably the other parts were also alienated, and in 1594 the Shireburne estate in Catforth was not called a manor.

Gilbert de Catforth attested some early charters.

⁵² See the account of Great Eccleston.

⁵³ Information of Mrs. Charles Threlfall. Edward Stanley acquired land, &c., in 1588; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 50, m. 23. In his will, dated 1587, he names his nephew Thomas Threlfall; Fishwick, op. cit. 196. In 1595 Thomas Threlfall claimed a messuage, &c., in Woodplumpton against William Richardson and Anne his wife; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 387. It was probably the same who was chapel-warden in 1610; Fishwick, op. cit. 231.

⁵⁴ Some examples may be recorded.

In 1310 John de Cottam and Denise his wife claimed dower in three messuages, &c., in Woodplumpton against Richard son of William de Rediford; De Banco R. 181, m. 224 d. John son of Robert de Rediford claimed a messuage, &c., in 1333 against Robert son of Ralph de Dardeslow. It appeared that John de Rediford, grandfather of plaintiff, gave to Joan his daughter, but she died without issue. The defendant said that the gift was to his father Ralph and his heirs; *ibid.* 293, m. 91 & 295, m. 58 d.

Henry son of Richard Russel of Woodplumpton and Cecily his wife in 1336 acquired three messuages, &c., from John son of John son of Simon de Howick; *Final Conc.* ii, 101.

Sir John Tempist and Alice his wife were plaintiffs in 1352; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. 1. Margery de Nettleton claimed against Robert de Newsham and Alice his wife in 1359; *ibid.* 7, m. 1. John son of Robert de Rainford and Agnes his wife appear in 1361; Assize R. 441, m. 1 d. Robert de Newsham and Joan his wife had lands in 1388; *Final Conc.* iii, 30.

Robert Lache of Bartle and James his son and heir in 1522 granted a windmill and land to William Braboner of Goosnargh; Add. MS. 32107, no. 393-5. See *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 63.

The Subsidy Roll of 1545-6 shows the following owners of land: Nicholas Ambrose, Henry Charney, Thomas Henryson, George Kighley, William Latus, John Newsham and the wife of John Richardson; Fishwick, op. cit. 10. Some other rolls are given *ibid.*

Christopher Hudson made a purchase from John Fell in 1555; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 16, m. 113. Richard Hudson had land, &c., in 1582; *ibid.* bde. 44, m. 102.

⁵⁵ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222. A later namesake was a benefactor of the poor. Alice Nicholson of Bartle, widow, founded the school at Catforth.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

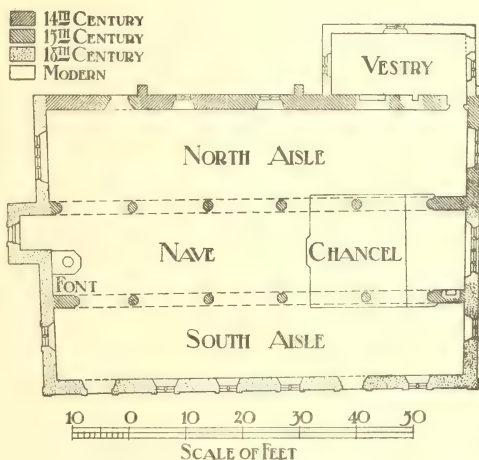
ST. MICHAEL-
ON-WYRE

wealth period,⁵⁶ while a number of 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁵⁷

The piety of Richard son of Roger **CHURCH** makes it probable that a chapel existed in his demesne before 1200. Though this is confirmed by remains in the building, there seems to be no direct documentary evidence⁵⁸ of the chapel till 1552, when its 'ornaments' were seized for the king.⁵⁹ About the same time it was locally styled a 'church'.⁶⁰ There was no endowment, but the vicar of St. Michael's allowed £4 a year to the curate,⁶¹ and service there appears to have been maintained after the Reformation. In 1650 the minister had an allowance of £50 a year from the Committee of Plundered Ministers.⁶² The certified income in 1717 was only £3, but further endowments were procured about that time,⁶³ and the net value is now given as £193.⁶⁴

The church of **ST. ANNE** stands at the south end of the village, near the edge of the higher ground before its fall to Woodplumpton Brook, and consists of chancel and nave with north and south aisles forming a parallelogram measuring internally 72 ft. 6 in. long by 47 ft. 6 in. wide, with north-east vestry and small western tower with octagonal lantern. The oldest part of the building is the western half of the north aisle wall, in which there are a window of c. 1300 and a door of about 100 years later, the east part of the wall, together with the east wall of the aisle, being either of 15th or early 16th-century date, or an older wall restored with later windows inserted. The north and south arcades belong to the late 15th or early 16th-century period, but the rest of the structure, comprising the whole of the west and south walls and the east wall as far as the north side of the chancel, was rebuilt or refaced in the 18th century, probably in 1748,^{64a} at which time the tower was also erected. The development of the plan is not clear from the evidence of the building, but the present north aisle may represent the nave of a 14th-century building which would be perhaps about

40 ft. long by 16 ft. wide. This may have been extended eastward in the late 15th or early 16th century and a south aisle added, and later again in the 16th century a further aisle added on the south side, the first aisle then becoming the nave. The evidence for this is, however, far from being conclusive, the chief reasons in support being the nature of the walling at the west end of the north aisle, the width of the aisle itself, which is greater than that of the nave, and the difference of detail of the two nave arcades, which seems to point to that on the south being later in date, though perhaps at no great interval of time, than that on the north.⁶⁵ The nave and aisles are under three separate and continuous gabled roofs, that over the south aisle and the north slope of



PLAN OF WOODPLUMPTON CHURCH

the north aisle being covered with stone slabs and the others with modern blue slates. The older masonry is of red and yellow sandstone intermixed, but the 18th-century walling consists of squared

⁵⁶ Edward Browne of Bartle, 'adhering to the forces raised against the Parliament,' had his lands sequestered, but took the National Covenant, &c., in 1646 and was allowed to compound; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 251-5.

Jane Brewer, widow, had two-thirds of her estate sequestered for recusancy, 'conformed' in 1648, but had in 1651 failed to secure discharge of her land. She then seems to have renounced Protestantism, for she petitioned in 1654 to be allowed to contract for the sequestered part under the Recusants Act; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2886. John Ward's case, 1652, appears to be of the same kind; *ibid.* 2991.

Other recusants were William Beesley and his wife, both dead in 1653, when Peter Blackburn and Katherine his wife (heir of Henry son of William Beesley) petitioned for discharge, and George

Green; *ibid.* 3155, 3174; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 172.

⁵⁷ Francis Almond of Lawton House, Edmund Baine of Catforth, Elizabeth Billington, William Billaborough, Richard Clarkson (steward for Sir N. Shireburne), Perpetua Clarkson, Anne Crichlow, Robert Kellet, William Kitchen, Richard Latas and Thomas Willasey; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 91, 103, &c.

⁵⁸ The house of Gilbert the chaplain of Plumpton is named in a Sowerby charter about 1240; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 245. 'Of Plumpton' may be a surname. The chapel is not named in the grant of St. Michael's to Battlefield.

⁵⁹ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 76.

⁶⁰ As in wills quoted *ibid.* Ellen Topham, widow, in 1556 left 20s. to the church of Woodplumpton (where she desired to be buried), and 6s. 8d. to Nicholas Lawrenson to pray for her soul; *Richmond Wills*, 88.

⁶¹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 147.

⁶² *Ibid.* 148; no minister is named. The £50 was given in 1646 out of T. Clifton's sequestered estates; *Plund. Min. Actts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 26. The chapel was vacant; *ibid.* 32.

⁶³ Gastrell, *Notitia Centr.* ii, 454-5. The chapel was 'duly served by a curate.'

⁶⁴ *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

^{64a} Among the briefs collected in the parish of Ryton, co. Durham, is one for 'Woodplumpton Chapel in Com. Lancs.' received 12 June 1748. The charge was £1,246; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. of Newcastle*, x, 34.

⁶⁵ A local tradition that the early window and door in the north aisle were brought to Woodplumpton from a place not named and inserted during the 19th century would, if true, destroy the argument for the supposed early 14th-century date of part of the north wall.

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blocks of gritstone with sandstone dressings. The south wall is a fairly good piece of classic work with semicircular-headed windows and doorways and angle pilasters and entablature, above which, however, the embattled parapet of the earlier wall has rather unfortunately been set. The doorways have moulded imposts and blocked keystones with a straight moulded weathering on blocked corbels above, and the windows have plain jambs and heads with blocked imposts and keystones. At the east and west ends the walling is of plainer character.

The church seems to have been repaired and re-roofed in 1639, that date being on one of the principals of the north aisle, and was later filled with square pews; but there seems to have been no adequate restoration in modern times till the year 1900, when the interior was stripped of many coats of whitewash which covered the walls and the masonry laid bare, the old square pews removed and new seating erected, the chancel re-arranged, new quire stalls and other fittings being inserted, and the vestry enlarged by being extended westward. In the course of this latter work various fragments of an earlier church were discovered, including two portions of shafts with scalloped capitals, indicating the existence of a building here in the 12th century, some bits of 14th-century tracery, and a red sandstone slab with floreated cross. All these fragments are now built into the vestry wall.

The chancel and nave are without structural division, the chancel, which is inclosed by modern oak screens and is 27 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft., occupying the first and half the second bay from the east, a 6-ft. length of plain wall forming the original 15th-century sanctuary at the east end. The east window is a modern pointed one of four lights with perpendicular tracery, and the roof, together with those of the nave and south aisle, is also modern. The north arcade consists of five pointed arches of two chamfered orders on octagonal piers, 20 in. in diameter, with moulded caps and bases, 6 ft. in height to the top of the caps, the arches all being of equal width. On the south side the arcade differs somewhat in the setting out, though the number of bays is the same and the detail somewhat similar.

The work, however, is rather more rough in character and the piers are 6 in. more in height. There is a 4-ft. length of straight wall at the west end, and the two outer arches, east and west, are less, and the second one from the east greater, in width than those in the north and the remaining arches on the south side. The north aisle is 16 ft. in width and is lit at the east end by a three-light window with low four-centred arched head and external hood mould, and at the west by a new four-light square-headed Gothic window inserted in the 18th-century wall. The north side had originally three windows, but the easternmost one was removed when the vestry was enlarged, the reveal alone remaining as a recess. Next to this, about the middle of the aisle, is a late two-light square-headed opening, and further west the interesting early 14th-century window already mentioned, of two pointed trefoiled lights with a rounded trefoil in the head and segmental rear arch. The north door, which may be c. 1400, has a pointed arch with plain sunk chamfered jambs and head on which are carved symbolic paterae, including three four-leafed flowers, a rose, fish, and the initial

M (twice). The north wall has apparently been raised about three courses, probably in the 17th century, when the roof was renewed, and is built in the lower part of blocks of red and yellow sandstone 3 ft. to 4 ft. long, but of less size above, and is strengthened by two buttresses each of two stages. The roof retains some of the 17th-century oak principals, but is otherwise new, and has overhanging eaves, and on the south slope is pierced by two dormer windows of six lights each.

The south aisle is 13 ft. wide, with a two-light segmental-headed window at each end and four windows and two doors on the south side. The west tower, or campanile, measures 6 ft. square inside, and is set towards the north side of the nave gable, to the height of which it is carried up square, finishing with a moulded cornice, above which is an octagon lantern with an open arch on each face, surmounted by a small stone dome with ball and fish weather-vane. The lower part of the campanile, which is open to the church with a modern arch filled in by a modern oak screen, has a round-headed west window with keystone and blocked jambs, and on the south side is an old disused clock-face.

The font now in use is a modern one (1901) of red sandstone. An old round font, found some years ago at the back of the church, fell into the hands of a local mason, by whom it was re-cut, re-chiselled and reduced to octagon form, all vestiges of its original character being destroyed. It now stands outside, to the north of the turret.

Many of the old 18th-century oak pew ends, carved with various initials and dates between 1716 and 1746, have been used as panelling round the walls, and at the east end of the south aisle is the 17th-century oak communion table with the initials 'WA' and the date 1635.

There are two bells, one dated 1596 and the other 1837, but without other inscription or founders' name.

The plate is all modern and comprises a chalice, paten and flagon of 1859, given by Mr. Charles Birley of Bartle Hall; a paten of 1896, 'The gift of Gertrude Emily Birley, Easter 1896'; and a small flagon of 1897, given by Richard Marsden in memory of his son James Marsden. There are also two chalices, two breadholders and two flagons of pewter, all inscribed 'I. Woods and R. Parker Churchwardens 1822.'

The register of burials begins in 1603 and those of baptisms and marriages in 1604, from which year they are complete with the exception of gaps between 1625 and 1628 and between 1648 and 1653. The first two volumes (1614-59) have been printed.⁶⁶

The churchyard lies principally on the south and west sides. There is an octagonal stone shaft surmounted by a sundial, the plate of which is dated 1657, and on the south wall are traces of a large painted sundial with the motto 'Sic transit gloria mundi' on the architrave. Near the entrance on the south side are the remains of the stocks, on one pillar of which is cut ^{AB} 73.

⁶⁶ *Lancs. Parish Reg. Soc. Publ.* xxvii (1906). Transcribed by Henry Brierley.



WOODPLUMPTON CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



WOODPLUMPTON CHURCH : THE NAVY, LOOKING EAST

The incumbents, styled vicars, are appointed by the vicar of St. Michael's. The following is a list of them⁶⁷ :—

oc. 1552-62	Nicholas Lawrenson ⁶⁸
oc. 1604-13	John Hollinworth ⁶⁹
oc. 1614	R. . . Lomax ⁷⁰
oc. 1621	Roger Farrand ⁷¹
oc. 1629-30	John Dugdale ⁷²
oc. 1637-41	John Gregge ⁷³
oc. 1646-7	Peter Jackson ⁷⁴
oc. 1650	John Wright ⁷⁵
1651	John Haydock ⁷⁶
oc. 1669	Robert Wayte ⁷⁷
oc. 1676-80	John Harrison
1684	Thomas Kirkham, B.A. ⁷⁸
c. 1695	Thomas Cockshutt, B.A. ⁷⁹ (Pembroke Coll., Camb.)
1700	Timothy Corles, B.A. ⁸⁰ (Emmanuel Coll., Camb.)
1704	Ralph Loxam, B.A. ⁸¹ (Jesus Coll., Camb.)
1708	Robert Butterworth
oc. 1735	Matthew Worthington ⁸²
1797	Charles Buck, M.A. ⁸³ (St. John's Coll., Camb.)

1803	Henry Foster
1836	Isaac Mossop ⁸¹
1884	William Henry Ramsbottom ⁸⁵
1889	Ernest Turner Millard

A free school was founded at Catforth in 1661-6.⁸⁶

Roger Kitchen's house in Woodplumpton was licensed in 1689 as a meeting-place for Nonconformists,⁸⁷ but the congregation does not seem to have continued.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Woodplumpton, erected in 1819⁸⁸; the Primitive Methodists appeared at Catforth in 1815, and soon afterwards a chapel was built there, replaced in 1863 by the present one.⁸⁹

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church, at the south end of the township, is known as Cottam Chapel, as representing the old mission maintained by the Haydock family at Cottam Hall, close by. This had to be given up in 1717, on the estate passing into the hands of Protestants, but a new chapel was soon afterwards opened in Woodplumpton. It was destroyed in 1746, after the defeat of the Young Pretender, and again in 1768 by mobs from Preston. The present church succeeded it in 1793.⁹⁰ St. Robert's, Catforth, was opened in 1877.⁹¹

GARSTANG

NETHER WYRESDALE
HOLLETH
CLEVELEY (PART)
CABUS
WINMARLEIGH

NATEBY
GARSTANG
KIRKLAND
BARNACRE-WITH-BONDS

CATTERALL
CLAUGHTON
BILSBORROW
PILLING

The parish of Garstang has an area of 28,881 acres, and the population in 1901 numbered 5,896,¹ employed for the most part in agriculture, though there are some scattered factories.

The northern boundary is peculiar, Holleth being quite detached from the main body of the parish and having a small part of its area within the parish of Cockerham, in which also is contained about three-fourths of Cleveley. Some evidences of the Roman occupation have been found.² Before the Conquest

only three manors existed—Garstang, Catterall and Claughton—and these three, with the addition of Bilsborrow, were all the townships existing in 1327-41.³ It was only slowly that the other townships became separate. In 1624 the county lay was apportioned as follows : Garstang, £10 5s. 3½d.; Catterall, £1 13s. 7½d.; Claughton, 18s. 9½d.; and Bilsborrow, £1 4s. 6½d., making a total contribution of £14 2s. 3d. towards the £100 levied upon the hundred.⁴ The older fifteenth was of similar pro-

⁶⁷ Much of the list is due to Col. Fishwick, who gives biographical notices, op. cit. 80-8. It will be seen that the curates changed very frequently, the chapel being often vacant, until the 18th century.

⁶⁸ His name occurs in the inventory of church goods and in the visitation lists of 1554 and 1562; *Chet. MSS.* (new ser.), i, 10.

⁶⁹ His name appears in the registers. He was 'no preacher'; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

⁷⁰ In 1619 the name occurs as George Lomas; he was presented to the Bishop of Chester for making clandestine marriages; *Visit. records at Dioc. Reg.* He seems to have moved to Broughton.

⁷¹ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 69. Afterwards at Broughton.

⁷² *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 70.

⁷³ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 124.

⁷⁴ Registers.

⁷⁵ *Plund. Mini. Accts.* i, 235.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 236. Haydock was still there in 1654; *ibid.* 140.

⁷⁷ Afterwards of Bispham. The curacy was vacant in 1674; *Visit. Papers at Chester.*

⁷⁸ *Visit. Papers at Chester, 1686.* Kirkham was curate and 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230. In 1691 he was at Garstang and in 1693 at Melling.

⁷⁹ The church papers in Chester Dioc. Reg. begin with this curate.

⁸⁰ Afterwards of Longton.

⁸¹ Afterwards rector of North Meols.

⁸² Afterwards vicar of Childwall.

⁸³ He had been vicar of St. Michael's.

⁸⁴ For the church in his time see A. Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 59.

⁸⁵ Formerly a solicitor, 1877-80. Went to South Africa, 1890.

⁸⁶ *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* ii, 455; *End. Char. Rep.* From the visitation present-

ments at Chester (Dioc. Reg.) it appears that George and Robert Boulton were teaching school, unlicensed, in 1622.

⁸⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 212.

⁸⁸ Fishwick, op. cit. 132; Hewitson, op. cit. 554.

⁸⁹ Fishwick, loc. cit.; Hewitson (op. cit. 551) states that it originated in a camp meeting at Great Eccleston.

⁹⁰ Gillow, *Haydock Papers*, 53-6, 76, &c.; *Liverpool Cath. Annual*; Hewitson, op. cit. 55. A priest was labouring in the district in 1653, as appears by the story of John Baines of Woodplumpton, admitted to the English College, Rome, in 1674; *Foley, Rec. S. J.* v, 425.

⁹¹ *Liverpool Cath. Annual.*

¹ This does not include any in Cleveley.

² *Pal. Note-Bk.* v, 15.

³ *Subs. R.* of 1332; *Inq. Nonarum*, 37.

⁴ *Gregson, Fragments* (ed. Harland), 23.

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positions.¹ The township had by that time become distinct,² and Bishop Catterall in 1717 reckoned them as eleven, arranged in four quarters—Garstang, Cloughton, Barnacre and Wyresdale; Pilling was in the first-named quarter.³

Garstang is midway between Preston and Lancaster, on the ancient road to Scotland, and has thus witnessed many stirring events, such as the devastating raid by the Scots in 1322,⁴ but ancient remains are scanty.⁵

There was a visitation of the plague in 1349–50.⁶ In 1444 William Marsden and others were charged with having broken into a fulling mill at Garstang and stolen forty ells of woollen cloth called russet, value 40*s.*, the goods of John Ingoll.⁷

Leland, journeying north about 1535, says: 'After I rode over Brock water, rising a vi miles off in the

Garstang out of the hills on the right hand and cometh by Greenhalgh, a pretty castle of the lord of Derby's, and more than half a mile thence to Garstang in Amounderness. Some saith that Garstang was a market town.'⁸

The district was hostile to the Reformation⁹ and favourable to the king's cause in the Civil War, though some companies were raised for the other side.¹⁰ Greenhalgh Castle was one of the two important fortresses remaining till 1645 to give trouble to the Parliamentarians. Their historian gives the following account of its surrender:—

Colonel Dodding with his regiment, with Major Joseph Rigby's companies, laid close siege to Greenhalgh Castle, keeping their main guard at Garstang town, into which [castle] were gotten many desperate Papists. Their governor was one Mr. Arderton. They vexed the country thereabouts extremely, fetching in the night time many honest men from their houses,



hills on the right hand and goeth at last into Wyre. Calder rising about the same hills, goeth also into Wyre; I rode over it. By the town's end of Garstang I rode over a great stone bridge on Wyre ere I came to it. Wyre rises a viii or ten miles from

making a commodity of it. They sallied out oft upon the Leaguers and killed some. They stood it out stoutly all that winter. The country was put to extraordinary charges in maintaining the northern men, who made a prey without pity, such abundance of provision they weekly destroyed. The Leaguers had thought to have undermined the castle and blown

Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 19; Garstang paid £6, Catterall 19*s.* 8*d.*, Cloughton 11*s.*, and Bilsborrow 14*s.* 4*d.* towards the hundred's total of £56 4*s.* 8*d.*

² A schedule of tenants in the manor of Nether Wyresdale in 1604 names Barnacre and Bonds as separate townships; Fishwick, *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 41.

³ *Nantia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 409.

⁴ John the Tailor of Kirkland, flying from the Scots, complained of being taken near the Lostock in Leyland; *Chet. Soc. Rec.* R. 254, m. 42.

⁵ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 2–4.

⁶ *Engl. Hist. Rev.* v, 526, 528. The

archdeacon of Richmond alleged that 2,000 had died, but the jury allowed only £3 out of his claim for £13 for probate dues.

¹¹ *Pal. of Lanc.* Plea R. 6, m. 22*b.*

¹² *Ilin.* v, 97.

¹³ The patent rolls of the early years of James I show a number of sequestrations for recusancy in the parish, e.g. Oliver Cottam in Barnacre and Bilsborrow; *Pat.* 6 Jas. pt. xxi.

In 1630–2 the following compounded by annual fines for the two thirds of their estates liable to sequestration for recusancy: Barnacre—John Bee £2, Robert Layfield £3; Catterall—Robert Shireburne £20; Kirkland—John Butler

£3 6*s.* 8*d.*; Pilling—John Bradshaw (for his wife) £5, Thomas Dalton £3 6*s.* 8*d.*; Winmarleigh—Thomas Molyneux £5; Wyresdale—William Baines £2, Thomas Parkinson £3; William Parkinson £2 13*s.* 4*d.*; *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xxiv, 175, &c.

Large numbers refused to sign the Protestation of 1641; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 264–72. For the case of William Capes see *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1638–9, pp. 156, 171.

¹⁴ Mr. Fyfe that dwelt at Woodacre, Mr. Christopher White of Cloughton, Mr. Whitehead of Garstang town; these raised their companies within Garstang parish; *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 42.

it up with gunpowder, and great cost was spent about it to pioneers, but to no effect; the ground was so sandy it would not stand. At last this Anderton died, and then there within being thereby discouraged, they were glad to come to a composition to deliver it up upon conditions—which were, that they might go to their own houses and be safe. It was ordered that the castle should be demolished and made untenable and all the timber taken out of it and sold, which was done. And so it lies ruined. . . . It was very strong, and builded so that it was thought impregnable with any ordnance whatsoever, having but one door into it, and the walls of an exceeding thickness and very well secured together.¹⁵

Celia Fiennes, who passed through this 'little market town' about 1700, was here 'first presented with the clap bread which is much talked of, made all of oats.'¹⁶

In the Jacobite rising of 1715¹⁷ the town clerk, Roger Muncaster, joined their forces, as did several others of the district. Muncaster was executed at Preston, and three of the local men at Garstang on 14 February 1715–16.¹⁸ Though Prince Charles Edward and his army passed through in 1745,¹⁹ it does not appear that they secured any adherents in this parish.

A century ago the district was famous for its cattle, which were of a peculiar breed, 'of a smaller size than the Lancashire, of elegant shape and beautifully curled hair, with wide spreading horns and straight backs.' The Wyre then supplied the inhabitants with plenty of fine soft water, and afforded good diversion to the angler as abounding with trout, chub and gudgeon and in springtime with smelts.²⁰

The following table^{20a} shows the manner in which the agricultural land is now employed:—

	Arable land ac.	Permanent grass ac.	Woods and plantations ac.
Barnacre-with-Bonds	94	3,804½	394
Bilsborrow	43	821	—
Cabus	45	1,285	17½
Catterall	67	1,082	2
Claughton	48	3,138	298
Garstang	—	423	—
Holleth	59	285	15
Kirkland	48	839	30
Nateby	841½	1,183	43
Pilling	2,874	2,248	33
Winmarleigh	604	1,234	60½
Nether Wyresdale	10	2,853½	157
	<u>4,733½</u>	<u>19,196</u>	<u>1,050</u>

The church of *ST. HELEN*²¹ stands *CHURCH* on the south side of Churchtown village, close to the right bank of the River

Wyre, about 1½ miles to the south-west of the town of Garstang, and consists of a chancel with north and south aisles and north vestry, clearstoried nave with north and south aisles, south chapel, south porch, and west tower.²²

The earliest parts of the building are the pier and responds on the north side of the chancel and the piers of the nave arcades, which are of 13th-century date, indicating a church at that period of about the same length and width as at present. This early building, however, would probably be without clearstory, and would terminate at the west end with a gable, from a window in which the nave would be lighted. The chancel may have been originally without a south aisle, but there is no evidence of this, as the arcade on that side is of later date, probably work of the 14th century, to which period the chancel arch belongs. The chancel was most likely entirely reconstructed at this period and a south aisle added, the pier and responds on the north side being retained perhaps by reason of the beauty of the work, which is unusually good for this part of the country, or possibly for merely structural reasons. In the 15th century,²³ and again in the 16th century,²⁴ the church was largely rebuilt, the whole of the outside walls belonging to these periods, a chapel added on the south side of the south aisle of the nave and a tower erected at the west end, the building assuming in a large measure its present appearance. The windows are all of this last date with perpendicular tracery, with the exception of those at the west end of the nave aisles, which are of 14th-century date and may have been originally in the south quire aisle. The small irregularly-shaped two-story vestry at the north-east corner of the building is apparently of 16th or early 17th-century date, and a gabled hearse-house against the west side of the porch was probably erected in the middle of the 18th century. In 1746 an inundation of the Wyre overflowed the churchyard and so much injured the church that it was thought that it would be necessary to take it down and entirely rebuild it, but on inspection the building was found to be structurally sound, so that restoration alone was necessary.

In 1811 the walls of the nave and chancel were raised and a clearstory erected in place of the gabled dormer windows which had before existed, and the whole of the building was at the same time re-roofed and ceiled. A more thorough restoration took place in 1865–8,²⁵ when the square pews and galleries which had been erected in the previous century were

¹⁵ *War in Lancs.* (Chet. Soc.), 60. The date of surrender is not given, but it was in or after May 1645. The defender was Capt. Nicholas (son of James) Anderton of Clayton; Castlemain, *Cath. Apology*; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* iii, 779.

¹⁶ *Through England on a Side-saddle*, 156. Kuerten's account of his tour through this part of Lancashire notices the water-mill and the 'fair stone bridge' at the entry into Garstang; *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* i, 217.

¹⁷ The Highland army passed through the 'small market-town' on 9 Nov.; Patten, *Hist. of Rebellion* (ed. 1745), 79.

¹⁸ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 70–3. Muncaster was executed at Preston on 27 Jan.; those at Garstang were Joseph Wadsworth and Thomas Goose of Catterall and Thomas Cartmell of Claughton. Others

who joined were John Leyburne of Nateby, Edward Sykes of Nether Wyresdale and Thomas Walmesley of Bilsborrow. The place of execution is uncertain; one tradition gives it as Stocks Lane End in Catterall, but another as Lancaster Lane, about half a mile north of Garstang; Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 474.

¹⁹ Advancing 27 Nov., retreating 13 Dec. At the former date the treasure chest is said to have been stolen by some of the people, but was restored after a threat to put all the inhabitants to the sword; Hewitson, *loc. cit.*

²⁰ Cooke, *Lancs.* (1805), 122–3. 'Drunken Barnaby' thus notices the local cattle:

'Veni Garstang, ubi nata
Sunt armenta fronte lata.'

^{20a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

²¹ So called circa 1200 (note 30).

²² Cf. Glynn, *Lancs. Churches* (Chet. Soc.), 24; Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 449–62; Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 451.

²³ In 1403 the king ordered the chief forester of Myrescough to deliver four 'keisnes' to the parishioners of Garstang for the repair of the church; D. of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xv, 51 d. (pt. ii).

²⁴ Thomas Graystock in 1561 left 6s. 8d. towards the building of the new aisle; *Richmond Wills* (Surtees Soc.), 151.

²⁵ 'A restoration committee was formed in 1864. . . . It took about five years to complete the work'; Hewitson, *Northward*, 44.

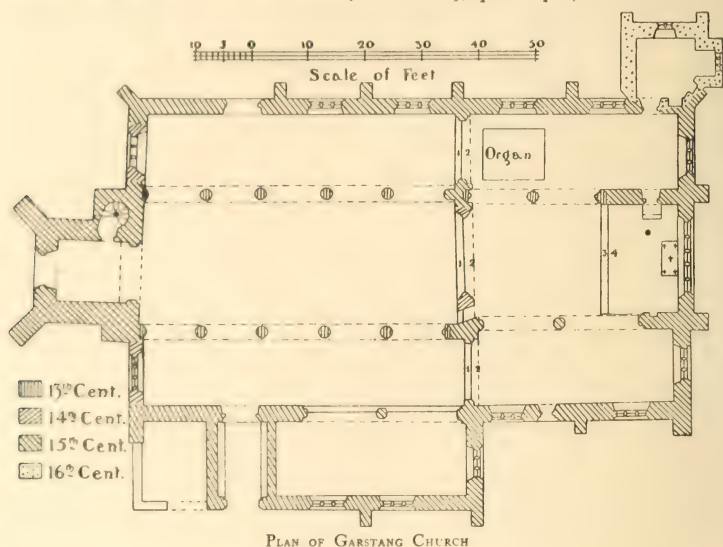
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

removed, the nave re-seated, and the roofs opened out, the interior then assuming its present appearance.

The walls are of rubble masonry with ashlar dressings, finishing with a plain ashlar parapet to the aisles and chapel, but the chancel and nave roofs, which are of flat pitch, have overhanging eaves. The chancel roof is slightly lower than that of the nave, and their east gables being unmarked by a cross or other apex stone, an appearance of flatness is produced. The external appearance of the church has no doubt lost much of its distinction by the removal of the old higher-pitched roofs.

The chancel is 36 ft. 9 in. long by 19 ft. 3 in. in width, and has a five-light pointed window with perpendicular tracery, moulded jambs and head, and external hood mould with carved terminations. The line of the 15th-century roof shows on the exterior of the gable, the east wall of the 1811 clearstory

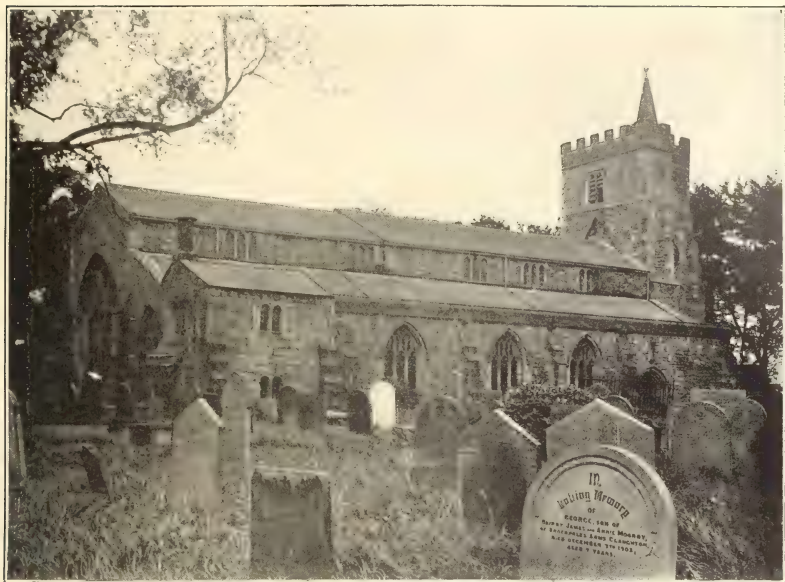
walling. The north aisle, which is 12 ft. 10 in. wide, is the full length of the chancel, and is lighted by two three-light pointed windows with perpendicular tracery on the north side and a similar one at the east end. Below the east window, close to the floor level, is a square-headed opening, now built up, 19 in. high by 6½ in. wide, splaying to 2 ft. 9 in. inside, the sill of which is 2 ft. 4 in. above the ground on the outside, the purpose of which is not clear. On the south side of the chancel is a 6 ft. length of wall containing a piscina with trefoil head and projecting bowl moulded on the underside, and beyond an arcade of two pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from an octagonal pier with moulded capital and base, and from semi-octagonal responds. On the east wall to the south of the chancel window is a moulded corbel or bracket, 11 in. deep, square on plan, with a four-leaved flower



being simply built above it. The wall on the north side of the chancel for a distance of 13 ft. from the east end is of 15th-century date, with a pointed doorway to what was probably a vestry built at the east end of the original shorter aisle, but which is now part of the aisle itself. West of this is an arcade of two pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from a central eight-shafted pier with moulded base and carved capital, and from a respond of similar detail at the east end. At the west end the arch dies into the wall, stopping with a four-leaved flower, but the 13th-century respond still remains set back within the later masonry. The detail of the pier and responds is very good, the bases having the water moulding, and the caps, which are 12 in. deep, being carved with stiff-leaved foliage. The capital of the west respond is 3 ft. lower than the others, the height of which to the top of the capitals is 8 ft. 3 in., it having probably been mutilated and built up in the later

ornament, 5 ft. above the floor. The south chancel aisle, which is 13 ft. 4 in. wide and has a pointed south door with moulded jambs and head, is about 9 in. less in length than the chancel, and, like the north aisle, is lighted by two three-light pointed windows with perpendicular tracery on the south side and one at its east end. The chancel is separated from the aisles by modern oak screens, and has two clearstory windows, similar to those of the nave, on either side. The roof is a modern timber one of four bays and the floor is tiled, the aisles being paved with flags.

The chancel arch is of two orders each with the wave moulding, springing from similar responds having modern caps, but retaining their original moulded plinths, which are mutilated, on either side for a former screen. In the pier south of the chancel arch facing east is a segmental-headed doorway with hollow-chamfered jambs and head, which



GARSTANG CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-EAST



GARSTANG CHURCH : THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST

led formerly to a stone staircase, the underside of three of the steps of which are still visible above the opening. The lower steps have been removed and a skew passage-way cut through the masonry to the nave, the pier having been rebuilt and the staircase done away with. Previous to the restoration of 1868 the south aisle was blocked from floor to ceiling by a large stone 'vault,' and a faculty had to be obtained for its removal, the materials being used in the restoration of the church.

The nave, which is 55 ft. 6 in. long by 21 ft. 9 in. wide, has an arcade of five pointed arches of two chamfered orders on each side, springing from circular piers 2 ft. in diameter, with plain moulded capitals and bases. On the north side the height of the piers to the top of the capitals is 10 ft. 3 in., but on the south the height is 6 in. less, and the top member of the cap is octagonal in plan instead of circular as in the north. The north-east respond is half-octagonal, but the others are of the same type as the piers, those at the west being something less than half a circle, and the westernmost pier on the north side leans badly to the west. The arches are of later date than the piers, belonging probably to the 15th-century rebuilding. All the stonework of the arcade, both of piers and arches, has been re-chiselled. There are three square-headed clearstory windows of three pointed lights on each side, and the roof, which is of five bays, is modern. The north aisle is 13 ft. 3 in. wide, and has two pointed three-light windows, with perpendicular tracery on the north side and a pointed doorway in the second bay from the west, of two hollow-chamfered orders and external hood mould, above which is a niche with a crocketed canopy, now much worn. The west window is of red sandstone, with three trefoiled lights and straight bar tracery and quatrefoils in the head, but without a hood mould. At the west end of the south aisle, which is 12 ft. wide, is another pointed sandstone window of three cinquefoiled lights, with quatrefoil tracery, the mullions crossing in the head; both these windows, which, as already mentioned, are of 14th-century date, have plain chamfered details. The south aisle is open to the chapel at its eastern end by two wide pointed arches of two chamfered orders springing from an octagonal pier and responds, to the west of which and 13 ft. from the west wall is the south doorway, with segmental head and square played jambs. The chapel, formerly the chantry of the Blessed Virgin, is 33 ft. 3 in. by 12 ft. 8 in., the floor being raised two steps above that of the nave. In the south wall is a piscina with trefoiled head and wide chamfered jambs, and the roof is the original flat one of oak divided into seven bays by moulded beams, with intermediate moulded pieces, forming in all twenty-one squares. On the south wall are stone corbels, lower than the crown of the window arches, carrying portions of an older beam moulded on the edges, above which, carved along the wall-plate, is the inscription 'SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS DEMON SCRIBIT IBI CUNCTA LOCUTA SIBI A^o Dⁿⁱ M^o D^o XXIX HOC OPVS AGITAT IN TEMPO GENTES

CAVEANT SIMVL ESSE LOQVENTES.' The chapel has two pointed windows of three trefoiled lights, and with perpendicular tracery and external hood moulds on the south side, and on the east a window of later date, with four-centred arch and three plain pointed lights.

The porch is 12 ft. 10 in. by 8 ft. 6 in. wide, with a stone seat on each side, and open outer arch of two chamfered orders 6 ft. wide by 10 ft. high, with plain gable above set between the higher wall of the south chapel and the wider gable of the hearse-house, which is flush with it.

The west tower, the centre line of which is about 2 ft. to the south of that of the nave, is 11 ft. square inside, and has a projecting vice with stone spirelet in the north-east corner, and diagonal angle buttresses on the west side of six stages going up to the string immediately below the belfry windows, which are of two trefoiled lights under a square labelled head. The embattled parapet has been rebuilt apparently in the 18th century and is poor in detail. There is a clock on the north side towards the village, but, except for a small square-headed window to the ringing chamber, the north and south walls below the belfry are quite plain. The west door has a pointed arch of two hollow-chamfered orders and external label, and the window above is a pointed one of three trefoiled lights with perpendicular tracery. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders, the outer one dying into the wall at the springing.

The north-east vestry is built of large blocks of squared stone, in contrast to the rubble masonry of the rest of the building, and is entered from the north chancel aisle by a four-centred arched doorway. It measures internally 10 ft. 6 in. square, with a bay window 3 ft. 6 in. deep on the east side, and is now open to the roof, the original upper floor having been removed.²⁶

The pulpit is of oak, dated 1646, with a new stem and top mould, and is a good piece of Jacobean woodwork with square moulded panels. At the east end of the north quire aisle are preserved portions of oakwork said to have been originally round the stalls, bearing the inscription 'Bona consuetudo excutiat quod mala extruxit. Minus semper dico quā facias.' The stalls themselves have been restored, four of the six on each side having carved misericordes. There is a good 18th-century brass chandelier in the nave,²⁷ but the font and the rest of the fittings are modern.

There is a ring of six bells by T. Mears of London, 1828.

The plate consists of a chalice²⁸ of 1658 inscribed 'Garstang,' with the maker's mark T C linked; a chalice inscribed 'Garstang 1690' without date letter, but with the maker's initials R M thrice repeated; a paten of 1719 without inscription; two flagons of 1795, both inscribed 'The gift of Isabella Pedder, wife of John Pedder, vicar of Garstang, for the use of that church, 1795'; and a paten of 1872-3 without inscription.

The registers begin in 1567, but there are gaps from January to June 1601, January to March 1609,

²⁶ In 1836 the vestry underwent some repairs, and over the ceiling was discovered a small room. In it were some of the brasses now on the church walls' (Fishwick, *Hist. of Garstang*, 92). A list of the mural tablets and inscriptions

is given by Fishwick. They are chiefly of 17th and 18th-century date. The earliest brass commemorates George Ainsworth, who was vicar from 1575 to 1610.

²⁷ It was given by the contractor for

the 1746 restoration; Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 460.

²⁸ The churchwardens in 1680 gave a report on the state of the church and its furniture. There were a silver chalice and two pewter flagons. Visit. Ret. at Chester.

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September to December 1653, and from April 1659 to December 1660.²⁹

The churchyard, which lies principally on the north and south sides, is entered from the village at the north-west corner, and is bounded on the west and south-east by a line of beech trees. On the south side are the base and octagonal stump of a cross, the latter 2 ft. 6 in. high, and further west an 18th-century pedestal sundial, the plate dated 1757, with the name of John Miller, Preston, and the motto 'Percent et imputantur.' On the east side is a stone slab, much mutilated and worn, with the raised full-length figure of a man with hands clasped.

The advowson of the church of *ADFOWSON* Garstang was held by the Lancaster family as appurtenant to their manor of fee of Nether Wyresdale, and in 1204-5 Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid and Helewise de Stuteville were able to prove their right against the rector of St. Michael's, who alleged that Garstang was a chapelry to which he should appoint.³⁰ Gilbert afterwards granted the advowson to Cocksand Abbey,³¹ and the canons held the church and rectory down to the Dissolution. Queen Mary, in refounding the Savoy Hospital in 1556-8, included the advowson of Garstang,³² and the master of the hospital in 1558, immediately after Elizabeth's accession, demised it to Christopher Anderton of Lostock for ninety-nine years.³³ Afterwards the advowson appears to have been acquired absolutely, and was in 1679 sold by Sir Charles Anderton of Lostock to Silvester Richmond, a Liverpool physician,³⁴ whose son and namesake in 1740

sold to Richard Pedder of Preston.³⁵ It has since descended in this family, the present patron being the vicar, the Rev. John Wilson Pedder.³⁶

The rectory was in 1291 valued at £26 13s. 4d. a year, but after the incursion of the Scots in 1322 this was reduced to £10³⁷; an increase to £12 was recorded in 1341.³⁸ The valuation of 1535 was only £19.³⁹ After the Dissolution the Crown leased the rectory out apart from the advowson,⁴⁰ and in 1604-5 sold it to Lawrence Baskerville.⁴¹ It appears to have been purchased by Robert Bindloss of Borwick,⁴² who also acquired the lessees' interest,⁴³ and in 1622 the tithe corn was farmed for a gross sum of £274.⁴⁴ A rent of £40 was paid to the Crown, and this was part of the queen's income.⁴⁵ The main portion of the rectory passed to Standish of Standish by marriage, and has since descended with this manor.⁴⁶

A vicarage was ordained in 1241 by John Romaine, then Archdeacon of Richmond. The vicar was to have the tithes, &c., of Cloughton, which included the hamlets of Douansargh and Heyham, the oblations of the entire parish at Christmas, Easter and the patronal feast, with mass pennies and other dues. The vicar was to be responsible for the due celebration of divine service, the payment of the archdeacon's dues, Peter's pence, &c. A residence was allotted to him at Philiptoft, by the churchyard, also an oxgang of land in the town fields of Garstang exempt from tithes.⁴⁷ The vicar's income was in 1291 taxed as £13 6s. 8d., reduced after 1322 to £5.⁴⁸ In 1535 the gross value was estimated as £14 8s. 8d.,⁴⁹ by 1650 this had advanced to £60,⁵⁰

²⁹ Some extracts are given in Fishwick's *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 127-40. The vestry books go back to 1734; *ibid.* 125.

³⁰ Gilbert (who was grandson of Reinfrid) said that the advowson of the church of St. Helen of Garstang belonged to his wife Helewise, who had not been summoned. She was the daughter and heir

William de Lancaster by Helewise (de Stuteville), the other defendant to the claim on behalf of St. Michael's. This Helewise said she claimed nothing except a dower, and called Gilbert and Helewise his wife to warrant her; Assize R. 1039, m. 3. The date is known by an entry in the Pipe Roll, stating that Matthew the Physician owed to marks for the summoning of a jury to decide whether the church of Garstang was a chapel of St. Michael's or not; *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 192. The jury stated that St. Helen's had always been regarded as a mother church, and pointed out that it had never been regarded as in the king's gift (as St. Michael's was) in inquiries made in the time of Henry II and of John himself when Count of Mortain; *Curia Regis R.* 12, 36.

³¹ *Cocksand Chartal.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 278; the gift was made for the souls of King Henry and Richard, also of King John, the grantor and his wife, with the consent of William de Lancaster his heir. The date is about 1215, in which year King John ratified it; *ibid.* 46. Helewise de Stuteville also concurred; *ibid.* 279. William de Lancaster confirmed his father's gift and added 4 oxgangs of land; *ibid.* 280.

William Archdeacon of Richmond approved the gift, reserving the right to ordain a vicarage; *ibid.* 281. Gregory IX confirmed it in 1232; *ibid.* 25.

The Abbot of Cocksand was rector

in 1246, when he claimed an oxgang of land as the free alms of his church and not the lay fee of Jordan son of Thorfin; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 106. Jordan relinquished his claim; *Cocksand Chartal.* i, 276.

³² Anderton D. (Mr. C. J. Stonor).

³³ *Ibid.* The list of vicars shows that Christopher Anderton presented in 1559. In 1650 another Christopher Anderton, 'a Papist delinquent,' was patron; *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 149.

³⁴ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 83, citing Pedder D. An account of the Richmond family is given *ibid.* 83-6.

³⁵ The descent is thus given: Richard Pedder -9th s. James (vicar, 1755-72) -s. John (vicar, 1794-1835) -s. James (vicar, 1835-56) -bro. John (vicar, 1856-9) -bro. Thomas and Richard, of whom the latter survived; he was of Preston and Finslow House, Ulverston, d. 1801 -bro. Wilson (vicar, 1859-91) and his son John Wilson, present vicar, who has afforded the editors this and other information.

³⁶ *Value Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 307, 327.

³⁷ *Ing. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 37. The contribution of Garstang was recorded as £9 6s. 8d., Cloughton £1 13s. 4d., Catterall £1 6s. 8d. and Bilsborrow £1; the glebe also produced £1 6s. 8d.; a total of £14 13s. 4d. Waste due to the destruction made by the Scots accounted for the £12 reduction. Cloughton (and perhaps also the glebe) appertained to the vicarage.

³⁸ *Value Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v, 261.

³⁹ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xiv (1), 609; a grant by the Court of Augmentations in 1539. A lease for twenty-one years was made to Edward Turner in 1588; Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. xv.

⁴⁰ Pat. 2 Jas. I, pt. xvii.

⁴¹ Though it does not appear that the lay rector was in any way responsible for the church services, complaint was made in 1621 that Sir Robert Bindloss refused to keep a curate in the rectory of Garstang which he had purchased, so that six hundred persons were destitute of services; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1619-23, p. 283.

Sir Robert Bindloss of Borwick and Rebecca his wife made settlements of the rectory of Garstang, &c., in 1650 and 1660; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 149, m. 38; 165, m. 4.

⁴² Fishwick, *op. cit.* 88, citing 'Exch. Bills and Answers, Jas. I, no. 156.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 89.

⁴⁴ Pat. 2 Chas. I, pt. iv (14 Mar.).

⁴⁵ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 90. About 1717 'Lady Standish, a Papist, [was] improprator of six townships and Mr. Butler of the other four'; *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), 409.

⁴⁶ *Cocksand Chartal.* i, 282-3.

⁴⁷ *Value Nich. Tax.* 307.

⁴⁸ *Value Eccl.* v, 263; the manse and demesne lands were worth 2s. clear, tithes of grain £8 13s. 4d. and of wool, &c., £1 13s. 4d., other small tithes and dues as in the Easter roll £4. The vicar was liable for synodals 2s. and procurations 3s. 5d.

In 1571 the vicar was alleged to claim 'plough pence' and 'house money, otherwise called smoke money or smoke pence,' belonging to the rectory; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 88.

⁴⁹ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 149-50; the vicarage-house and 3 acres of glebe were worth £3 a year, Stout House, on the glebe, worth £13 6s. 8d., but then detained by John Greenwood of Lancaster under a lease from Dr. Wildbore; tithes of Cloughton £45.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED

GARSTANG

and by 1717 to £73 10s.⁵¹ At the present time the net value is £266 a year.⁵²

The names of some of the early rectors are known,

Robert occurring about 1190-1206,⁵³ both singly and in conjunction with Henry⁵⁴; also William somewhat later.⁵⁵

The following have been vicars :—

Instituted	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
oc. 1277-8 . . .	Benedict ⁵⁶	—	—
29 May 1281 . . .	Roger de Cockersand ⁵⁷	Archbishop of York . . .	—
oc. 1330	William de Skipton ⁵⁸	—	—
oc. 1341	William de Lonersale ⁵⁹	—	—
oc. 1347	William de Caton ⁶⁰	—	—
c. 1356	Richard Pacock ⁶¹	—	—
21 Oct. 1380 . . .	Richard de Preston ⁶²	Cockersand Abbey . . .	—
oc. 1385	Roger Pacock ⁶³	—	—
16 Mar. 1395-6 . .	Thomas de Green ⁶⁴	Cockersand Abbey . . .	—
? 1410	Robert Lancaster	—	—
16 Nov. 1421 . . .	Robert Carrington	Cockersand Abbey . . .	d. R. Lancaster
3 Aug. 1422 . . .	Roger Garnet	"	res. R. Garnet
14 Feb. 1422-3 . .	Robert Overton	"	res. R. Overton
29 Sept. 1429 . . .	Thomas Hoton ⁶⁵	"	—
oc. 1461 (?)	Henry ——— ⁶⁶	—	—
oc. 1481	John Bradford ^{66a}	—	—
oc. 1500	John Woods ⁶⁷	—	—
oc. 1508	Thomas Bowland ^{67a}	—	—
c. 1515	John Lancaster ⁶⁸	—	—
oc. 1535	James Dugdale ⁶⁹	—	—
Oct. 1545	Richard Preston, M.A. ⁷⁰	John Kechyn	d. last inc.
18 Jan. 1558-9 . .	James Anderton ⁷¹	Christopher Anderton . .	d. last inc.
28 July 1562 . . .	Hugh Anderton, B.C.L. ⁷²	The Queen	res. J. Anderton

⁵¹ Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 408; glebe £14, tithes of Cloughton £46 10s., modus for tithe hay £4, Easter reckonings £5, and surplice fees £7. This value had increased to over £80 a year by 1725; *ibid.* 409. The glebe land measured 16 or 17 acres. A terrier of 1736 is in the Visit. Ret.

The glebe is situated partly in Kirkland (the vicarage, &c.), but chiefly in Garstang (Stout House). ⁵² *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

⁵³ R. de Garstang was a surety to the monks of Wyresdale for the chaplain of St. Michael's between 1194 and 1199; Farrer, *Lanc. Pipe R.* 338. He is no doubt the Robert de Garstang who attested a Conishead charter about 1190; *ibid.* 361. Robert rector of Garstang and Paulin his brother also occur; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 291. See also *Lanc. Ch.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 57; *ib.* 387 (dated 1205-6).

Paulin was perhaps the ancestor of Edmund de Wedacre living in 1340; *De Banco R.* 321, m. 294.

⁵⁴ Robert and Henry, rectors of Garstang, made an agreement as to the tithes of Bilsborough with Robert the Clerk of Preston, the latter releasing his claim; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 334.

⁵⁵ *Lanc. Ch.* ii, 362 (dated 1230), 429. William de Lancaster (III), sending greeting and sincere love to William rector of Garstang, directed him to render his homage and service for land in Natchy to Gilbert the Clerk; *Dods. MSS.* cxlix, fol. 77. About 1260 one William was 'chaplain' of Garstang; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 292.

⁵⁶ Benedict vicar of Garstang attested Cloughton charters; *Add. MS.* 32104, no. 933, 1309. In 1278 he complained of a ditch in Garstang, made by John le Tailor, but died about that time; *Assize R.* 1238, m. 31; 1239, m. 39. Also *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlv, App. 166.

⁵⁷ *York Reg. Wickwane* (Surtees Soc.), 119; collated by reason of the archbishop's visitation. He was a priest.

Robert vicar of Garstang in 1292 made a claim against Henry de Haydock and William the White, executors of the will of Adam de Brockholes, and recovered 40s.; *Assize R.* 408, m. 98. He may be the Roger afterwards Abbot of *Cockersand*; *Chartul.* i, p. xxii.

⁵⁸ He claimed 50s. as owing by John de Bardsey, Thomas de Southworth and Gilbert de Howath; *De Banco R.* 283, m. 280 d.

⁵⁹ John de Pleasington in 1341 complained that William de Lonersale, vicar of Garstang, had broken down his hedges and trespassed in his corn and grass there; *De Banco R.* 327, m. 151.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 352, m. 537 d. Complaint was made that he kept greyhounds and dogs for hunting foxes and hares, to the hurt of the deer; *Duchy of Lanc. Forest Proc. bdle.* i, no. 20, m. 3.

⁶¹ This and some later institutions are taken from Whitaker, *Richmondshire*, ii, 453, citing Torre's MSS.

Richard de Preston was vicar in 1382; *Towneley MS. DD.* no. 1468.

⁶² *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 91.

⁶³ Thomas Green became Abbot of *Cockersand* in 1410; *Chartul.* i, p. xxii.

⁶⁴ In 1444 a monition was issued against the vicar of Garstang for non-residence; *Raines MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 373. Thomas Hoton as vicar in 1467-8 witnessed the last will of Roger Dugdale, who left one of his animals for the repair of Garstang Bridge; *Richmond Wills* (Surtees Soc.), 5.

⁶⁵ *Kuerden MSS.* iv, G4. The date is erroneous.

^{66a} *Cockersand Chartul.* iii, 1133, &c. He was a canon of the abbey and vicar as late as 1497.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 1144. He also was a canon of *Cockersand*.

^{67a} Named in a settlement by Ralph Catterall recited in *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 4.

⁶⁸ In a return made to the king in 1527 it was stated that Garstang Rectory, appropriated to Cockersand Abbey, was worth £20 a year and the vicarage £10. The latter had been held by John Lancaster, one of the canons of the house, for twelve years and more; *Duchy of Lanc. Rentals*, bdle. 5, no. 15. In 1524 Lancaster had some dispute with John Brockholes, John Rigmaiden, Robert Pleasington the elder and Richard Cottam; the award was that, after any one died, his representatives should give the vicar, 'for the solemn singing,' 1d. if unable to give the rector a mortuary, 2s. if able to give a mortuary, and 3s. if a gentleman; *Add. MS.* 32105, no. 821.

In 1520 Robert Walhill was 'parish priest,' or curate in charge; *Fishwick*, op. cit. 217. In 1524 Adam Astley was 'curate'; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 62.

⁶⁹ *Valor Eccl.* v, 263.

⁷⁰ Act Bks. at Chester, 1502-76, fol. 23b. In 1538 the Abbot of Cockersand granted the next presentation to Sir William Poulet and John Kechyn; *Church Papers* in *Dioc. Reg.* Chester. The Church Papers and Act Bks. have supplied the later vicars, where no other references are given. Accounts of the various incumbents will be found in *Fishwick*, op. cit. 145-200; *Baines, Lancs.* (ed. Croston), v, 421-4. Richard Preston was still vicar in Sept. 1557; *Catterall D.* (W. Farrer); also in 1558-9, according to *Piccoppe, Wills* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 74; but there must be a mistake in the date.

⁷¹ In old pedigrees (James Anderton, priest), is named as a brother of Peter Anderton of Anderton; e.g. *Harl. MS.* 1549, fol. 22. In the Visit. List of 1562 he was said to be at Oxford, but the entry (though James is named) may refer to the next vicar.

⁷² Of this vicar nothing seems to be known except that he joined with Christopher Anderton, the patron, in granting

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Installed	Name	Patron	Cause of Vacancy
10 Mar. 1574-5	George Ainsworth ⁷²	Bishop of Chester	—
3 Feb. 1609-10	George Mitton, B.A.	James Anderton	d. G. Ainsworth
17 Feb. 1620-1	Augustine Wildbore, D.D. ⁷³	Master of Wards	—
Apr. 1645	Christopher Edmundson ⁷⁴	—	—
29 Nov. 1654	Isaac Ambrose, M.A. ⁷⁵	Master of Savoy	—
3 June 1663	Robert Ditchfield, B.A. ⁷⁶	Bishop of Chester	depr. I. Ambrose
28 July 1677	Henry Patten, M.A. ⁷⁷	The King	—
6 Jan. 1678-9	Robert Hunter ⁷⁸	Silvester Richmond	d. Rt. Ditchfield
9 Mar. 1679-80	Richard Richmond, M.A. ⁷⁹	—	res. R. Hunter
28 Nov. 1684	Richard Wroe, D.D. ⁸⁰	Richard Richmond	res. R. Richmond
10 Mar. 1696-7	Robert Styth, B.A. ⁸¹	Sarah Richmond, &c.	res. R. Wroe
4 Apr. 1698	Henry Richmond, B.A. ⁸²	—	res. R. Styth
1 Mar. 1706-7	Thomas Waring, M.A. ⁸³	Richard Richmond, &c.	res. H. Richmond
4 Mar. 1722-3	Thomas Hayward, M.A. ⁸⁴	Silvester Richmond	d. T. Waring
14 July 1731	Lech Richmond ⁸⁵	—	res. T. Hayward
1 June 1750	Thomas Hunter, M.A. ⁸⁶	—	res. L. Richmond
3 Sept. 1755	James Pedder, B.A. ⁸⁷	Richard Pedder	res. T. Hunter
29 June 1772	James Fisher ⁸⁸	James Pedder	d. J. Pedder
22 Aug. 1794	John Pedder, M.A. ⁸⁹	John Pedder	res. J. Fisher
27 July 1835	James Pedder, M.A. ⁹⁰	James Pedder	d. J. Pedder
Feb. 1856	John Pedder, M.A. ⁹¹	John Pedder	d. J. Pedder
18 Oct. 1859	Wilson Pedder, M.A. ⁹²	Richard & Thomas Pedder	d. J. Pedder
14 July 1891	John Wilson Pedder, M.A. ⁹³	J. W. Pedder	d. W. Pedder

a lease of the vicarage to Thomas Anderton; Fishwick, op. cit. 146, citing Pedder D. Hugh Anderton graduated from St. Mary Hall, Oxf.; B.A. 1566, B.C.L. 1572; Foster, *Alumni*. From an agreement dated 1583 between John Bold, farmer of the vicarage, and Thomas Brookholes of Cloughton it appears that a grant of the vicarage was made in 1581 by Thomas and Hugh Anderton of Chorley during the life of the said Hugh Anderton, B.C.L.; Add. MS. 32105, fol. 228b. There is therefore something doubtful about the time and manner of Ainsworth's succession.

⁷² The bishop collated 'by lapse.' George was a younger brother of Henry Ainsworth, the Brownist.

In a return made in 1590 he was described as 'no preacher'; S. P. Dom. Eliz. xxi, 47. A similar report was made of him about 1610, but at that time one of the king's preachers had been stationed at Garstang; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

⁷³ From this time the institutions are in the Inst. Bks. P.R.O. printed in *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 95, &c. Dr. Wildbore was vicar of Preston 1626-30, and of Lancaster 1630 onwards. Both benefices were sequestered by the Parliament, he being a Royalist. He died in 1654.

— It is improbable that Edmundson had any legal title to the vicarage, as Dr. Wildbore was sequestered only for 'delinquency,' but he is styled vicar in the registers. He was approved by the Assembly of Divines as 'godly and orthodox,' and required to officiate as vicar and preach diligently, having for his pains therein the vicarage-house, &c.; *Plund. Mini. Acct.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 3. He was a member of the *Clavus* in 1646, and signed the 'Harmenious Consent' in 1648; he was approved as 'a diligent painful minister' in *Alumni Commensal. Ch. Saru.* 150. Edmundson's title ceased on the termination of the sequestration by Dr. Wildbore's death in 1654, and the people petitioned that Ambrose, who had long had the office of king's preacher in the neighbourhood, should be appointed, 'there

being a great necessity of such a reverend and able man among us in regard to the extraordinary profaneness, lukewarmness, popery and several strange heresies so much abounding'; Fishwick, op. cit. 168. Edmundson was presented to Hawkshead in 1657 (*Plund. Mini. Acct.* ii, 182, 307), probably conformed in 1662, and died at Hawkshead in 1675.

Hiet Edmundson, son of Christopher, entered St. John's Coll., Camb., in 1661, aged seventeen; he was described as 'of Oldham.' He graduated B.A. in 1664, and became vicar of Deeping; Mayor, *Admissions to St. John's*, i, 149; Wilson, *Sedbergh Reg.* 85.

⁷⁷ Vicar of Preston 1639-57. He was presented to Garstang 1 Sept. 1654, and the appointment was ratified 29 Nov.; *Plund. Mini. Acct.* ii, 54. On the restoration he obtained a new presentation from the king; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlv, App. 19. He was deprived for nonconformity in 1662 and retired to Preston.

⁷⁸ The bishop presented by lapse. This vicar, who was of St. Mary Hall, Oxf., B.A. 1662 (Foster), appears to have had a doubtful title. In 1676 the king presented Richard White, M.A., to the vicarage; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xlv, App. 121. Ditchfield died at Garstang in July 1677.

⁷⁹ The king presented 'by reason of simony or other cause'; Patten was instituted, but his title must have been faulty, as the next vicar was presented as successor to Ditchfield. Henry Patten matriculated at Oxford in 1664 (Foster, *Alumni*), but the source of his degree is not known.

⁸⁰ Hunter was curate of Liverpool 1670-88; he probably occupied Garstang till Richard Richmond was of proper age. In the Inst. Bks. P.R.O. and the Church Papers the date is given as in the text; in the Act. Bks. as 30 Oct. 1679. For this vicar see the accounts of the rectors of Sefton (1684-1721) and Walton (1690-1721).

⁸² Also Warden of Manchester (q.v.) 1684-1718.

⁸³ The patrons were Sarah, Richard, Silvester and Henry Richmond and

Richard Houghton. Styth was one of the curates of Liverpool, and occupied Garstang for twelve months only, till Henry Richmond (one of the patrons) was ready.

⁸⁴ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1695; Foster, *Alumni*. He became one of the rectors of Liverpool in 1706.

⁸⁵ Educated at Christ Ch., Oxf.; M.A. 1688; Foster.

⁸⁶ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1719; Foster. He was head master of Warrington Grammar School, and held Garstang only until the patron's son was of age for institution.

⁸⁷ Son of the patron. He resigned Garstang on being presented to the rectory of Stockport, 1750-69; Earwaker, *East Ches.* i, 396, 372. His grandson, of the same name, wrote the *Dairyman's Daughter*, &c.

⁸⁸ Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf., but left without graduating. He had Balderston chapel, but resided at Garstang; *Visit. Ret.* In 1771 the degree of M.A. was granted by the University for his *Philosophical Character* of Lord Bolingbroke. He wrote other works. From 1755 till his death in 1777 he was vicar of Weaverham, Cheshire. See Fishwick, op. cit. 193-7; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁸⁹ The patron is described as 'of Preston, linen draper'; the vicar was his son. He was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; B.A. 1753; Foster. A 'threatening letter' by him, addressed to the priest at Cloughton, is printed by Hewitson op. cit. 460.

⁹⁰ The patron, an infant, was son of the late vicar.

⁹¹ The patron presented himself in this and some following cases. John Pedder was educated at Trinity Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1794.

⁹² Educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1829.

⁹³ Educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1829.

⁹⁴ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1842, vice-principal of Wells Theological Coll. 1842-7, vicar of Compton Dando 1847; J.P. for Lancs.

⁹⁵ Educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf.; M.A. 1876.

Before the Reformation the vicars appear to have been, as a rule, canons of Cockersand; one or two became abbots, but nothing is known of them further. The services of the church, its chantries, and the chapels at Garstang and Pilling would normally require five priests, or a nominal staff of six should the vicar be non-resident or only occasionally resident. In the visitation list of 1554 six names appear, but in that of 1562 only two are given, the non-resident vicar and the curate, who appeared but did not subscribe.⁹⁶ The story during the remainder of Elizabeth's reign is unknown; probably the vicar or a curate was in sole charge. The religious people in general probably remained Roman Catholic. An incident in 1600 shows the popular sympathies. The Bishop of Chester having sent a pursuivant to arrest 'some obstinate recusants' in and near Kirkland, the vicarage was attacked during the night by a number of armed men and shots were fired at the house to intimidate the vicar and pursuivant.⁹⁷

In view of the state of the people, one of the four 'King's Preachers' had already been stationed at Garstang,⁹⁸ and later the famous Puritan Isaac Ambrose held the office there. In 1619 Anne wife of John Butler of Kirkland was presented to the Bishop of Chester 'for being of bold, insolent and offensive behaviour in maintaining of popish superstition and making choice of popish recusants to be her servants'; and two of the gentry, Edward Kirkby and Bartholomew Jackson, did 'offensively keep argument in maintaining of popery and disgracing of the profession of the Gospel, especially on the Sabbath day.'⁹⁹

Under Bishop Bridgeman an effort at improvement was made, for a curate of Pilling is named in 1639.¹⁰⁰ Even under the Commonwealth the only resident ministers were the vicar and the curate of Pilling, and the latter had been silenced.¹⁰¹ Isaac Ambrose is the only vicar of eminence, and after his expulsion in 1662 the list contains no name requiring comment, except that of the non-resident Wroe. The parish was not neglected.¹⁰² The diary of Thomas Parkinson, curate 1723-5, shows that 'prayers were then said in the church on all Wednesdays and Fridays, and all saints' days and holy days throughout

the year.' The communicants were numerous, being 236 on Good Friday and 285 on Easter Day, 1723.¹⁰³ Soon afterwards the vicars appear to have resided, so that with curates at Garstang and Pilling the normal staff was raised to three.

In 1755 the churchwardens made a religious census and recorded 461 Protestant families, 154 Papist, and 18 Dissenters.¹⁰⁴ The number of 'Papists' in the parish reported to the Bishop of Chester increased from 230 in 1717 to 837 in 1767.^{104a}

There were two chantries. The principal was that of St. Mary, at the altar on the south side of the church. It was founded by Margaret Rigmaiden, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John Lawrence of Ashton near Lancaster, for a priest to celebrate for the souls of her ancestors, a stipend of £5 6s. 8d. being allowed out of her hereditary lands. Her heir John Rigmaiden about 1547 refused to pay the stipend, and so the chantry ceased.¹⁰⁵ This refusal was probably due to a desire to save the endowment from confiscation; if so it did not succeed, for in 1606-7 a grant was made by the Crown of 'Ashton's lands' belonging to a chantry in Garstang Church.¹⁰⁶ The other chantry was that of the Brockholes family, which may have been the one they were bound to maintain by the tenure of Claughton. Nothing but a stipend of 40s. belonged to it; Henry Hey was the incumbent in 1547.¹⁰⁷

Official inquiries into the charities CHARITIES of the parish were made in 1824 and 1898.¹⁰⁸ Apart from several small educational endowments, amounting in all to £133,¹⁰⁹ the poor receive money doles out of a gross total of £82 16s. 3d. available.

Elizabeth Caton of Cabus in 1728 left £30 for money or cloth for the poor of the whole parish. John Caton of Claughton in 1720 left £40 for the poor, and Christopher Caton of the same place in 1721 left another £40 for the poor of Claughton. With these sums Round Meadow in Forton was purchased, and in 1824 part of the rent was spent in cloth at Martinmas and part in money at Christmas. Margaret Blackburn of Scorton in Nether Wyresdale in 1718 bequeathed £50 to the poor of this township and £40 'for the learning of poor children.'¹¹⁰ John

⁹⁶ Visit. Lists at Ches. Dioc. Reg. The church 'ornaments' remaining in 1552 were scanty; Fishwick, op. cit. 81-2.

⁹⁷ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1598-1601, pp. 466-7. Over ninety persons were summoned before the justices.

⁹⁸ This is evident from the story; see also Cal. S. P. Dom. 1633-4, p. 467.

⁹⁹ Visit. presentments at Chester. Several persons were in trouble in 1624 for taking part in a funeral in which the corpse was set down at crosses by the wayside, with 'obscenity to the same in superstitious manner,' and was 'buried without the minister's aid or any prayers made'; Fishwick, op. cit. 274.

¹⁰⁰ Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 124. The vicar was non-resident, holding Lancaster also. Ambrose was king's preacher from 1635, and resided at Garstang till his appointment to Preston; Fishwick, op. cit. 163.

¹⁰¹ Commonw. Ch. Surv. 150. The visit. list of 1691 shows a vicar (non-resident), a curate and a second curate at Pilling.

¹⁰² In 1680 the churchwardens reported

'many Papists, or reputed for to be, and some Quakers'; Visit. Ret.

¹⁰³ Parkinson, *Old Ch. Clock* (ed. 1880), 188-9; at Eastertide 1724 the communicants numbered about 740. See also Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 532.

¹⁰⁴ Visit. Ret. at Chester.

^{104a} *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xviii, 217.

¹⁰⁵ Raines, *Chantries* (Chet. Soc.), 199; there was no plate.

¹⁰⁶ Pat. 4 Jas. I, pt. xiii.

¹⁰⁷ Roines, op. cit. 201. An inquiry was made into the matter in 1561. John Rigmaiden, then aged thirty-six, produced the will of Margaret Rigmaiden, dated 19 June 1516. She directed her trustees to set aside 8 marks a year 'to hold and keep therewith a sufficient and able priest to read and sing in the said church of Garstang continually for ever, in manner following: That is to wit, to say mass three days in every week, and Placebo and Dirige with three lessons every ferial day, the commemoration, Pasch time and octaves precipe only except; and also every year to make a

solemn obit with note and mass of Requiem in like wise for my husband's soul, my soul, all our parents' and friends' souls; and also help to maintain and keep divine service in the said church every Sunday and holy day at matins, masses and evensong in his surplice as oft as there shall happen to be company to do the said service with note.' Her son Richard Rigmaiden was the first priest appointed; on his death John Pye succeeded, and dying was followed by Thomas Lawrenson (1543), who was cantarist for two years or more. It was then that John Rigmaiden, deceased, refused to pay, and Lawrenson died in Holborn of the plague about 1550; Duchy of Lanc. Special Com. 33.

¹⁰⁸ The report of the 1898 inquiry, issued in 1899, contains also the report of 1824.

¹⁰⁹ The Sunday school attached to the parish church has also a small endowment.

¹¹⁰ The will declares, 'though I exclude no sort of poor from partaking of my charity, yet still I would have poor Catholics preferred before others.'

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Jenkinson in 1733 left £20 for the poor of the same township, and Henry Barton in 1784 left the residue of his personal estate, which residue amounted to £134, for the poor of Nether Wyresdale and Cloughton in equal shares. These sums, with assistance from the Caton estate, were used to purchase the Cook Green Farm in Forton. These charities have long been administered together. The landed estate was sold in 1886 and the proceeds, £1,400 invested in consols, yield, with the interest on £24 in the savings bank,¹¹¹ £38 10s. 8d. a year. This income is apportioned thus: Cloughton, £20 10s.; Scorton, £11; Garstang, £5 10s. 8d.; trustees' allowance, £1 10s. 'The original trusts are partly for clothing, but the distribution is now made in money. . . . It has long been customary to confine the Caton charities to Roman Catholics.'

William Baylton in 1679 gave to trustees Dimples Field in Barnacre and Calder Field in Catterall for the poor of Barnacre and of Garstang and Catterall, and added £60 in money, which was spent on land in Forton. The estate is intact and produces £36 15s. 7d. a year, with a prospect of increase. In 1898 it was the custom 'to distribute £10 to the poor, £6 to hospitals, £4 each to four public elementary schools, and to reserve the balance for expenses.'¹¹²

A rent-charge of £4 on land in Cloughton granted by Elizabeth Parker in 1757 in fulfilment of the wish of her father Joseph Chorley is given thus: £1 in Catterall, £1 in Cloughton and £2 in Preston to poor persons not in receipt of poor law relief.

Margaret Catterall, widow, in 1868 left £100 to the incumbent and churchwardens of St. Lawrence's, Barton, for the poor of Bilsborrow, the interest to be given in either money, clothing or food. The income is £2 10s. a year.¹¹³

John Corless in 1721 left £20 to the poor of Garstang, the interest to be given in wheat. The capital was in 1756 spent on the town hall, and £1 a year has since been given from the funds of the town, 1s. each being given to twenty poor widows or others on St. Thomas's Day. Elizabeth Vasey in 1811 bequeathed £20 for gifts of 1s. each to poor widows of Garstang on Christmas Day. The trustee died insolvent about 1858, and the capital was lost.

Gregory Sturzaker of York left £50 for the poor of Winmarleigh. This is now considered to be represented by a rent-charge of £2 on a farm in the township, part of the late Lord Winmarleigh's estate. It is distributed by two of the farmers in small doles at Christmas time.

NETHER WYRESDALE

Wyresdale, 1246.

The township retains the name of the large dis-

trict of which it forms part. The River Wyre in general bounds it on the west, and Grizedale Brook, on which at one point a reservoir of the Fylde water-works has been formed, forms about three-fourths of the southern boundary. The surface, level along the Wyre, rises to the south and the east, 1,000 ft. being attained on the side of Grizedale Fell. The small village of Scorton lies in the south-west corner, Dolphinhorne in the extreme north. The area measures 4,215 acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 454.

The principal road, from Garstang into Over Wyresdale, passing through Scorton goes thence north-west through the township, being crossed about the centre by another road, south-east from Ellel. From Scorton a road goes west to Cockerham, crossing the Wyre by a bridge; there are various minor roads, and several other bridges over the Wyre, including one at Dolphinhorne. The London and North-Western Company's main line to Scotland crosses the south-west end, and has a station called Scorton near that village.

The pipe-line of the Thirlmere-Manchester water supply passes through the township.

The soil is loamy and clayey; practically all the land is in pasture. There is a fish hatchery, in the hands of a limited liability company, on the River Wyre. Formerly there was a cotton factory at Scorton.

The township has a parish council.

At Cross Hill, Scorton, is the base of an ancient cross.²

In 1066 this township was part of the *MANOR* large manor of *GARSTANG*, rated as six plough-lands, which was a member of Earl Tostig's Amounderness lordship,³ and in later times *NETHER WYRESDALE* and Garstang were used indifferently to denote the fee of the barons of Kendal in this part of Lancashire, including the whole or large parts of the parishes of Cockerham, Garstang and St. Michael's, and some part of Lancaster also. Members of the fee were granted out to free tenants or to religious houses,⁴ but Nether Wyresdale, Holleth and Cabus in Garstang seem to have been retained in demesne.

The story of the Lancaster family has already been told.⁵ William de Lancaster I held a knight's fee in Warton and Garstang in the times of Stephen and Henry II. He gave Cockerham to monks of Leicester, and at his death in or about 1170 left as successor a son William, the founder of Cokersand Abbey. The second William, by his wife Helewise de Stuteville, left a daughter and heir Helewise to succeed him in 1184. She married Gilbert son of Roger son of Reinfred,⁶ who died in 1220 and had a son known as William de Lancaster III. He married Agnes de Brus, but died without issue in 1246⁷; his widow had Garstang and other manors in dower.⁸ His

dale portion was separately reckoned as half a knight's fee.

⁷ *Ibid.* i, 144, 165. He held in all thirty-six and a half plough-lands in Lancashire, either in demesne or granted out in service or alms, by the service of one knight. The yearly value was £93 10s. 8½d. The heirs were Peter de Brus, of full age, and Walter son of William de Lindsay, aged sixteen.

⁸ In 1269-70 Agnes de Brus distrained Robert de Holland to appear at her court of Garstang; Curia Regis R. 199, m. 4 d.

¹¹¹ The origin of this sum has not been ascertained.

¹¹² Barnacre has half, Catterall and Garstang each a quarter of the income.

¹¹³ Protestant Nonconformists are admitted to the distribution, but Roman Catholics excluded.

¹ 4,243 acres, including 57 of inland water: *Census Rep.* (1901). A small portion of Cleveley was added in 1887 by Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 2007. At the same time (*Ibid.* 20100) a small part of Ellel was added.

² *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 207. To the north of the township is the site of Bradshaw Cross; *ibid.* 206.

³ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288b.

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. *Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 2-5.

⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 357-65, of which the account here given is an outline.

⁶ Gilbert, usually called Fitz Reinfred, held one knight's fee in Lancashire in 1212; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 2. This fee was usually said to contain twenty-four plough-lands, and the Wyres-

heirs were the representatives of his three sisters, Helewise, Alice and Sarot, married respectively to Peter de Brus, William de Lindsay and Alan de Multon; but the last-mentioned sister having no children the Lancaster inheritance was divided between Brus and Lindsay.

The Brus moiety of Nether Wyresdale or Garstang descended to Peter son of Peter and Helewise, and on his death without issue in or before 1274 his four sisters were found to be co-heirs, namely Margaret married to Robert de Ros, Lucy to Marmaduke de Thweng, Agnes to Walter de Fauconberg, and Ladarena to John de Bellew.⁹ Of these Margaret de Ros had Kendal and appears to have had little or nothing to do with Wyresdale¹⁰; and the others, concerned chiefly in Yorkshire, granted their rights to John de Rigmaiden, who appears about 1290,¹¹ and founded the family of Rigmaiden of Wedacre or Woodacre, seated for over three centuries in the adjacent township of Barnacre.

The Thweng family, however, remained for about a century the nominal lords of part of Wyresdale.¹² Marmaduke de Thweng died in or before 1322 holding part of the Lancaster inheritance, but Wyresdale is not expressly named.¹³ He left a son and heir William, thirty years of age, who soon afterwards began a long series of lawsuits concerning the lordship and various lands against John son of John de Rigmaiden and others.¹⁴ It was in 1333 alleged for the defence that Marmaduke de Thweng had alienated the tenement in dispute to John de Rigmaiden and

Isolda his wife before 1285.¹⁵ William de Thweng died in 1340 or 1341 holding the fourth part of a knight's fee in Garstang, Ellet, Scotforth and Ashton of the Earl of Lancaster, but took no profit to his own use beyond the rent payable to the earl. His heir was his brother Robert, aged forty-six.¹⁶

Robert de Thweng died within three years, leaving another brother, Thomas, to succeed him.¹⁷ In 1346 Thomas son of Sir Marmaduke de Thweng is found prosecuting the claim to the fourth part of the manor of Garstang, &c., already referred to.¹⁸ He died in 1374 holding four messuages, &c., in Garstang, and leaving four nephews and nieces as heirs.¹⁹ Of their descendants Sir John Lumley occurs in 1420 as holding the tenement in Garstang.²⁰

The Fauconberg and Bellew families scarcely appear in this lordship. Walter and William sons of Walter de Fauconberg in the father's lifetime were concerned in various local suits from 1276 to 1292.²¹ John son of Walter de Fauconberg in 1333-43 claimed a rent of £10 from Garstang, alleging that it had been granted by John de Rigmaiden in 1305 to his father Walter, lord of Whitton in Lincolnshire.²² John's son, Sir Walter de Fauconberg, renewed the claim in 1351-2.²³



THWENG. *Argent a fesse gules between three popinjays vert.*

⁹ *Yorks. Ing.* (Yorks. Arch. Assoc.), i, 147-50. For the Brus or Bruce of Skelton family see *Ord, Cleveland*, 249-50.

In 1278 Roger de Wedacre claimed a messuage and lands in Garstang against William de Lindsay, who replied that he had a share of the inheritance of William de Lancaster in conjunction with Walter de Fauconberg, Agnes his wife, Marmaduke de Thweng, Lucy his wife, John de Bellew, Ladarena his wife and Margaret de Ros. These were accordingly summoned, Margaret being in Westmorland; *De Banco R.* 24, m. 50d. The land claimed may have been in Barnacre, 'Garstang' being used for the whole of the fee within the parish.

Later in the same year Richard de Tresal (? Threfall), Ellen his wife and Agnes daughter of Warine de Blyth claimed 60 acres in Garstang against John le Tailor of Garstang (Kirkland), and he called to warrant him the representatives of William de Lancaster, viz. William de Lindsay, Walter de Fauconberg, Agnes his wife, Marmaduke de Thweng, Lucy his wife, Margaret de Ros, Sibyl and Joan, daughters and heirs of Ladarena de Bellew, which Sibyl and Joan were under age and in custody of John de Bellew, who lived in Yorkshire; *De Banco R.* 27, m. 41. Margaret de Ros does not appear again in connexion with Garstang.

In 1292 Roger de Wedacre (a grandson of Paulinus) claimed certain totts, &c., against Ingeram de Gynes, Christiana his wife, Ada widow of William de Lindsay and Walter son of Walter de Fauconberg; the trial was adjourned to the full age of Lucy daughter of Robert de Thweng and of Joan daughter of John de Bellew; *Assize R.* 408, m. 38. Joan and her elder sister Sibyl, wife of Mills de

Stapleton, are named as heirs in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 383.

The Bellews do not appear again in Wyresdale except in the statement as to William de Coucy's court (1344) quoted later.

¹⁰ For the partition in 1281 see *Cal. Clave*, 1279-88, pp. 105-6.

¹¹ In 1290 Marmaduke de Thweng and John de Rigmaiden were defendants to a Garstang claim by one Robert de Hathorpe; *Assize R.* 1288, m. 13d. From 1294 onwards John de Rigmaiden appears to have been in sole occupation; *Assize R.* 1299, m. 16; *De Banco R.* 106, m. 145. In 1301 John and his wife Isolda were stated to have a third part of the lordship of the vill of Garstang; *Assize R.* 1321, m. 5d. In 1309 Isolda, as widow, called Marmaduke de Thweng and Walter son of Walter de Fauconberg to warrant certain land to her; *De Banco R.* 179, m. 164.

¹² Marmaduke son of Robert de Thweng, according to later pleadings, granted various lands in Wyresdale and apparently a part of the lordship to his son Marmaduke, which latter Marmaduke had a son William, the plaintiff in 1333; *Coram Rege R.* 294, m. 47. The first-named Marmaduke must have been the husband of Lucy and father of the Robert whose daughter Lucy was a Lancaster co-heir in 1297, as recorded above; see *Plac. de Quo Warr.* loc. cit.

¹³ *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, ii, 147.

¹⁴ The suits began in 1325 and lasted for many years; see *De Banco R.* 258, m. 284; 264, m. 61; 275, m. 31d.

¹⁵ *Coram Rege R.* 204, m. 47. For further details see *De Banco R.* 304, m. 286; 305, m. 139; 323, m. 19d.

¹⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 4. Among other land he held a piece

of waste called Solam or Sulam in Garstang (in Barnacre), named in later inquisitions of the family.

¹⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 45.

¹⁸ *De Banco R.* 345, m. 2d.; the pedigree is given as Marmaduke de Thweng —a. Marmaduke —a. Sir Marmaduke —a. Thomas. It appears that Robert and Thomas were priests, the latter being rector of Kirkcleatham; *Ord, Cleveland*, 269.

¹⁹ *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 4. His three sisters (all dead) were Margaret wife of Sir Robert de Hilton, Katherine of Sir Ralph Daubeney and Lucy of Sir Robert de Lumley. The first left two daughters, Isabel wife of Sir Walter Pedwardine and Maud, represented in 1374 by her son Sir John de Hotham; the second left a daughter Elizabeth wife of Sir William de Botreux; and the third was represented by her grandson Robert de Lumley (son of Marmaduke).

²⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. VI, no. 42; he held four messuages, &c., in Garstang of John Duke of Bedford, also a messuage in the same place called Sulam, uncultivated. Thomas Lumley, his son and heir, was aged twenty-two in 1431, when the inquiry was made.

The Lumley estate in Wyresdale and Cleveley was by Private Act of 1531 granted to the king in exchange for other lands and given to his illegitimate son Henry Duke of Richmond. This son dying in 1536 the lands were granted to Sir William Parr; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (1), g. 795 (14).

²¹ *De Banco R.* 13, m. 8d.; 17, m. 89d.; 51, m. 48d.; 55, m. 45; *Assize R.* 408, m. 3.

²² *De Banco R.* 206, m. 188; 326, m. 204d.; *Assize R.* 1415, m. 52.

²³ *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. 4 (Mich.), 5d. (Lent).

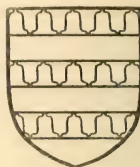
A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The heir to the Lindsay moiety of Wyresdale in 1246 was Walter son of William de Lindsay.²⁴ Walter died in or before 1272, his son William being then of full age and married to Ada daughter of John de Balliol.²⁵ William de Lindsay died in 1282, and soon afterwards his daughter and heir Christiana was by the King of Scotland married to Ingram or Ingelram de Gynes, she being then in Scotland.²⁶ This part of the manor was in the escheator's hands for six months in 1282-3, and the receipts amounted to £2 3s. 4d.²⁷ In 1292 Ingelram and Christiana were called upon to prove their right to the assize of bread and ale, gallows and infangenthef, and market at Watton and Garstang, but it was alleged that at the latter place only assize of ale was exercised, and that all the rights had been held by William de Lancaster.²⁸ In 1297 half a knight's fee in Amounderness was held of the Earl of Lancaster by Ingram de Gynes, Walter de Fauconberg and Marmaduke de Thweng, who rendered 5s. a year for castle ward²⁹; and in 1302 Ingram de Gynes and John de Rigmalden were tenants of the half-fee in Garstang.³⁰

Ingram and Christiana were involved in many local suits, as was a Gilbert de Lindsay, and in 1313-14 the defendants to a claim for common of pasture in Garstang were Marmaduke de Thweng, Walter de Fauconberg, Ingram de Gynes, Christiana his wife, Gilbert de Lindsay, a number of Rigmaldens and others.³¹ Baldwin de Gynes was encoffied of the

Lindsay moiety of Wyresdale before 1318,³² and in one version of the feodary of 1324 he appears as tenant by knight's service, rendering 2s. 6d. a year for castle ward.³³ Ingram de Gynes died in 1324, but Wyresdale is not named in the inquisition. His son and heir was William, aged thirty-six.³⁴ Christiana obtained the lordship of Wyresdale from Baldwin de Gynes, without the king's licence, and received a pardon in 1325.³⁵ She was still living in 1333.³⁶

William de Gynes, also known as de Coucy from his French lordship, in 1335, after his mother's death, granted the barony of Lindsay and various manors and lands in Scotland³⁷ and England, including Wyresdale, to his son William.³⁸ Robert de Gynes, however, another son of Ingram, seems to have been made lord of Wyresdale; on the outbreak of war with France he took the French side, and all his English lands were declared forfeit. William de Coucy, his nephew, was placed in possession,³⁹ but died in 1342, when his brother Ingram was found to be the heir.⁴⁰ Several inquisitions were taken,⁴¹ for Ingram died or forfeited his rights,⁴² so that the



Coucy. Barry of six vair and gules.

²⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 166, 168. The manor had the barony of Lindsay in 1246-8; Twined and various manors, &c., in Scotland.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 226-8.

²⁶ *Cal. Doc. rel. to Scotland*, ii, 69, 72. In 1292 Edward I caused inquiry to be made as to the loss he might have sustained by the marriage of the heiress, but it was alleged to be the custom that when an heir had lands both in Scotland and England the marriage was granted where the body was found; Coram Rege R. 134, m. 18.

²⁷ For the pedigree see Duchesne, *Hist. des Maisons de Guines . . . et de Coucy*, 1611.

²⁸ The homage of Ingram de Gynes and his wife was specially named in a grant by Edward I to his brother Edmund in 1291; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xi, 42.

²⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 258.

³⁰ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 383; a statement of the descent is given. In 1291 Ingram de Gynes had been commanded to do homage to Edmund the king's brother for the lands in the honour of Lancaster held in right of his wife; D. of Lanc. Royal Chart. no. 172-3.

³¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 289, 297.

³² *Ibid.* 216.

³³ *Assize R.* 424, m. 2.

³⁴ *De Banco R.* 225, m. 435 d.

³⁵ *Duch. MSS.* cxxxi, fol. 39^d, which gives Ingram instead of Baldwin (probably his brother). The latter name appears in the version printed in *Gregson's Fragment* (ed. Harland), 347. The lordship extended over Great and Little Eccleston, Great Carleton, Upper Rawcliffe, Catterall, Sowerby and Rowall.

³⁶ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 164.

³⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 172; *Inq. and Ext.* 186, no. 8 (19 Edw. II).

³⁸ *De Banco R.* 204, m. 291 d. She died soon afterwards; *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 561.

³⁹ *Cal. Doc. rel. to Scotland*, iii, 210. The pedigree above referred to states that William married Isabel de St. Paul.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, pp. 69-70. In 1334 there was a treaty of marriage between John Earl of Cornwall (son of Edward III) and Mary daughter of William de Gynes, lord of Coucy, but the marriage did not take place; Rymer, *Foedera* (Syllabus), i, 274.

The elder William appears to have died in or before 1339, leaving his son William a minor; *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 252. Robert de Gynes was uncle of William the son; *Ibid.* 1340-3, p. 70. Ingram brother of the elder William is named in 1341; *De Banco R.* 326, m. 191 d.

⁴¹ In 1337 Edward III granted the custody of Robert's lands to his nephew William de Coucy, the king's yeoman; *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 404. It seems from this grant that William's own lands had for the time been seized.

William de Coucy in 1340 obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Wyresdale and elsewhere; *Chart. R.* 14 Edw. III, m. 2, no. 7.

⁴² *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51; Robert son of Ingram de Gynes is named, and Ingram, brother and heir of William, was of full age. The manor of Wyresdale (of which William had held a moiety) was held of the Earl of Lancaster by knight's service. The manor (place) was worth 12d.; 60 acres of arable land held by tenants at will rendered 6d. a year each, as did 11 acres of meadow. Various tenants at will paid £18. There was a park rendering 9s. yearly; the moiety of three water-mills rendered £4 and a fulling-mill 10s. The court was held jointly with Robert de Belfew from three weeks to three weeks, and was estimated to produce 20s. in all. There were also nine free tenants of the Coucy moiety, holding by knight's service and rents amounting to 24s. 10d. William

de Coucy had by the king's grant held certain estates which had belonged to Robert de Gynes.

The inquiry as to the estates of the said Robert, 'an adherent of the king's enemies in France,' was made a year later. It was found that he had held of the Earl of Lancaster a moiety of the manor of Wyresdale in fee in the vill of Garstang by knight's service; William de Coucy had occupied it for his life, and after him the king had granted it to the Countess of Pembroke; *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 58.

⁴³ A further inquiry was made in 1347; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63. It gives many details. The pasture of the manor site was worth 6d.; 75½ acres of demesne farmed to various persons were worth 112s. 10½d.; in Hallsteads and Meknyr were 4 and 4½ acres of meadow, 17s.; a several pasture, 40s.; tenants at will of improved land, £38 7s. 10d.; 8 acres more might be improved, worth 8s.; Thomas de Rigmalden, who held *per indivisum* with the other lord, inclosed 12 acres, of which 6 acres belonged to the Coucy moiety, 6s. At Cleveley a water-mill and the moiety of another were worth £4, a mill at Garstang 40s., the moiety of a mill at Sandholm 46s. 8d., a fulling-mill at Cleveley and the moiety of a mill at Calder 20s. The sale of wood produced 6s. 8d. The rents of free tenants came to 24s. 10d.

There were two courts—a common court, the perquisites of which were worth 20s. a year, and a several court, 13s. 4d. Other profits arose from the pannage of pigs, dead wood, the fishery of the Wyre, honey and bees in the park and outside wood.

Other inquisitions were taken in 1365-6, as cited below.

⁴⁴ The lands of Ingram son of Ingram de Gynes were escheated in 1342; *Cal. Cloie*, 1341-3, p. 452. This may refer to

Crown entered into possession and made various grants.⁴³

In 1346 the land of Wyresdale seems to have been assessed as three plough-lands, half being described as lately held by William de Coucy and the other half as held by John son of Thomas de Rigmaiden; each moiety rendered 2s. 6d. for castle ward.⁴⁴ John de Coupland, a distinguished soldier of the time, who captured David King of Scots at Nevill's Cross in 1346, had a grant of £500 a year partly at one time charged on the Coucy manors.⁴⁵ Joan wife of John de Coupland also had a grant of Wyresdale,⁴⁶ but after her death it was in 1365 restored to Ingram son of the above-named Ingram de Coucy, who won the favour of Edward III,⁴⁷ receiving the king's daughter Isabella in marriage and being created Earl of Bedford in 1366.⁴⁸ Ingram's daughter and co-heir, Philippa wife of Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford and Duke of Ireland, had his English estates and died in 1411-12. Wyresdale was granted to John Duke of Bedford, son of Henry IV, famous in the French campaigns of the 15th century,⁴⁹ and later still to Edmund Earl of Richmond in 1453 and in 1487 to Margaret Countess of Richmond,

mother of Henry VII.⁵⁰ On her death in 1509 it descended to the king, and was granted out on lease to Sir Thomas Parr and others.⁵¹

A compotus of 1495 preserved at Sizergh Castle shows that the rents of the Crown moiety of Nether Wyresdale amounted to £51 2s. 7d., including 2s. from Sir Thomas Radcliffe for Winnarleigh, according to a rental renewed in 1461. The mill at Sandholme paid 20s. 8d. a year. Lord Derby paid 4s. for 'Grenoll,' Thomas Rigmaiden 3½d. for the 'Boundes.' The free tenants of the Bonds in all paid 5s. 5d.

The Crown moiety of Wyresdale was purchased in 1574⁵² by Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls; and as his son Sir Thomas Lord Gerard of Gerard's Bromley⁵³ acquired the other moiety in 1602 from the heirs of Rigmaiden,⁵⁴ the whole lordship was reunited in his family. Lord Gerard died in 1617⁵⁵ and his son Gilbert in 1623,⁵⁶ leaving a son and heir Dutton, who died in 1640.⁵⁷ Gilbert had married Eleanor Dutton, heiress of the great Cheshire family; she afterwards married Robert Needham Viscount Kilmorey, and occurs in connexion with Wyresdale.⁵⁸ Dutton's son Charles was

a son of the earlier Ingram. In 1343 a preliminary grant of William de Coucy's lands was made to his brother Ingram; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 36.

⁴³ A grant to the Countess of Pembroke (Mary de St. Pol) has been recorded above. After the expiry of her term the manor of Wyresdale was to go to Aymer Darcy for life; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 643. The Earl of Lancaster was in 1345 suing her for her free teneement in Garstang, viz. a moiety of the manor of Nether Wyresdale; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 35d.

⁴⁴ *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 50, 52. The former moiety is wrongly described as one plough-land only. The sheriff's compotus of 1348 gives it correctly.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, p. 370. The Archbishop of York in 1368 gave licence to the Prior and Canons of Kirkham (in the East Riding) to remove the body of John de Coupland from Carham to their church; *Dods*, MSS. vii, 202. For will see *Wills and Invent.* (Surt. Soc.), i, 29.

⁴⁶ The Duke of Lancaster in 1361 claimed a moiety of the manors of Mourholme and Wyresdale against John de Coupland and Joan his wife; *Assize R.* 441, m. 2d. Joan is described as daughter and heir of John de Rigmaiden; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 90. She died early in 1365 holding by grant of Edward III the Coucy part of the Lancaster family's possessions. The moiety of the manor of Wyresdale was held of John (of Gaunt), Duke of Lancaster, by knight's service, with reversion to Ingram de Coucy Earl of Bedford and Isabella his wife; *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 29.

⁴⁷ In Sept. 1365 a fresh inquiry was made as to the lands, &c., of William son of William de Coucy; *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 22. It was stated (erroneously) that William had died without heir in 1335 and that he was 'a man of the kingdom of France.' In the next year another jury found that William de Coucy had held the moiety of the manor of Wyresdale, &c., as before, that he died in Feb. 1341-2, and that his

heir was Ingram de Coucy Earl of Bedford, son and heir of Ingram brother of the said William; *ibid.* 50 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 18. William the English and then John de Coupland and Joan his wife were said to have occupied the manors, &c., after William's death.

⁴⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, i, 292; 'Ingram or Enguerraud de Coucy, Sire de Couci, La Fère and Oisi in the district of Marie, &c., only s. and h. of Enguerraud de Couci of the same...' succeeded his father in 1344, being then in his fifth year. He was one of the hostages for John King of France to England, where he arrived in 1360. The English king showed great favour to him, restoring him to lands in Lancashire, &c. He in 1367 gave the king the reversion of his manors, then held by Joan widow of Sir John de Coupland (*Arch. Journ.* xxxv, 166), and finally renounced his English honours in 1377. Mention is made of a grant by him; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 413.

⁴⁹ G.E.C. *op. cit.* i, 293. At his death in 1435 he held the manor or lordship of Wyresdale of the king in chief by knight's service, and other parts of the Lancaster inheritance; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 14 Hen. VI, no. 56. The king was his nephew and heir. Jaquetta his widow had as dower the third part of a moiety of Wyresdale, &c., and held it till her death in 1472; *Dods*, MSS. cxxxi, fol. 91. Richard Boteler of Kirkland was the farmer of the lordship; *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 275.

⁵⁰ A report from the manor is named among the possessions of John Duke of Somerset in 1444; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 22 Hen. VI, no. 19.

⁵¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 28. Henry VI granted all the late Duke of Bedford's manors, &c., to Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond (d. 1456), from whom they descended to his son afterwards Henry VII.; as king he gave the same to his mother for life. She had dower in 1459, confirmed 1464; *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 163. For a grant by her to Sir William Parr (1472, 1475) see *ibid.* 1467-77, pp. 334, 532. She survived

her son three months, dying 14 July 1509, and Henry VIII succeeded her. She had a further connexion with Lancashire as wife of the Earl of Derby, and sometimes lived at Lathom; Cooper, *Lady Margaret*, 57.

⁵² In 1498 a writ was issued summoning Margaret Countess of Richmond and John Rigmaiden to hear judgement in a plea concerning their right to assize of bread and ale in Garstang; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton*, 15 Hen. VII.

⁵³ To Sir Thomas Parr in 1513 for forty years; *Pat. 4 Hen. VIII*, pt. i. To William Parr Earl of Essex in 1546; *Pat. 38 Hen. VIII*, pt. vi. To Henry Earl of Cumberland in 1553-4 for twenty-one years; *Pat. 1 Mary*, pt. iv.

⁵⁴ *Pat. 16 Eliz.*, pt. ii; the grant, to Gilbert Gerard and his wife and their issue, included the manors of Nether Wyresdale, Ashton, Carnforth and Scotforth.

⁵⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 17-18; Ormerod, *Ches.* (ed. Helsby), 4, 653.

⁵⁶ A third part of a moiety from Charles Fleming and another third part from Thomas Brookholes; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bile.* 64, no. 21, 28. A settlement of the manors of Wedacre, Nether Wyresdale, Winnarleigh, &c., was made in 1611; *ibid.* *bole.* 77, no. 58.

⁵⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccxviii, 119 (6 Jas. I.); the purchase of the two moieties of the manor is recited, also a settlement on Eleanor wife of Gilbert Lord Gerard for life with remainder to Gilbert in tail male. Gilbert, the son and heir, was twenty-one years of age.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* cccxi, 119; Dutton, the son, was nine years old.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* dcxix, 92; Charles, the son and heir, was five years of age.

⁶⁰ The following refer to settlements of the manors — 1618, by Gilbert Lord Gerard; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bile.* 94, no. 7. 1635, by Dutton Lord Gerard, Robert Viscount Kilmorey and Eleanor his wife; *ibid.* *bole.* 127, no. 7. 1662, by Charles Lord Gerard and Jane his wife; *ibid.* *bole.* 168, m. 7.

Lord Kilmorey is named in *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1284-5.

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in 1667 succeeded by his son Digby, who married a distant cousin, Elizabeth daughter of Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, lord of the manor of Halsall in Lancashire. Digby's heir was his daughter Elizabeth, who in 1698 married James fourth Duke of Hamilton, killed in the celebrated duel with Lord



GERARD, Lord Gerard of Gerard's Bromley. *Argent a saltire gules.*



HAMILTON, Duke of Hamilton. *Gules three cinquefoils pierced ermine.*

Mohun in 1712.⁸⁹ The lordship of Wyresdale descended with the dukedom until 1853,⁹⁰ when it was sold to Peter Ormrod of Bolton,⁹¹ who settled at Wyresdale Park. He died about 1875, after which his widow held it for life. On her death in 1890 it went to James Cross Ormrod, nephew of Peter, who was in 1895 succeeded by his son Captain Peter Ormrod, stated to be now lord of the manor.⁹² Wyresdale Park, a modern house, had a herd of deer; a pack of staghounds is maintained.

⁸⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 146-50. The descent may be given in outline as follows: James, 4th duke, killed 1712 -s. James, 5th duke, d. 1743 -s. James, 6th duke, d. 1768 -s. James George, 7th duke, d. 1769 -bro. Douglas, 8th duke, d. 1799 -uncle Archibald, 9th duke (son of James, 5th duke), d. 1819 -s. Alexander, 10th duke, d. 1852.

Lord Archibald Hamilton (afterwards duke) was knight of the shire 1768-72; Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Rep. of Lancs.* 85. He died at Ashton Hall.

There were fines and recoveries of the manors of Nether Wyresdale, &c., in 1701 by James Duke of Hamilton and Elizabeth his wife, 1737 by James Duke of Hamilton, 1762 by Lord Archibald Hamilton, and 1800 by Archibald Duke of Hamilton and Alexander Marquess of Douglas; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. Indes.* 247, m. 105; 319, m. 10; *Plea R.* 596, m. 5; *Aug. Assizes*, 40 Gen. III, R. 6.

⁹⁰ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 54.

⁹¹ The Ormrods were cotton spinners of Bolton. James Ormrod of Chamber Hall died in 1825, leaving two sons, Peter and James; *Barton, Bolton Gleam.* 131. The latter was father of Col. James Cross Ormrod named in the text. Peter Ormrod rebuilt the parish church at Bolton; his brother James built St. Peter's, Scorton, in memory of him.

The price paid for Nether Wyresdale (4,027 acres) was £110,000, for Cleveley (693 acres) £35,100, and for Cabus (1,159 acres) £54,100; *Preston Guard.* 21 Nov. 1874.

⁹² Hewitson, *Northward*, 75.

⁹³ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 57.

⁹⁴ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1870), ii, 528. Fishwick (*op. cit.* 47-54) gives a list of the tenants in 1604-5 with the allot-

ments of common made to each by agreement with Lord Gerard.

⁹⁵ Duchy of Lanc. *Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 72; the manor of Wyresdale is here called Goburthwaite. See the account of Little Eccleston.

⁹⁶ Scabgill in Wyresdale was in 1615 held by Robert Foxe of the king as of his manor of Wenden Ferrens in Bucks. in socage. Thomas Foxe, aged twenty, was next of kin and heir; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 122.

Park House, part of the lands of William (Par) Marquess of Northampton, was in 1561-4 in dispute between Anthony Harrison (in right of his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Hodgekinson) and William Harrison, &c.; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 286-7.

There were disputes as to tenures in the manor in 1664 and later, yielding the names of many of the tenants; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 38, 43, 44. The depositions were printed in the *Preston Guard.* 6 Nov. 1886 and later. A court held at Wedacre is named. There were further disputes in 1687, Lady Elizabeth Gerard being in possession; *Exch. Dep.* 71.

⁹⁷ William Baines, recusant, had two-thirds of his estate under sequestration in 1653; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 4, 157. John Baines, aged thirty, admitted to the English College, Rome, in 1659, was son of William. He stated that his parents, 'Catholics of the middle classes, descended from an ancient stock... suffered much on account of their religion and were reduced to very slender means in consequence'; *Foley, Rec. S. J.* v, 399. He was ordained and sent to England. John Baines, who had taken part in the 'second

Courts are held.⁹³ In 1642 it was ordered by the jury that the court should be elected out of the several townships in rotation, the first year out of Barnacre, Bonds and Tarnacre, the second year out of Cabus, Cleveley and Holleth, and the third year out of Wyresdale, Longmoor or Pilling Moss and the remainder.⁹⁴ The meeting-place was at Goberthwaite or Gubisthwaite in Cabus.⁹⁵ Gubberford and Gubberford Lane are marked on the ordnance map in Cabus and adjoining Woodacre, and the bridge over the Wyre is named Gubberford Bridge. The courts are still held in Cabus.

The lords of the manor having been almost sole landowners, no other families occur to be noticed specially in the township.⁹⁶ There were some sequestrations under the Commonwealth.⁹⁷

Dolphinholme in Nether Wyresdale Forest was the subject of dispute in 1591.⁹⁸ Wyreside, in this part of the township, is the seat of Captain Charles Henry Garnett.⁹⁹ Scorton Old Hall belonged to the Blackburnes in the 17th century.⁷⁰

In connexion with the Church of England St. Peter's, Scorton, was built in 1878-9; Captain Peter Ormrod is patron.⁷¹

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Scorton, built in 1843,⁷² and another at Dolphinholme. The Congregationalists have one at the latter hamlet.⁷³

The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary and St. James, built in 1861-2, replaced an earlier one, and represents missionary work at different homesteads in the township and district, which can be traced back to the early part of the 18th century.⁷⁴

war' on the king's side, escaped with a fine of £3; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 118.

Thomas Mercer and Mary his wife, who were leaseholders under Lady Kilmorey, for recusancy suffered sequestration, but were dead in 1655; *ibid.* iv, 130. The surname is given as Myerscough in *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3242. John Rigmaiden of Wyresdale, recusant, desired to contract for the two-thirds of his estate in 1654; *ibid.* v, 3186. John seems to have died soon after, the trustees of his daughter Anne, wife of Roger Green, petitioning for discharge later in the year; *ibid.* iv, 2851. William Windress, though not actually sequestered, compounded in 1651 for having been in arms for the king in 1643; *ibid.* iv, 2899.

⁹⁸ *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 275.

⁹⁹ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁷⁰ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 256.

⁷¹ A district was formed for it in 1880; *Land. Gas.* 17 Sept.

⁷² Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 524. A poor woman, employed at the mill, held a class meeting in her house; this, after some persecution, found protectors in the mill-owners and regular services were instituted.

⁷³ Services began in 1875 and an iron church was opened in 1881; *Nightingale, Lancs. Nonconf.* 3, 207. *Lancs. Nonconf.*, *op. cit.* 521-3. Mass used to be said at Brackenley (occupied by the Jenkinsons), and there was a priest's hiding-place at Foxhouses. 'The original Catholic chapel at Scorton was a small rude thatched building. In its early career the building, it is said, was used as a clogmaker's shop on weekdays and for Catholic worship on Sundays. It was eventually replaced by another building, set apart entirely for religious purposes.' This was afterwards used as a schoolroom.

A school existed at Cross Hill as early as 1717, and another was built at Scorton in 1793, each with a small endowment.²⁵

HOLLETH

Holouth, 1326; Holuith, 1329; Holough, 1375.

This township is entirely separated from the main part of the parish by Forton in Cockerham, and about 60 acres of its southern edge lie in the latter parish. The area is 358½ acres,¹ and may be said to consist of a hill reaching about 100 ft. above sea level and sloping away to the boundary on all sides. In 1901 the population numbered twenty-five only. There is no considerable residence within it. A minor road from Cockersand eastward to join the north road from Preston to Lancaster crosses the south-west corner, as does also the Kendal Canal.

The base of Buck's Cross remains, and the site of another ancient cross is known.²

HOLLETH seems to have belonged to **MANOR** Forton.³ There was never any manor, but Holleth is named in 1345 among the Rigmaiden properties.⁴ It descended with Wedacre,⁵ and so came to the Gerards and Hamiltons, lords of Wyresdale. At the sale in 1853 it was purchased by Mr. Richard Cardwell Gardner of Liverpool, who died in 1882.⁶

The canons of Leicester had right of common in Holleth in the parish of Garstang, but released it to Thomas de Rigmaiden in consideration of an annual rent of 20s.⁷

The Cawson family occur in the 17th century.⁸

CLEVELEY

About a fourth part of this township, in the south-east, lies within Garstang parish; the remainder is in Cockerham, where an account of the whole will be given.

CABUS

Cayballes, 1328; Caboos, 1550.

This township has an area of 1,388 acres,⁹ and a population of 171 according to the Census of 1901. From the Wyre on the east the surface rises till about 100 ft. above the ordnance datum is attained and then falls away to the west. The hamlet of Patten Arms lies in the north-west corner. Two roads go

through it from Garstang northwards, one to Lancaster, the other to Cockerham. The railway from Preston to Lancaster crosses the north-east corner, and the canal between the same places winds along near the western side.

Carr Holme in Cabus was added to Garstang in 1887; at the same time a detached part of Barnacre with Bonds was added to Cabus.¹⁰

The soil is a heavy loam with clay subsoil. The land is almost entirely in pasture. About 1880 there was a tile manufactory worked by Mrs. Ormrod.

The pedestal of an ancient cross remains near cross roads on the north-west boundary.¹¹

There was never any separate manor **MANOR** of **CABUS**, but the courts for the lordship of Nether Wyresdale were formerly held here at Gotherthwaite.¹² This place is named in a grant by William son of Swain to his son Henry the Clerk.¹³ Cabus occurs in an agreement made in 1340 between Dame Christiana de Lindsay and the abbey of Leicester.¹⁴ It descended with Nether Wyresdale¹⁵ and was purchased in 1853 by Peter Ormrod. It is now owned by Captain Peter Ormrod.

WINMARLEIGH

Wynomerislega, Wynermerisle, 1212; Wimerleg, 1241; Wimmerly, 1244; Wynnemerley, 1262; Wymerlay, 1292. The accent is on the second syllable.

On the eastern side of this township the land is 50 ft. or more above sea level, and here is placed the hall; but westwards about two-thirds of the surface lies below the 25-ft. level, much of it being moss-land. There is no village or considerable hamlet. The area is 2,342½ acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 284.

Northward through the eastern side go roads from Garstang to Cockerham, and the west end is crossed by one from the former place to Pilling; these are connected by another passing through the centre of the township, having the hall on one side and the church on the other. The Garstang and Knott End single-line railway crosses the western corner, with a station called Cogle Hill, and the Lancaster Canal at one place bends so as to come within the north-east boundary.

The soil is clay and peat, with clay subsoil; wheat and potatoes are grown, but two-thirds of the land is in pasture.

¹ For the convicted recusants in Nether Wyresdale and Cabus c. 1670 see *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 172-4. The names include Baines, Blackburn, Cawthorne, Cross, Hubberty, Myerscough, Parkinson, Sykes and Windress.

² The Garstang churchwardens in 1755 reported a 'Papist chapel' at Wyresdale; *Visit. Ret.* at Chester.

³ *End. Char. Rep.* for Garstang, 7, 8.

⁴ 359 acres, including 2 of inland water; *Genus Rep.* 1901.

⁵ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 209.

⁶ The place is named in an agreement as to tithes between Cockersand and Leicester Abbays in 1242; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 382. Also in an agreement between Leicester Abbey and Dame Christiana de Lindsay in 1320; *ibid.* i, 299.

⁷ In that year Thomas son of Marm-

duke de Rigmaiden complained that certain persons had broken his close there; *De Banco R.* 345, m. 152. A similar complaint was made by Thomas de Rigmaiden in 1375 against Edmund de Washington; *ibid.* 457, m. 34 d.

⁸ It is named in the Rigmaiden inquiries as a dependency of their manor in Garstang. John Rigmaiden in 1583 complained of destruction of his wood in Holleth; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 149.

⁹ Fishwick, *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 33.

¹⁰ Cockerham charters in MS. Laud. H.72, fol. 48.

¹¹ Richard Cawson in 1647 and John and George Cawson of Cocker House in 1661-4, tenants of the manor of Nether Wyresdale; *W. Farrer's D.*

¹² 1,392 acres, including 20 of inland water; *Genus Rep.* 1901.

¹³ *By Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 20097.

¹⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 207.

¹⁵ See the account of Nether Wyresdale.

¹⁶ *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 806.

¹⁷ The grantor gave all his land in Gubisthwaite (otherwise Gotherthwaite or Gubberthwaite) within these bounds: From Gubisthwaite Pool, up the River Wyre to Drypool, by Drypool to the carr, round it to the pool which falls by Hagmial, and down that pool to Gubisthwaite Pool. The land was to be held as three-eighths of an oxgang where 24 carucates made a knight's fee.

¹⁸ *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 290.

¹⁹ Cabus and Gotherthwaite are both named among Walter Rigmaiden's lands in 1587; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq.* p.m. xiv, no. 5.

²⁰ 2,341 acres, including 7 of inland water; *Genus Rep.* 1901.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The moss-lands in the neighbourhood provide materials for the manufacture of moss litter.

The township is governed by a parish council.

Two oxgangs of land in Wyresdale MANOR were granted by William de Lancaster II, who died in 1184, to Harvey the Falconer,¹ and this estate probably formed the nucleus of the later manor of WINMARLEIGH. Harvey's son Hugh adopted the local surname,² which continued in use for some centuries, perhaps by several of the freeholding families,³ but the descent cannot be traced clearly. In 1347 Thomas le Gentyl held 2 oxgangs of land by knight's service of the king, as representing William de Coucy, late lord of Wyresdale,⁴ and shortly afterwards, in 1359, Nicholas le Gentyl claimed the manor against Thomas son of Marmaduke de Rigmaiden.⁵ From fines of an earlier time it seems that Robert de Pleasington had obtained a moiety of the manor from Thomas le Gentyl.⁷ The

Pleasington inheritance probably descended to an heiress who married Richard Radcliffe.⁸ The Radcliffes also obtained in 1472 part of the inheritance of Roger de Winmarleigh, which by a daughter Christiana had descended to Christopher Rowall.⁹ Sir John de Harrington of Farleton died in 1359 holding a messuage and 40 acres in Winmarleigh as of the manor of Wyresdale, formerly William de Coucy's.¹⁰

Richard son of William de Radcliffe in 1375 complained that Joan widow of Roger de Winmarleigh had abducted the heir, and he claimed the custody of a moiety of the manor until the majority of Robert son and heir of Roger.¹¹ Richard was the kinsman and heir of Robert de Radcliffe of Astley, which manor he acquired.¹² Winmarleigh descended regularly¹³ to Richard Radcliffe, who died in 1477 holding the manor of the Earl of Richmond in socage by a rent of 5d.; he also held the moiety of Astley

¹ *Lancs. Ing. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 3; in 1212 Hugh de Winmarleigh held by knight's service.

² Hugh son of Harvey the Falconer about 1200 granted Ganel's toft and croft of 3 acres to Cockersand Abbey, with easements of his fee in Winmarleigh, including pasturage for thirty oxen and cows, &c.; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 290. William son of Harvey is also named; *ibid.* i, 291. William son of Hugh de Winmarleigh made a further grant to Cockersand; *ibid.* i, 296. Alice was the widow of Hugh; *ibid.*

Grants to Cockersand were made by Roger son of Hamelin and his son Richard, by Richard son of Robert de Winmarleigh, and several (one dated 1246) by Gregory de Winmarleigh, who names his brother Richard, also by Richard de Wath; *ibid.* i, 290-7. John, Robert, and Thomas de Winmarleigh are named in these charters.

There is nothing to show whether Gregory was the successor of Hugh or the lord of that part of Winmarleigh not in Hugh's fee; he occurs from 1241 to 1251; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 82; *Lancs. Ing. and Extents*, i, 159, 191. John de Winmarleigh is named in 1257; *ibid.* i, 210. Robert son of Gregory and Avise his wife had land in Stalmine in 1262; *Final Conc.* i, 135. John de Winmarleigh was defendant in 1276; *Assize R.* 405, no. 3a.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 61. Thomas appears to have been son of William le Gentyl of Poulton in Lonsdale; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 9, 118.

⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 75, m. 1 d.; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 346.

⁵ In 1338 Robert de Pleasington obtained a messuage and lands in Garstang, including wood called Eskland, from Thomas le Gentyl and Katherine his wife; *Final Conc.* ii, 110. The same Robert in 1343 obtained a moiety of the manor of Winmarleigh (except two messuages, &c.) from the same and their son Randie; *ibid.* 116. At the same time Robert granted to Thomas ten messuages, &c., and certain homages. The field-names include Hemeshead, Lawesteghele, Hynglika, Briggemouridding and Dere-lowe. Very soon afterwards these ten messuages, &c., were granted to Robert de Pleasington and Ellen his wife; *ibid.* 117. It seems possible that Katherine and Ellen were the heirs of Winmarleigh.

In 1344 Robert de Pleasington obtained a messuage and land in Winmarleigh from Robert the Graye; *Add. MS.* 32104, no. 906. In 1348 he acquired another in Garstang from John son of Thomas de Rigmaiden; *Final Conc.* ii, 126. John de Pleasington in 1354 successfully claimed the manor and 21. rent from Gilbert de Haydock and Ellen his wife; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 3, m. 3 d.

⁸ Dods-worth (MSS. cliii, fol. 48) states that Richard de Radcliffe of Winmarleigh (living 1407) married the daughter and co-heir of Henry de Pleasington by Isabel his wife. From pleadings cited below it is clear that Richard's grandfather had part of the manor in 1376.

⁹ One Roger de Winmarleigh was plaintiff in 1292 and 1302; *Assize R.* 408, m. 96, 97 d.; 418, m. 11, 12 d. William son of Roger occurs in 1337; *Assize R.* 1400, m. 235. Again in 1345 Robert de Pleasington complained that Roger de Winmarleigh had cut his grass, &c.; *De Banco R.* 344, m. 613.

Thomas Henryson de Rowall, as heir of his mother Christiana daughter and heir of Roger de Winmarleigh, in 1425 granted a moiety of the demesne of Winmarleigh in the vill of Garstang to his brother Christopher, with remainder to another brother Richard; *Dods. MSS.* cliii, fol. 47b. From what is stated below it appears that Thomas and Christopher sold much of their inheritance.

John Rowall son of Christopher had to wife Ellen daughter of Thomas Jenkinson in 1447-8; *ibid.* fol. 48. A messuage, &c., was granted to John and Ellen in 1490-1, with remainder to their son Edward; *ibid.* An elder son Richard had in 1480 married Janet daughter of William Colous; *ibid.* Ellen the widow of John Rowall was living in 1500-1; *ibid.* fol. 48b. Deeds of 1436 and 1447-8 are in *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bde.* 1, files 1 and 6.

Edward son of Richard Roo-alis Rowall died in 1531 holding six messuages, &c., in Winmarleigh, held of Thomas Radcliffe by a rent of 2s. His heir was a daughter Alice, aged six in 1535. Edward's mother Joan and wife Anne survived him; *Duchy of Lanc. Ing. p.m.* viii, no. 39. For an earlier marriage of Edward see *Add. MS.* 32106, fol. 284, no. 234.

In 1472 John son and heir of John Rigmaiden released all his right in lands obtained from Christopher Rowall and

Thomas his brother (sons of Henry) to Ralph, Hugh and Richard Radcliffe; *Dods. loc. cit.* Hugh Radcliffe had previously obtained messuages, &c., from Christopher Rowall, which in 1468 he demised to Thomas Myerscough; *ibid.*

¹⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III, pt. 1, no. 99, 120. Nothing further seems known of this tenement, which was held by knight's service and rendered 40s.

¹¹ *De Banco R.* 457, m. 10, 95. In 1376 Richard and Isabel his wife were plaintiffs and John de Southworth and Joan his wife defendants in the same matter; *ibid.* 462, m. 130. Later in 1376 Isabel widow of Richard son of William de Radcliffe continued the plea. She alleged that Roger, father of the heir, had held a moiety of the manor of Winmarleigh of her by homage and fealty, paying 20s. to a scutage of 40s. and 2s. rent. The defendants alleged that Roger had made a feoffment of his moiety to William de Curwen and William de Hornby, and that Joan, the defendant and mother of the heir (of tender years), had had charge of him, and was in possession of the moiety of the manor by a grant from the feoffees in 1374; *ibid.* 464, m. 53; 219, 430 d. From the terms of Isabel's claim it might be inferred that she was the heiress of Winmarleigh. She may have been heiress of Gentyl.

¹² *V.C.H. Lancs.* iii, 446; *Final Conc.* ii, 128.

¹³ The pedigree is shown in *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 32-4, thus: Richard de Radcliffe and Isabel his wife -s. Thomas -s. Sir Richard, d. 1431 -s. Sir Thomas, aged forty.

Joan widow of Thomas Radcliffe of Winmarleigh occurs in 1410 and 1417; *Final Conc.* iii, 69, 85. The inquisition after the death of Sir Richard Radcliffe above cited concerns the manor of Astley only.

Proof of the next step is afforded by an entry in the court rolls of Ightenhill in 1441; Richard Radcliffe son and heir of Sir Thomas being accused of wrongfully withholding a tenement called the Chamber in Pendle from Lawrence Parker of Foulridge; *Add. MS.* 32105, fol. 251.

Sir Thomas's daughter Joan married Robert Shireburne of Stonyhurst; *Lancs. Ing. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 53. Thomas son of Sir Thomas came to a violent end at Whalley in 1439; *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bde.* 1, file 7. The executors of

and lands, &c., in Chatburn, Clitheroe, Hapton, Great Marsden and Showley. His grandson Richard son of Thomas was his heir and under age.¹⁴

Richard Radcliffe died in 1500, leaving a son and heir Thomas, aged seventeen,¹⁵ and this Thomas died in 1521, leaving as heir a son of the same name, five years old.¹⁶ The younger Thomas died in 1538, when his son William was only four years old.¹⁷ This son died at Astley in 1561, without issue, and his half-sister Anne, wife of Gilbert Gerard, obtained Winmarleigh.¹⁸ As already shown, Gilbert purchased the superior lordship of Wyresdale,¹⁹ but at his death in 1593 he was said to hold the manor of Winmarleigh by the old tenure, viz. of the queen as of her earldom of Richmond by knight's service and 5*d.* rent. His son and heir Sir Thomas Gerard was aged twenty-nine.²⁰ Some estate in Winmarleigh was at that time held by the Rigmaidens,²¹ whose manors were afterwards purchased by Sir Thomas.

The manor descended to Dutton third Lord Gerard of Bromley,²² and was granted to his daughter Elizabeth, who married the Hon. William Spencer. It descended to their great-granddaughter Elizabeth wife of Edward eleventh Earl of Derby, and was sold to Thomas Patten in 1744.²³ From him it descended to John Wilson-Patten,²⁴ who after a long and

honourable career in the public service, having been knight of the shire as early as 1830, was raised to the peerage in 1874 and took his title from this manor. Lord Winmarleigh died in 1892, and his son and



PATTEN. Lozenge ermine and sable a canton gules.



WILSON. Sable a wolf salient or, in chief three estoiles of the second.

grandson having died before him the title became extinct. He was sole landowner, and built Winmarleigh House in 1871.²⁵ Lady Headfort, widow of the son, is tenant for life of the manor. No courts are held.²⁶

John Goose was a freeholder in 1600.²⁷ A few names of former landowners can be recovered from

the will of Sir Thomas were in 1442–3 summoned to answer Margaret widow of Sir Richard concerning lands, &c., demised to her in Astley and Clitheroe; *ibid.* file 11.

¹⁴ *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 103. The son Thomas, who married Ellen daughter of Richard Balderston and so obtained a considerable increase of the family possessions, died before 1473; *ibid.* 92. The heir's age was given as fourteen in 1473 and as twelve in 1477.

¹⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 75; the manor of Winmarleigh was said to be held of the Earl of Lincoln by services unknown. It had in 1495 been settled upon Alice daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard for life. Other grants are recited, including one in favour of Richard's brothers John and Roger. Alice married Thomas Radcliffe and was living in 1538; *ibid.* viii, no. 26.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* v, no. 3. The will of Thomas Radcliffe is recited making provision for his wife Alice, his children Thomas and Cecily, his sister Margaret and others. The manor of Winmarleigh was stated to be held of the king as Earl of Chester in socage by 5*d.* rent. In 1524 Alice widow of Thomas Radcliffe claimed dower in the manor of Winmarleigh, &c.; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 135, m. 4.

¹⁷ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* viii, no. 26; the manor of Winmarleigh was said to be held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster by knight's service and 5*d.* rent.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* xi, no. 7; the jurors ignored the half-blood, and found that William's heirs were John Singleton, aged twelve, and Joan Radcliffe, aged fourteen. Winmarleigh was found to be held of the queen as of the earldom of Richmond by knight's service and 5*d.* rent. William had shortly before his death made a settlement of his manors, &c., in favour of his sister Anne.

William Radcliffe married Anne daughter of Sir John Holcroft, by whom he had a son and three daughters who

died in infancy, and he was buried at Culcheth, where a memorial brass records the facts.

The heirs named by the jury were the grandson and the daughter of his aunt Cecily.

There is a Radcliffe pedigree in the *Vitæ* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 43–4.

¹⁹ A settlement of the manor of Winmarleigh was made by Gilbert Gerard and Anne his wife in 1574; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 36, m. 269.

²⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 2. A large collection of deeds (already quoted) relating to disputes as to the Radcliffe inheritance has been preserved by Towneley in Add. MS. 32105, fol. 237 onward. These show that Cecily Radcliffe above mentioned was twice married: (1) to Thomas Farington, by whom she had a daughter Alice, wife of (William) Singleton (of Staining), whose son John left two daughters—Elizabeth wife of James Massey (s.p.) and Alice wife of Henry Birkenhead; (2) to Edward Radcliffe of Mearley, by whom she had another daughter Joan, wife of Ralph Assheton of Great Lever, whose son was Sir Ralph Assheton, bart.

Thomas Farington appears as plaintiff in the time of Henry VIII; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 205.

²¹ Winmarleigh is named in the inquisitions of Walter and John Rigmaiden, 1587–8, but without separate details.

²² See the account of Nether Wyresdale.

²³ Fishwick, *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 44–5, where a lease of 1668 is quoted, showing the services required. William Spencer (third son of the second Lord Spencer) and Elizabeth had a son William, who left four children—John, Charles, Alice and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married Robert Hesketh of Rufford, and her daughter and heir, the Elizabeth named in the text, married in 1714 Sir Edward Stanley, afterwards (1736–76) eleventh Earl of Derby. Collins states that the first Winmarleigh had no issue.

A deed of 1667 by the Hon. William Spencer of Ashton and Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heir of Dutton Lord Gerard by Elizabeth his (second) wife, recites a conveyance of the manor, with remainder to the right heirs of Elizabeth; *Piccope MSS.* (Chet. Lib.), iii, 60. The following fines, &c., relate to this manor: 1658—William Spencer and Elizabeth his wife (the Gerard manor); *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 162, m. 161. 1667—the same (Winmarleigh only); *ibid.* bde. 179, m. 9. 1669—the same with Giles Russell and Milcham his wife; *ibid.* bde. 182, m. 4; 183, m. 4. 1710—John Spencer, vouches; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 491, m. 6*d.* 1713—Charles Spencer; *ibid.* 497, m. 5.

²⁴ Thomas Patten of Bank Hall, Warrington, d. 1772 –s. Thomas Patten, d. 1806 –3*rd* s. Thomas Wilson-Patten, d. 1826 –2*nd* s. John Wilson-Patten, born 1802; *Burke, Commoners*, iii, 83–4; *Gregson, Portfolio* (ed. Harland), 186–7.

²⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, viii, 189; *Pink and Beaver, Parl. Repre. of Lancs.* 89–93. He sat for Lancashire as a Tory 1830–1, and for North Lancashire 1832–74, in twelve Parliaments; chancellor of the duchy 1867–8, constable of Lancaster Castle 1860.

His son Eustace John Wilson-Patten died in 1873, leaving a son John Alfred (who died unmarried in 1889) and daughters. His widow (Emily daughter of Lord John Thynne) afterwards married the third Marquess of Headfort, who died in 1894.

²⁶ Information of Messrs. John White & Co., Warrington.

²⁷ *Muc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232.

Sir Gilbert Gerard in 1591 purchased a messuage, &c., in Winmarleigh from John Goose and Mary his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 53, m. 83. For the Goose family see *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 149, 327.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

the inquisitions²⁹ and the sequestrations of the Commonwealth period.³⁰

In connexion with the Church of England St. Luke's was built in 1876 and enlarged in 1887.³⁰ The patronage is vested in the Hon. Misses Ellinor and Elizabeth Wilson-Patten, daughters of Lord Winmarleigh.

NATEBY

Nateby, Nateby, 1204.

Nateby is a level and low-lying township, the highest land, on the eastern side, not rising much above 70 ft. over sea level. The small hamlet of Nateby lies near the centre of the township, but the hall is near the northern border. The area measures 2,087 acres,¹ and in 1901 the population was 297.

Along the eastern border goes the road from Garstang to Cockerham, while through the centre goes that from Garstang to Pilling. The single-line railway between these places also runs through the township, and has a station called Nateby. The Preston and Lancaster Canal crosses the north-east portion.

The old divisions into Great and Little Nateby are now forgotten. The former was in the north and the latter in the south.

Wheat and oats are grown, but more than half the land is in pasture. The soil is light with clay subsoil. Tiles are made.

The township is governed by a parish council.

Sir Roger Strickland, admiral and Jacobite, was a son of Walter Strickland of Nateby. He was born in 1640, and died at St. Germain's in 1717.²

As a part of Wyresdale *NATEBY* was *MANOR* held by the Lancaster family and their successors. William de Lancaster II, who died in 1184, granted an oxgang of land there to Hugh the Northman. A rent of 4s. was to be paid, but all easements and common rights of the vill of Garstang, 'both within the Wyre and without,' were allowed.^{3a} William de Lancaster III gave the lordship of Nateby, or part of it, to his clerk Gilbert de Garstang, as pertaining to land in Scotforth.³

The oxgang named appears to have been in Great Nateby. The owners adopted the local surname, and in 1292 William son of Ralph de Nateby sold his estate to Lawrence son of Lawrence Travers.⁴ This was afterwards transferred by Lawrence to his brother Thomas.⁵ It descended in this family, who also held part of the manors or lands in Ribbleson, Tulketh, Esprick and Trunna in Thornton down to the time of Charles I. In 1347, however, the tenants of William de Coucy for this part of Wyresdale were stated to be John de Pleasington for 1 oxgang of land in Great Nateby, Robert de Pleasington and Robert de Bour (Bower) for an oxgang in Little Nateby, all holding by knight's service.⁶ Little Nateby, which was later held by Travers, was probably the messuage and 40 acres in Nateby claimed by William de Layton from Ingram de Gynes and Christiana his wife in 1292. Their defence was a technical one—that Nateby was not a vill.⁷

Thomas Travers in 1308 transferred an oxgang of land in Garstang to his son John,⁸ while two years later John Travers surrendered 2 oxgangs of land there to Thomas Travers and Alice his wife, with remainders to Lawrence and Alexander sons of

²⁹ For Rowall and Rigmaiden see earlier notes. John Sale or Saule compounded for refusing knighthood in 1631; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222. He died in 1634 holding a messuage, &c., in Garstang and Winmarleigh of Dutton Lord Gerard as of his manor of Winmarleigh. Christopher his son and heir was thirty-two years of age; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 1087.

³⁰ William Ambrose of Woodplumpton had land in Garstang in 1421; *Final Conc.* iii, 79. It was perhaps in Winmarleigh, for William Ambrose and John Kuerden sold a messuage, &c., there to John Rigmaiden in 1567; *Pal. of Lanc.* Feet of F. bde, 29, m. 58.

³¹ Anne Molyneux had two-thirds of her tenement sequestered for recusancy, and died in 1654, the heirs at law being William Latus of Catterall, Dorothy his wife and John Goose of Winmarleigh. She had in 1652 devised her estate to Robert Pleasington of Garstang. There was a suspicion that this was on trust for some priest or delinquent or convicted recusant, but one John Charnock of Cabus, a Protestant and communicant at Garstang Church, claimed; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iv, 140-1. ³² A district was assigned to it in 1876; *Local Gaz.* 5 Dec.

¹ 2,088 acres, including 12 of inland water; *Genius Rep.* 1901.

² *Dict. Nat. Eng.*

³ Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 77; Robert son of Bernard was a witness (dead in 1206). Another version of the charter (or perhaps a different grant) is in Kuerden MSS. iv, G.36. It gives the bounds as beginning where Rosnyt descends into

Pilling Moss, and going by various sykes, moor, moss and wood till the ford of Winmarleigh was touched, thence down to Stockenbridge and to Pilling Moss.

It is possible, if not probable, that the two plough-lands in Scotforth granted to Hugh by William de Lancaster I (*Lancs. Inq. and Extents* [Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.], i, 4) included the whole or part of Nateby.

³ Dods. loc. cit.; in a letter addressed to William rector of Garstang, who occupied land in Nateby. Scotforth and Nateby occur together in fines of 1204, by which Hawise wife of Gilbert Fitz Reinforced secured the third part of two plough-lands there; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 22-3.

⁴ Kuerden, loc. cit.; 'Rosnyt' is here spelt 'Rasich.' The date is fixed by the accompanying fine; *Final Conc.* i, 175. On the same day William de Nateby obtained a release of what appears to be the same tenement from Roger de Wedacre; *ibid.* 173. A pleading of the same year shows that Roger was brother and heir of Hugh son of Robert son of Paulin brother and heir of Robert, who had held the same in the time of King John. Roger appears to have proved his right in the court of Ingram de Gynes held at Garstang in 1286; *Assize R.* 408, m. 69. The last-named Robert was probably the rector of Garstang.

John son of William de Nateby and William de Nateby occur in 1308-9; *Assize R.* 423, m. 4.

⁵ Dods. and Kuerden, loc. cit.; the date was between 1298 and 1302, Master Richard de Hoghton, then sheriff, attesting. Thomas Travers was sheriff

in 1302-6; *P.R.O. List.* 72. In 1301 Isabel widow of William de Nateby complained that Lawrence Travers and others had disseised her of a messuage, an oxgang of land, &c., in Garstang, and Lawrence replied that he had found that she and her husband, being children, had desired to enfeof Thomas Travers of the same, and he had taken possession; *Assize R.* 1321, m. 10; 418, m. 13. After the grant to his brother Lawrence in 1301 wrote to Isabel to direct her in future to render to Thomas the services she had hitherto rendered to himself; *Dods. loc. cit.*

In 1300 Thomas Travers, Cecily his wife and Alexander their son were defendants to a claim for a messuage, &c., in Garstang made by Benedict son of Ralph de Nateby; *De Banco R.* 131, m. 33 d. The same three with a daughter Margaret were in 1301 defendants to a like claim by Roger de Brockholes and others; *Assize R.* 419, m. 13.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63. A Robert de Bure (Bower) claimed common of pasture in Garstang against the Abbot of Leicester and others in 1301 and later; *Assize R.* 1321, m. 12; 418, m. 4. Robert son of Adam del Bour was in 1317 summoned to warrant Roger de Wedacre, against whom Alice widow of Adam son of Robert del Bour was claiming dower in certain messuages, &c., in Garstang; *De Banco R.* 218, m. 154 d.; 221, m. 16.

Little Nateby in the town of Garstang occurs in a plea Wedacre v. Catherton in 1352; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 2, m. 1.

⁷ *Assize R.* 408, m. 42 d.

⁸ Dods. MSS. liiii, fol. 89b. John Travers restored the same to Thomas his

Thomas.⁹ Thomas son of Lawrence Travers was in 1331 contracted to marry Eleanor daughter of John de Kirkby,¹⁰ but Lawrence was still living in 1339.¹¹ Thomas son of Lawrence Travers in 1349 granted to John his son and heir and to Alice daughter of Robert de Pleasington a windmill and lands in Stanah in Thornton, Ribbleson, Ashton, Elswick and Ingol, and in default of issue to his other sons Lawrence, Edmund, Thomas, Roger, William and Richard.¹² John Travers died in 1361 holding lands, &c., in Tulketh, Ribbleson, Thornton and *Winmarleigh* in the vill of Garstang, this last being held of the moiety of the manor of Wyresdale formerly William de Coucy's, by a rent of 4s.¹³ His son and heir Roger was eight years old. Roger occurs from 1389 to 1420.¹⁴ His son Thomas was forty years old in 1429,¹⁵ and appears to have been still in possession in 1448.¹⁶ Robert son of Lawrence Travers was in 1452-3 contracted to marry Katherine daughter of Richard Radcliffe of Clitheroe.¹⁷ At this point there is a defect in the evidence.¹⁸

William Travers died on 28 July 1524 holding messuages, &c., in Nateby and other places, having in the May previous bequeathed 'the whole manor of Nateby' to his wife Margaret for her life, two tene-ments only being excepted. The Nateby lands were said to be held of the king in socage by the rent of 4s. yearly. The heir was a son Lawrence, aged

thirteen.¹⁹ William Travers, said to have been a younger brother of Lawrence, succeeded, dying in July 1558 in possession of the capital messuage called Nateby and lands, &c., there held of the queen as of her manor of Nether Wyresdale in socage by a rent of 4s.²⁰ His son and heir Richard, then fifteen years of age, died in April 1576 holding in addition a messuage in Little Nateby in Garstang of the queen as of her castle of Lancaster in socage by a rent of 2s. 1d. and a pair of gauntlets worth 6s. 3d. The heir was again a minor, being his son William, aged thirteen.²¹

A pedigree recorded in 1613²² enables the descent to be carried a little further. William Travers and Richard his son in 1626 sold the manor to George Preston of Holker,²³ and he gave it to a younger son George Preston, who had a command in the royal army in the Civil War and was killed at Bradford.²⁴ His son George in 1654²⁵ transferred it to Walter Strickland ofSizergh; his son Robert gave it to George Leyburne of Cunswick, who had married a daughter of George Preston. The new owner resided at Nateby, and was in 1704 succeeded by his son John Leyburne. Being a Jacobite, he joined the Highland force in 1715, and his estates were confiscated.²⁶ Nateby was re-purchased, and through a sister descended to Michael Anne of Frickley, and was by him sold in 1806.²⁷ After passing through the hands of several owners²⁸ it was in 1868

father and Alice his wife; Kuerden, loc. cit. John Travers in 1323-4 was authorized to grant lands in Bolton-le-Sands, &c., to his daughter Katherine; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 78b.

⁹ *Final Conc.* ii, 8; the following put in claims—Ingram, de Gynes and Christians his wife, Gilbert de Lindsay, Isolda widow of John de Rigmalden and Lawrence Travers the elder.

¹⁰ From the accounts of Ashton near Preston and Ribbleson it will be seen that Lawrence Travers the younger married Aline daughter and co-heir of Henry de Haydock, and so acquired lands in those townships.

¹¹ Ibid. The account of Stanah shows that Thomas Travers was in possession in 1346.

¹² Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 78b. John Travers occurs at Ribbleson in 1362.

¹³ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 52.

¹⁴ Roger was a juror in 1389-90; *Lancet*, Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 38.

¹⁵ In 1402 he made a settlement of the manor of Nateby, lands in Preston and Elswick and the reversion of the fourth part of the manor of Ashton; the remainders were to his sons Thomas and John, and in default of male issue to Katherine daughter of Roger and Alice, formerly his wife, daughter of John de Thornton; Kuerden, loc. cit. (Two versions are given; in one John is called son not brother of Thomas.) Thomas seems to have been in possession as early as 1415; account of Ribbleson. As late as 1420, however, the tithes regranted to Roger Travers of Nateby and Joan his wife the manor of Tulketh with remainder to Thomas the son of Roger; Dunkenhall D.

¹⁶ *Lancet*, Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 25. In 1430 the Archbishop of Richmond gave licence to Thomas Travers to have an oratory at Nateby; Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 407.

¹⁷ Thomas occurs at Ribbleson in 1445. In 1447 Nicholas Boteler of Raw-

cliffe claimed a debt of 10 marks from Thomas Travers of Nateby, 'gentleman.' The defendant pleaded that he was very illiterate, and being told that the promise to pay was conditional upon his son John not submitting to arbitration regarding certain trespasses he agreed to it. The verdict was for the plaintiff; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 10, m. 26. Thomas Travers, 'esquire,' was defendant in 1448; ibid. 11, m. 19; 12, m. 6.

¹⁷ Kuerden MSS. iv, G4, no. 7. The writ of diem cl. extr. after the death of Robert Travers was issued in 1479; Add. MS. 32108, no. 1413.

¹⁸ The pedigree in *Travers Family* (1864) states that Robert Travers died 1479-80 and was 'buried at Calais' (Dods. MSS. lxxvii, fol. 113a), and left a son Richard, 'buried in the north aisle of the minster at Canterbury'; his son was the William Travers who died in 1524.

¹⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. v, no. 62. ²⁰ Ibid. xi, no. 68. His will, recited in the inquisition, is printed in Fishwick's *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 248-50.

²¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 22; the hall of Nateby and appurtenances were held of Gilbert Gerard, attorney-general, as of his manor of Nether Wyresdale, by a rent of 4s. See note 29 below.

²² Richard Travers in 1574 obtained a messuage, &c., in Nateby from Walter Preston and Margaret his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlle. 36 s. m. 215. This may have been Little Nateby.

²³ *Visit.* of 1613 (Chet. Soc.), 85. William Travers was then living and had a son Richard, twenty-three years of age.

²⁴ This account of the descent is taken from Fishwick, op. cit. 250-1, where details are given from the title-deeds.

²⁵ *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), i, 124.

²⁶ Walter Strickland of Rysdal in 1649, as cousin and heir, desired to compound for an estate descending to him by the death of George Preston in 1644. He

said he had always been well affected towards the Parliament, but desired to compound rather than attend the Committee of Sequestration. This was allowed, £266 being the fine. Afterwards it was alleged that George Preston had been 'a Papist in arms and an active delinquent,' and that Strickland himself was a sequestered delinquent. The latter protested that a mistake had been made between George Preston of Nateby and George Preston of Holker, his father. These difficulties delayed the discharge until 1651; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1838-9.

²⁷ In 1668 Robert Strickland obtained the manor of Nateby, &c., against Francis and Richard Biddulph; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdlle. 181, m. 35.

²⁸ *Tyldesley Diary*; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* iv, 240.

²⁹ John Leyburne's sister Anne married Thomas Walton of Winder. Their daughter Elizabeth married (1) Thomas Cholmley and (2) George Anne of Frickley; her daughter by the second marriage gave the estate to her father absolutely. He married (2) Mary Needham, and had sons George and Michael the vendor; Fishwick, op. cit.; Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

³⁰ There was a recovery of the manor by George Anne in 1783; *Com. Pleas Recov.* R. East. 23 Geo. III, m. 91. There was a fine concerning the manor in 1801, Henry Maire v. Michael Anne; Pal. of Lanc. Assizes, 43 Geo. III.

³¹ Thomas Swarbrick and John Valentine, purchasers in 1806, conveyed to John Birley of Kirkham, who in 1818 sold to Thomas Butler-Cole of Kirkland. In 1826 it was purchased by Richard Thompson of Lancaster, whose daughter Elizabeth married John Stewart. He and his son sold it in 1868; Fishwick.

³² In 1826 there was a fine concerning the manor, Richard Thompson v. Thomas Fawcett and wife and Richard Thompson and wife; Pal. of Lanc. Fines, Aug. 7 Geo. IV.

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purchased by John Wilson-Patten, afterwards Lord Warrimour.

Nateby Hall, now occupied as a farm-house, stands in a sheltered position surrounded by a belt of trees, but is a building of no architectural interest, the greater part having been destroyed by fire about 1800 and the remainder modernized. The exterior is stuccoed and all the windows are modern sashes.^{28a} In the garden is a fine mulberry tree.

In Little Nateby is Bowers House, built about 1627 by Richard Green.²⁹ He or his son Richard, as 'a Papist delinquent,' had his estate sequestered under the Commonwealth,³⁰ and at last sold by the Act of 1653.³¹ It seems to have been part of the endowment of the Savoy Hospital.

The house, though to some extent modernized, preserves a good deal of its original appearance. The building is of three stories with a middle and

house doubtless possessed originally some architectural features, but, though these have been lost, it retains some degree of picturesqueness, added to by the dwarf fence wall and tall stone gate piers in front, the latter with large ball finials. The chapel is said to have been in the top room in one of the gables. On the lintel of an outbuilding now used as a wash-house are the date 1627 and the initials R. G., G. G., referring to members of the Green family.

A large part of the soil remained in the hands of the lords of Nether Wyresdale, and in 1853 the Duke of Hamilton held 1,802 acres in Nateby and the neighbourhood. This estate was purchased by William Bashall of Farington Lodge for £47,500.³²

Among the recusants who in 1654 sought to compound for their sequestered two-thirds was John Miller *alias* Atkinson of Nateby.³³ There were a



BOWERS HOUSE

projecting end wings, but the old mullioned windows have given place in the front to modern insertions and others have been blocked up. The walls are whitewashed and the gables quite plain, being without barge-boards or ornament of any kind. The

number of convicted recusants in this township and Winmarleigh after the Restoration.³⁴ Three brothers of John Leyburne of Nateby registered estates as 'Papists' in 1717, viz. James (Croxteth), Nicholas (Prestwood) and George (Nateby); the last was a

^{28a} There is a local legend of a subterranean passage from Nateby Hall to Bowers House.

²⁹ *Forster's Lanc.*, p. cit. 252-3. In 1631 Richard Green of Garstang compounded for religious delinquency; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 200.

³⁰ Thomas Bowers died in 1557 leaving a daughter, Ann, in Garstang, head partly of the queen and her mother of Nether Wyresdale by her father's service and 21.72d. rent, and part of the queen in socage for 70.8d. rent. His heir was a daughter

Margaret, a year old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 29. Another inquisition (later) gives a different account of the tenure, viz. all was held of the queen as of her castle of Lancaster in socage by a rent of 21.1d. and a pair of gauntlets value 62d. for cattle ward. Margaret, the daughter, was in 1570 the wife of Walter Preston of Preston in Westmorland; *ibid.* xiii, no. 28. This may refer to Bower House in Nateby.

³¹ *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), iii, 95-100. Richard Green

took part in the burning of Lancaster by the Royalists; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* i, 21.

³² *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 42. The estate appears to have been recovered for the family, for in 1717 Agnes Green, spinster, registered her leasehold estate at Garstang as a 'Papist'; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 141.

³³ *Preston Guard.* 21 Nov. 1874.

³⁴ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iv, 139.

³⁵ *Misc.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 171-2; in the notes will be found an account of the Green family.

secular priest. Their estates consisted of annuities out of the manor.³⁵

Owing to a division in the Congregational church at Garstang a Particular Baptist church was established at Nateby, the chapel being opened in 1839.³⁶

From early in the 17th century there were missionary priests' stations at Bowers House³⁷ and Nateby Hall.³⁸

GARSTANG

Cherestanc, Dom. Bk.; Geresteng, Grestein, 1204; Gayrestan, 1236; Gayerstang, 1246; Gayrstang, 1274; Gayrestang, 1292.

This township, which gives its name to the parish,¹ extends for about 2 miles along the western bank of the Wyre, but its breadth seldom exceeds half a mile, and the area measures but 502½ acres.² The little town of Garstang lies along the main road from Preston to the north, which here crosses the Wyre by a two-arched stone bridge.³ At the south end of the town is the modern church, and at the north end is a station on the single-line railway which branches from the London and North-Western main line to go to Pilling and Knott End.⁴ Various roads lead to Cockerham, Pilling and Churchtown. The Preston and Kendal Canal comes into the township by an aqueduct over the Wyre and crosses into Nateby.

The surface is generally even, between 50 ft. and 70 ft. above sea level for the most part, but at the north end attaining 100 ft. The population in 1901 was 808.

The relative importance of the place has greatly declined since the opening of the railway route to the North. There are no manufactures, and the land is entirely in pasture. The township is now governed by a parish council. Gas is supplied by a

private company formed in 1880⁵ and water by the Fylde Water Board.

William Lancaster issued a farthing token in 1663.⁶

In 1690 Ogilby described Garstang as 'a good thoroughfare, with a market for corn, cattle, &c., on Thursdays.' Pococke in 1750 thought it 'a very poor town'; he 'saw to the east the smoke of some iron-smelting houses, which are erected there on account of the great plenty there is of wood.'⁷

The market cross, restored in 1897, stands in the main street. Near it were formerly the well and pump and the fish-stones. The old stocks are preserved in the town hall.⁸

As already explained, Garstang usually *MANOR* denoted the lordship of Nether Wyresdale, but a smaller subordinate manor was created in 1246 in the present township of *GARSTANG* by one of William de Lancaster's death-bed gifts—that of 4 oxgangs of land, which he granted with his heart to Cocksand Abbey.⁹ This manor, after the Suppression, was given by Philip and Mary to the Savoy Hospital¹⁰; it afterwards reverted to the Crown, and was let on lease,¹¹ but was in 1750 sold to the lessee, the Hon. Edward Walpole, under a special Act of Parliament.¹² Through his daughter the lordship has descended to Mr. Bertram William Arnold Keppel of Lexham, Norfolk.¹³ Courts baron have been held down to the present time.

In 1310 the canons of Cocksand obtained a royal charter for a market every Thursday at their manor of Garstang and a yearly fair on 28–9 June.¹⁴ The right fell into abeyance, and Leland's statement that 'some said' it was a market town shows that markets had ceased to be held long before the Reformation. In 1597 Elizabeth granted the inhabitants a weekly market and two yearly fairs 'for the relief of

³⁵ Estcourt and Payne, op. cit. 121, 148, 150.

³⁶ Nightingale, *Lancs. Noncon.* i, 203; Fishwick, op. cit. 124.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 252.

³⁸ Gillow, op. cit. iv, 241.

¹ Perhaps it would be more correct to say that it takes its name from the parish.

² 488 acres, including 13 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. A small detached part of Cabus was added in 1887 by Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 20097. At the same time some adjustments were made with Barnacre township.

³ The first Earl of Derby left £20 towards the building of a bridge here; *V.C.H. Lancs.* iii, 160, n. 6.

⁴ This railway was opened in 1870 as far as Pilling, and completed to Knott End in 1908.

⁵ Act 43 & 44 Vict. cap. 61.

⁶ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* v, 77.

⁷ Ogilby, *Bl. of Roads & Travels through Engl.* (Camd. Soc.), i, 13.

⁸ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 197. Remains of two other crosses are known; the cross itself in one case is at Bowgrave; *ibid.* 201.

⁹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 165; it was then worth 2 marks yearly. The brief charter is in *Cocksand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 281. This may be a confirmation or extension of a previous grant of 4 oxgangs of land (*ibid.* 280), the bounds of which are given—from Belanspot Ford to Kiner-syke and thence to Tilverabheimholme Ford beyond the Moss.

Its history under the rule of the canons appears to have been unmarked by noteworthy incidents. An oxgang of land was in dispute in 1246; *Assize R.* 404, m. 6. Names of tenants, with their rents, from 1451 to 1538 will be found in the printed *Chartulars*, iii, 1272–5. In 1538 the abbots and canons leased their manor and other estates in the district to John Rigmaiden for ninety-nine years at a rent of £10 8s.; Fishwick, *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 14.

¹⁰ Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. xv. The advowson of the parish church was included. The master of the hospital gave a lease to Henry Saville, its term of ninety-nine years to begin on the expiry of the Rigmaiden lease. This prospective lease was acquired by John Rigmaiden and passed by the sale of the Wedacre estate to Lord Gerard; Fishwick, op. cit. 15.

Thus in 1667 William Spencer and his wife Elizabeth were involved in disputes with Lord Gerard, with Thomas Green as to messuages held on lease, and with Hugh Barton and others as to the customs and tenant rights of the manor as observed by the abbey of Cocksand and the masters and chaplains of the Savoy Hospital; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 45. There was a fine respecting the manor of Garstang, &c., in 1689 between Elizabeth Spencer, widow, and William Spencer and Mary his wife; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F.* b. 116, 224, m. 63.

¹¹ After the expiration of the lease named above the Crown in 1742 let the

manor to William Hall, who transferred to the Hon. Edward Walpole, and he in 1751 obtained a fresh lease for thirty-one years; Fishwick, op. cit. 16–17; Pat. 25 Geo. II, pt. iii.

¹² 23 Geo. II, cap. 7, private. The Act was passed for the benefit of the town and district, it being represented that the lessee, having only a short lease, was discouraged from any attempt to improve it; Fishwick, loc. cit.

¹³ Edward Walpole was second son of Sir Robert, the great statesman, created Earl of Orford in 1742. Edward was Chief Secretary for Ireland, created K.B. in 1753 (*Collins, Peerage*, v, 49) and died unmarried in 1784. His natural daughter Louisa, who received Garstang, was the wife of Dr. Frederick Keppel (son of the second Earl of Albemarle), Bishop of Exeter 1762–77—s. Frederick of Lexham, d. 1810—s. Frederick Walpole, d. 1838—bro. (Col.) Edward George Walpole, d. 1859—bro. (Rev.) William Arnold Walpole, d. 1888—s. (Col.) William Henry Augustus, d. 1880—s. Bertram W. A. Keppel, b. 1876; Burke, *Peerage under Albemarle*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* lix, 205.

The estate was offered for sale in 1867. *Chart. R.* 4 Edw. II, m. 22, no. 59; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, p. 138.

On the fair day, 29 June 1169, there came to the fair John de Derby, canon and warden of Cockerham, John de Chacombe and various men of Cockerham, with force and arms, to seek a certain Thomas and maltreat him, and

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the poor.¹⁵ In this way the distinction between Garstang Churchtown and Garstang Market-town became established, and now the latter is known as Garstang absolutely, the former being Churchtown.

In 1679 a charter of incorporation **BOROUGH** was granted by Charles II, constituting a free borough of Garstang with bailiff and burgesses. The charter appointed William Spencer the first bailiff, the office to be an annual one, and named the seven burgesses, who held for life. A common seal was allowed, and the market and two fairs, with court of pie powder, were ratified and extended.¹⁶ Freemen were elected and a town hall was built.¹⁷ The corporation was dissolved in 1886 under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1883, and the Garstang Town Trust was then formed to manage the property, viz. the town hall, with offices, warehouse and cottage, market tolls, piccadie and stallage; fair tolls; furniture of the town hall; two constables' halberds, a silver-topped staff, the common seal and documents. The gross income is about £50 a year; any balance over expenses is to be applied to the establishment of a library or other institution for the benefit of the inhabitants.¹⁸

In 1654 Jane Hodgkinson, widow, of Garstang, desired to compound for the two-thirds of her estate sequestered for recusancy.¹⁹ Roger Green and Richard Richardson registered estates in 1717 as 'Papists.'²⁰

In 1437 the inhabitants obtained a **CHURCH** licence for one year for the chapel of Holy Trinity in Garstang.²¹ This is supposed to refer to a chapel in what is now called Garstang. No clear evidence of its continuance is forthcoming²² till 1646, when the Committee of Plundered Ministers made a grant of £50 a year from Royalists' estates in order to provide a minister for 'the chapel of the Market town of Garstang.'²³ Bishop Gastrell in 1717 found that it had no endow-

ment, but was 'supplied by the vicar.'²⁴ In 1734 the churchwardens reported that service was 'seldom performed' there.²⁵ It was rebuilt on a new site in 1770, and some endowments were obtained. It is now called St. Thomas's, and has been enlarged and restored.²⁶ A separate district was assigned to it in 1881,²⁷ and the vicars are presented by the vicar of Garstang. The net value is £197. The following have been in charge²⁸ :—

- 1723 Thomas Parkinson²⁹
- 1736 John Sutton, B.A. (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
- c. 1738 John Hunter³⁰
- 1762 James Fisher³¹
- 1773 John Moss³²
- 1800 William Wayles Thornton, B.D. (Emmanuel Coll., Camb.)
- 1822 James Pedder, M.A.³³ (Christ's Coll., Camb.)
- 1835 William Armitstead
- 1879 George Boys Stones, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Oxf.)

A school was built in 1756, the lord of the manor, Sir Edward Walpole, granting a piece of land at the north end of the great street of Garstang at a rent of 2s. 6d.³⁴

John Wesley visited Garstang in 1765 and 1770, but the Wesleyan Methodist chapel was not built till 1814.³⁵ He preached in the Congregationalist chapel,³⁶ which is of unknown origin, but the lease had thirty years to run in 1823.³⁷ A fresh beginning was made by the Congregationalists in 1829, and the chapel was altered and improved in 1868. A graveyard is attached.³⁸

Roman Catholics during the time of the penal laws were served by the missionary priests harboured at a number of the houses in the district, such as Dimples in Barnacre³⁹ or Bowers House in Nateby.⁴⁰ They had a chapel in the town from 1784 until

this to the terror of the people and disturbance of the peace; Assize R. 451, m. 2. It does not appear that they found him.

¹⁵ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1595-7, p. 347. The market was to be kept (on Thursday) on the street way and the fairs were to be held on 29 June and 11 November; Fishwick, op. cit. 59. The revived market became popular, and is noticed by 'Drunken Barnaby.' Blome in 1673 says there was 'a great market for corn, cattle, yarn and fish on Thursdays'; Brit. 135 (quoted by Baines).

¹⁶ The charter is printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 59; here also may be seen the seal (ibid. 68) and extracts from the town's books (61-7). The annual meeting of the corporation used to be held on 29 September. The weekly market on Thursday was continued by the charter and the fairs were extended to two days each, viz. 28-9 June and 10-11 November. The June fair has long been discontinued, but the Martinmas fair (affected by the change of style) is held still on 22-3 November for cattle and horses. A market-house was built in 1843 and the Thursday market continues. There is no authority that a charter of incorporation was granted in 1314, but 'burgages' occur in Kirkestead.

An additional fair instituted in 1830 to be held on 12-13 April has ceased to exist; ibid. 58.

¹⁷ It was rebuilt 1755-64; Baines, Lancs. (ed. 1870), ii, 534.

¹⁸ End. Char. Rep. for Garstang, 1899, pp. 21-3. There are eleven trustees—two ex officio, viz. the guardians of the poor for the parish, four elected by the parish council, one nominated by the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society—a noteworthy case—and four co-optative, appointed by the other trustees to serve for seven years. It is added that several of the old freemen were living and were exempt from the fair and market tolls.

¹⁹ Royalist Comp. Papers (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 231.

²⁰ Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Non-jurors, 142.

²¹ Raines MSS. (Chet. Lib.), xxii, 409. Robert Beck, draper, of Manchester in 1556 left 16s. 8d. towards the buying or making of a chalice for 'the chapel of Garstang'; Piccotte, Wills (Chet. Soc.), i, 84.

²² Plund. Mini. Accts. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 24. It is called 'the chapel of Garstang' in 1648; ibid. 63. Thomas Smith in 1648 signed the 'Harmonious Consent' as 'preacher at Garstang Chapel,' but he had removed to Cockerham by 1650. Edward Lawrence was there in 1656; Fishwick, op. cit. 137. In 1650, 'the chapel at Garstang market being two miles distant from the parish church and in the high road between Preston and Lancaster,' the people of the neighbourhood desired it to be made a parish, with a minister and a 'competent maintenance'; Commonw. Ch. Surv. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 150.

²⁴ Notitia Cestr. (Chet. Soc.), ii, 412.

²⁵ Visit. Ret. at Chester. In 1743 service was performed every Sunday afternoon, excepting those days when the sacrament was administered at the parish church; ibid.

²⁶ The title being defective, the chapel was not consecrated until 1848; Notitia Cestr. ii, 413. Some details are given by Fishwick, op. cit. 100-1. A descriptive account is given in Hewitson, Our Country Churches, 477-81.

²⁷ Lond. Gaz. 18 Jan. 1881.

²⁸ This list is mainly derived from Fishwick, op. cit. 102-4, where further details may be found.

²⁹ Parkinson, Old Church Clock (ed. 1880), 187-90.

³⁰ Afterwards curate of Pilling.

³¹ Afterwards vicar of Garstang.

³² Hewitson, op. cit. 481.

³³ Afterwards vicar of Garstang.

³⁴ End. Char. Rep.

³⁵ Hewitson, op. cit. 124.

³⁶ Fishwick, op. cit. 492, citing R. Allen, Methodism in Preston.

³⁷ B. Nethingale, Lancs. Nonconf. i, 196.

³⁸ Ibid. 191-203; Hewitson, op. cit. 482. The cause was injured by the secession of the more extreme Calvinists in 1828; see Nateby.

³⁹ See Tyldesley Diary, 94, 158.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 59. In 1687 Bishop Leyburn had at Nateby Hall confirmed 1,052 Roman Catholics; ibid. 22.

1858, when the church in Bonds was opened.⁴¹ The old building is now a public institute.

KIRKLAND

Kirklund, 1246; Kyrkelund, 1254; Kyrkelond, 1292; Kyrkeland, 1331.

This township is bounded on two sides by the Wyre, which flows south and then turns sharply to the west at a point where it is joined by the Calder from the east; on its north bank is situated the old parish church, nearly two miles south of Garstang. The hamlet called Churchtown adjoins. The hall is somewhat to the north of it, and Humblescough lies in the north-west corner. The area measures 974½ acres,¹ and in 1901 there was a population of 274.

The principal road follows the course of the river from Garstang to St. Michael's; there is a bridge somewhat to the west of the bend named above, by which there is a connexion with the main road to Preston. The surface is in general level and lies low, the highest ground, about 50 ft. above the ordnance datum, being near the eastern edge.

The dead-wood of 'Kirkland' is mentioned in a charter made before 1245.² There is now very little wood in the township, the land being mostly in pasture. The soil is gravelly, with subsoil of sand and clay.

A large boulder stone lying about half a mile from the church is called Crappencrop. It is said to have been thrown from the church tower and to turn round when the bells ring. The spot was considered haunted.³

The township is administered by a parish council. The village cross has a sundial.⁴

Sir Edward Frankland, a distinguished chemist, was born at Churchtown in 1825. After a long and brilliant career he died in Norway in 1899.⁵

This formed part of the lordship of **MANOR Nether Wyresdale**. All his land of **KIRKLAND** was by William de Lancaster III granted to Robert the Tailor and his heirs,⁶ with other land adjacent and free fishery in all waters within his demesne of Wyresdale.⁷ The Tailors were sometimes styled 'de Kirkland.'⁸ The manor descended regularly⁹ to William de Kirkland, who died in 1361 holding various lands of that moiety of the manor of Wyresdale which had belonged to William de Coucy by the service of 1*l.* or half a pound of cummin yearly. He had three daughters, and his wife Margaret was pregnant at his death,¹⁰ but the child if a son must have died early, as Kirkland passed with the eldest daughter Alice to her husband John Boteler and their issue.¹¹ The descent is not clearly established,¹² but William Boteler died in 1505 holding the manor of Kirkland

⁴¹ Fishwick, op. cit. 121.

¹ 975 acres, including 11 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 280.

³ Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 449.

⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 203. The bases of the churchyard cross and Hagwood cross remain; *ibid.* 200, 204.

⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶ Dods. MSS. lxii, fol. 89.

⁷ *Ibid.* William de Lancaster died in 1246 and among the gifts he made on his death-bed was one of 56 acres of arable land in the townfields of Kirkland (worth 18*s.* 8*d.* a year) and of the wood of Kirkland (worth 20*s.*); *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 165.

In 1253-4 Hilda widow of Robert the Tailor claimed dower in Kirkland against Agnes widow of William de Lancaster and in Ravenmoles against William del Well; *Curia Regis R.* 154, m. 10.

⁸ John de Kirkland in 1253-4 gave the king 20*s.* for an assize of mort d'ancestor; *Orig. R.* 38 Hen. III, m. 10. John son of Robert the Tailor paid 1 mark for an assize in 1269; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 490. John the Tailor was defendant in 1278; *De Banco R.* 23, m. 62. William son of Alan de Cathrith in 1285 released to John son of Robert the Tailor of Kirkland all claim in forty pigs which of right he should have in the wood of Kirkland by inheritance; *Dods. MSS.* lxii, fol. 90.

John son of John the Tailor about 1285 confirmed a charter granting the dead-wood of Kirkland to the abbey of Cockersand, for which they allowed him and his successors to approve parcels of wood, waste and pasture in Garstang within the bounds of Kirkland; one piece lay between Ounespool and Pilling Moss and between Humblescough and the Wyre; another 4 acres lay in parcels from John's manor-house to the gate called the Lodyat, leading to Howath Bridge, also 6 acres by his manor in the

Hallhursts. Rights of way were allowed to the canons, including one within Kirkland Wood to Fildingford and thence to Pilling Moss; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 269-71. Oak trees are named as growing in the wood. Ounespool seems to be the brook falling into the Wyre a quarter of a mile west of Garstang Church. Sir Henry de Lea was then sheriff; *Dods. MSS.* lxii, fol. 90*b.*

In 1292 John the Tailor of Kirkland was non-suited in a claim for common of pasture in Garstang against Ralph de Catterall; *Assize R.* 408, m. 1*d.* This appears to have been the elder John, for John son of Robert the Tailor was plaintiff in 1294; *Assize R.* 1299, m. 16, 16*d.* In 1298 William de Wedacre complained that John son of Robert the Tailor had taken his goods at Kenandesaker and did not perform a covenant about messuages, &c., in Garstang; *De Banco R.* 122, m. 141, 113*d.*

In 1306 John the Tailor of Kirkland released to William le Gentyll common of pasture; *Dods. MSS.* lxii, fol. 90*b.* The monks of Leicester in 1327 demised to John the Tailor of Kirkland—perhaps the same or a son—Margaret his wife and William his eldest son a messuage and land situate partly in Boulundwra by Kirkland; *Dods. MSS.* lxx, fol. 161. John and William had previously granted a release of the same; *ibid.* cviii, fol. 115. John the Tailor held of William de Coucy by knight's service in 1346; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63. In 1349 the feoffees granted the manor of Kirkland to John the Tailor and Margaret his wife with remainders to William de Kirkland and his brothers John, Nicholas, Lawrence and Robert; *Dods. MSS.* lxii, fol. 90. At the same time the feoffees gave lands to three younger brothers in Woodslac, Gildouscroft, Halcresc, &c., Kuerden MSS. iv, K 19. It appears safe to assume that the William son of John the Tailor of 1327 was the William de Kirkland of 1349.

⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III, pt. 1, no. 102. He had a messuage and 60 acres in Kirkland, worth 60*s.* a year; also 10 marks rent from tenants at will. He had given his manor, &c., to trustees for his wife (for her life) and then for his daughters in succession—Alice, Joan and Katherine. The trustees made a grant accordingly; *Kuerden, loc. cit.*

Various inquiries as to the descent of the manor were made in 1365 and later. From these it appears that Margaret the widow married John Boteler, that the daughters were aged five, three and one respectively at the father's death, and that the charter granting the manor to the widow was suspected but proved good; *Memo. R. (Q.R.)* 143; (*L.T.R.*) 130, xxix; 131.

¹⁰ A settlement of the manor of Kirkland and 16*d.* of rent in Garstang was made by John Boteler and Alice his wife in 1392. The remainder was to the sons of Alice, and in default to Margaret daughter of Alice and John and to her sisters Joan, Katherine, Ellen, Elizabeth and Isabel, &c. Nicholas de Kirkland was still living; *Final Con.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 39. In 1307 the feoffees granted to Alan son of William de Warburton and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Boteler of Kirkland, all the lands in Cloughton, with the whole demesne, which they had received from Alan, with remainders to Robert de Blackburn of Arley, to John son of William de Bradkirk, to William son of Thomas Rigmaiden, and to the right heirs of John de Fetherby; *Dods. MSS.* lxii, fol. 90*b.*

¹¹ The next in possession after John and Alice was Richard Boteler, at one time (1420 onward) escheator in the county, but his paternity is not stated in the notices of him; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 13. In 1400-1 Boniface IX granted a dispensation for the marriage of Richard Boteler of Kirkland with Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Boteler

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and various lands, &c., of Margaret Countess of Richmond by the service recorded in 1362. His son and heir Thomas was six years of age.¹³

Thomas Butler died in 1526 holding the manor of the king and John Rigmaiden as of the lordship of Gotherthwaite in socage.¹⁴ He left a daughter and heir Margaret, aged eight, but the manor went to his brother John, who died in possession in 1543 holding of the king by a rent of 2d. and other service not known. The heir was his son John, aged ten.¹⁵ John Butler recorded his pedigree in 1567,¹⁶ and his son and heir John made a settlement in 1591, including the capital messuage called Kirkland Hall in the town of Garstang, forty messuages, water-mill, &c., and a parcel of meadow called Bolon-wray; he died a few days afterwards, leaving a son James, only four years old.¹⁷ James Butler died in 1600, during his minority, and his younger brother John, aged nine, succeeded him.¹⁸

John Butler, who recorded a pedigree in 1613,¹⁹ lived on until 1659. Though he compounded for recusancy in 1632²⁰ the estates do not appear to have been molested by the Parliamentary authorities during the Civil War.²¹ His son John fought for the king and took part in the burning of Lancaster²²; he was killed at Marston Moor, 1644.²³ His son Thomas, aged twenty-nine in 1665, succeeded his grandfather and recorded a pedigree.²⁴ By this time the family had probably become Protestant, but

Thomas's son Alexander is said to have been a Jacobite.²⁵ He died in 1747,²⁶ and his son Thomas in the following year, leaving a son Alexander Butler, high sheriff in 1767,²⁷ and constable of Lancaster Castle. Through his mother Dorothy Cole he acquired Beaumont Cote, near Lancaster. He had no children and bequeathed his estates, with an obligation to take the surname of Cole, to his brother Thomas's grandson Thomas,²⁸ who on succeeding in 1811 was sixteen years old.

Thomas Butler Cole, an eccentric man,²⁹ died in 1864, having bequeathed Kirkland to Major Thornton for life, with remainder to Captain Clarke, maternal uncle, with remainder to his second son and male issue; failing issue it was to revert to the heirs of the Butler family.³⁰

Kirkland Hall stands about half a mile to the north of Churchtown village and has a plain 18th-century brick front facing south, three stories in height, with cornice, wide pediment, and sash windows retaining their original wood bars. On the pediment are the Butler arms and over the porch is the date 1760 with the initials of Alexander Butler. The oldest part of the house, however, is at the back, a stone at the north-west corner bearing the date 1668 and the initials of Thomas Butler and Elizabeth (Fleetwood) his wife. Another stone in a gable near to this has the same initials and the date 1679, and on the north-east side is a good 17th-cen-

[of Rawcliffe]; they were related in the fourth degree; Dods, MSS. liii, fol. 91b. Richard Butler was in 1427 accused of having made false returns of the profits of his estate; Add. MS. 32104, fol. 179. An inquiry was in 1433 ordered into a charge that he had held a market at Kirkhouse in Wyresdale to the prejudice of the Duke of Bedford's tenants; Dep. Keeper's Rep. xi, App. 533.

In 1428 the fees were given to John son of Richard Boteler of Kirkland and Ellen his wife, daughter of Gilbert Barton, a messuage in Kirkland; Dods, MSS. lxii, fol. 90. Richard the father was living in 1448, when he gave land in Kirkland in the vill of Garstang to trustees for Elizabeth wife of Edward son of John son of the said Richard; Kuerden MSS. iv, K 19. A charter by John the son of Richard dated 1446 has been preserved; it gave Walkerholme and Aldfield in Garstang to trustees; ibid. Nicholas, another son of Richard Boteler, had land in Homelso in Kirkland in 1457; Dods, MSS. liii, fol. 98b. In 1441 Richard, Thomas and Nicholas Boteler of Kirkland were charged with trespass on the tithery of Richard Catterall at Garstang and Catterall; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 3, m. 17.

William Boteler and Alice Rigmaiden had an indulgence in 1482; Dods, MSS. xii, fol. 90b. The first recorded pedigree seems with Robert father of William

Boteler of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 44. He made a settlement of the manor, &c., in 1501 in favour of his male issue by his wife and in default to his right heirs male. His will [1505] is recited; it provides for his son John and other younger children. Alice, the widow, and two daughters were executors; Dods, MSS. lxii, fol. 90. Thomas, the heir, was at once contracted to marry Isabel daughter of John Brockholes; ibid.

¹³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 72. Isabel in 1528 claimed dower in the manor of Kirkland against John Boteler and others; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 142, m. 3.

¹⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, no. 32. His will is recited. He left 20s. to the parish church; to his son John 'all things belonging to my chapel, with my velvet night-cap, my damask doublet and all the harness that I have, to the intent that the said harness with all things pertaining to my said chapel and my clock shall be left at my manor of Kirkland as heirlooms for ever.' He had in 1527 made a settlement on Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Farington, whom he was to marry; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 178, m. 3. Another, of 1538, is in Towneley MS. DD, no. 679.

¹⁵ *Visit. of 1567* (Chet. Soc.), 43. The grant of a crest in 1560 is printed in Gregson's *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 267.

¹⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xv, no. 17; the deceased is called grandson of John Butler late of Kirkland. Kirkland Hall was held of the queen as of her manor of Nether Wyresdale in socage by the rent of half a pound of cummin; Bolon-wray was held of the queen in chief by knight's service and a rent of 4d. By the settlement recited the remainders were to James and John, sons of John Butler, and then to his brother James.

¹⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 29.

¹⁸ *Visit. of 1613* (Chet. Soc.), 74. There was a recovery of the manor of Kirkland in 1612, John Butler and Anne his wife being vouches; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 310, m. 4. Another settlement was made in 1626 by John Butler and John his son and heir; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 129, no. 2.

¹⁹ *Trans. Hist. Soc.* (new ser.), xiv, 175.

²⁰ John Butler gave certain lands to younger children—James, Elizabeth and

Mary (wife of James) Anderton—and they being recusants the lands were sequestered, so that the purchaser, Thomas Cole of Cotes, had in 1651 lost possession; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 261-2. Wearingham, Kinsacre and Bredenhall are among the places named.

Part of the manor-house of Kirkland was in 1659 in possession of Thomas Carus, Mary his wife and Regina'd Heber; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 164, m. 80.

²¹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.*, i, 21.

²² Dugdale, *Visit.* (Chet. Soc.), 63.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ According to a local tradition reported in Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 447-8; it refers apparently to 1715.

²⁵ The remaining part of the descent has been taken from Fishwick, *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 227-30, where fuller details may be read.

The following recoveries of the manor of Kirkland are on record:—1696, Alexander Butler, vouches; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 463, m. 12. 1728, Alexander Butler; ibid. 529, m. 6 d. 1762, Alexander Butler; ibid. 595, m. 3.

²⁶ P.R.O. *Lit.*, 74. His monument in Garstang Church declares that 'he chose an elegant retirement as most congenial with his literary and philosophical pursuits'; Fishwick, op. cit. 94.

²⁷ The brother Thomas was rector of Benthall in Yorkshire and Whittington in Lancashire 1793-1825. His son Thomas, a custom-house officer at Liverpool, married Sarah Clarke and had a son Thomas; Fishwick.

Thomas Butler was deforciant in a fine of the manor in 1826; Lanc. Aug. Assizes, 7 Geo. IV.

²⁸ Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 456.

²⁹ Fishwick. The Rev. Henry Clarke of Torquay is one of the beneficiaries, having a life interest.

tury doorway with moulded jambs and hood mould, the ornamental head of which is dated 1695 and has the initials of Alexander Butler and Elizabeth (Parker) his wife. The door, which is the original one, with ornamental iron hinges and ring handle, is panelled and profusely studded with nails.

The whole of the land in this township except the glebe has long belonged to the Butlers, so that there is little or nothing to record of minor families.³⁰ At one time Leicester Abbey owned the pasture called Bolon-wray mentioned above.³¹ Robert White of Garstang compounded in 1631 for declining knight-hood.³² In the Civil War he took the king's side; his lands in Garstang, Kirkland and Catterall were declared forfeit,³³ and were purchased by John White his son.³⁴ It is noteworthy that 'burgages' are mentioned in the White possessions in Kirkland and the neighbourhood.

The history of the parish church has already been given. There is no other place of worship in the township.

The school was formerly considered a grammar school. It was founded, according to Bishop Gastrell, by the representatives of Walter Rigmalden of Wedacre in 1602, and certainly existed in 1624, when an inquiry was made as to its funds.³⁵ The Butlers of Kirkland gave £100 for endowment, and this was augmented later.³⁶

BARNACRE WITH BONDS

Bernaker, 1450. Byrewath, 1292; Byrewayth, 1357. Grenolf, 1347. Howath, 1274; Hawath, 1276. Lingarth, 1276. Wedacre, Wedaker, 1276; Wodacre, 1292.

Bonds lies in the south-west of the township, occupying 960 acres out of the total area of 4,494½.¹ The name is applied especially to the hamlet by the bridge over the Wyre, carrying the high road from Preston to the north into the adjacent town of Garstang. The surface is in general level, but there is a small hill in the south, round which are Dimples to the east, Bowgrave and Howath south-east and Byrewath or Byerworth west. In the north end of Bonds are the remains of Greenhalgh Castle and the farm or hamlet of Lingart.

Barnacre, the main portion of the township, occupies higher ground to the north and east, over 600 ft. above sea level being attained, but the surface falls away somewhat at the eastern and northern

boundaries, formed respectively by the Calder and Grizedale Brook. In the north-west corner, on level ground beside the Wyre, is Woodacre, formerly Wedacre; towards the eastern border are Eidsforth and Kelbrick, and in the south-east are Sullam Side and Stirzacre. On the high land at the north end are reservoirs of the Fylde Waterworks.

A detached part of Catterall was added to this township in 1887; at the same time a detached portion of Barnacre called the Banks was added to Cabus.² The population of the township, including Bowgrave and Calder Vale, was 1,117 in 1901.

The principal road is that already mentioned from Preston northwards; from it another branches off east and then north over the hilly portion of the township. The London and North-Western Company's main line to Scotland runs north through the western side, having a station named Garstang and Catterall nearly two miles by road from the town of Garstang. From the station a single-line railway branches off westward to Pilling and Knott End. The Preston and Lancaster Canal winds through Bonds and crosses the Wyre into Garstang by an aqueduct.

The Garstang Union Workhouse, built in 1876, is in Bonds.

The soil is clay; wheat is grown, but most of the land is in pasture. There was formerly a paper-mill on the Calder.

The enlarged township is governed by a parish council.

The Thirlmere water supply is conveyed through the township towards Manchester.

A square masonry well near Woodacre Hall is known as the Spa Well, and is believed to have healing qualities.³

The base stone of an ancient cross remains at Stirzacre, and the sites of four others are known.⁴

Though in some late documents a *MANORS* manor of *BARNACRE* is named,⁵ the place was formerly no more than a hamlet in the manor of Garstang or Nether Wyresdale.⁶ There were within it a number of smaller estates or manors which call for notice.

The principal of these is Woodacre or *WEDACRE*, once the residence of the Rigmalden family. They were for three centuries lords of a moiety of Nether Wyresdale, and this moiety was spoken of as the manor of Wedacre. The origin of their title having been narrated above,⁷ it remains to give an account of the descent. John de Rigmalden and Isolda his

³⁰ For Crombleholme of the Cross see Fishwick, op. cit. 259.

³¹ See previous notes and Pat. 31 Eliz. Also *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 5.

The chartulary of the abbey (MSS. Laud. H 72, fol. 46) records a demise by the canons in 1327 to John le Taylor, Margaret his wife and William their eldest son, at a rent of 4s.

³² *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

³³ *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 44; Robert White, described as 'of Kirkland,' was dead in 1652.

³⁴ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2506. Robert White was recusant and delinquent, but John 'had been in service for the Parliament and ever well affected.'

³⁵ *Notitia Centr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 410-11. The free school was to have been erected

in the churchyard, but according to Gastrell was built on a piece of the waste granted by the lord of the manor.

Thomas Richardson of Myerscough died in 1637, leaving his lands, in the case of failure of issue in the heirs named, to trustees for the maintenance of the schoolmaster at the school of Garstang; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxviii, no. 76.

In 1689 a master was nominated by Dame Elizabeth Gerard as guardian of the heiress of the manor-house of Wedacre; Garstang Ch. Papers at Chester Dioc. Reg.

³⁶ *End. Char. Rep.* 1899.

¹ 4,969 acres, including 96 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² *Loc. Govt. Bd. Order* 20097. At the same time some adjustments were made in the boundary between this township and Garstang.

³ Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 487.

⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* xx, 200-1, 207; the sites are Brunahill, Grizedale, Ringing Hill and Whittingham's.

⁵ In 1776 in a recovery of the Earl of Derby's estate in the district; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 623, m. 1a.

⁶ William Banastre of Bretherton in 1362 granted to Adam de Meols of North Meols all his lands in the hamlet of Barnacre in the vill of Garstang; Towneley MS. OO, no. 1570.

This may have been the oxgang of land in Garstang settled on Richard Banastere of Bretherton in 1304, with remainders to Isolda daughter of Richard Ulf of Wyresdale, &c.; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 204.

⁷ See the account of Nether Wyresdale.

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wife, the first in possession,⁸ had two sons, John and Marmaduke. John son of John de Rigmaiden in 1323 settled two plough-lands, &c., in Wyresdale and Garstang upon his son Thomas and Joan his wife, together with a moiety of the manor of Wyresdale and rents in various townships.⁹ John was still living in 1331,¹⁰ but Thomas was dead in 1328, and his widow Joan afterwards married Robert de Culwen; she was still living in 1348.¹¹ Thomas left an infant son John,¹² who married Lettice, afterwards the wife of Richard de Molyneux of Great Crosby.¹³ John de Rigmaiden died in 1355¹⁴; his heir was a daughter Joan, who died without issue in or before 1362.¹⁴

These have been frequently named. Isolda had a daughter Nichola, who is described as her heir, and who married Roger de Brookholes of Cloughton. It does not appear what Isolda's name was of her estate, and, as the later Rigmaidens descended from her, she must have been twice married.

John de Rigmaiden and Isolda his wife were defendants in 1292; Assize R. 408, m. 66. In 1303 they made a claim against Hugh de Akovere concerning waste; De Banco R. 148, m. 31. They appear again in 1304; Assize R. 419, m. 9. In the same year Gilbert de Plessington had cut trees in his several woods, viz. Chapelfield in the park of Arkestanheved, &c. John replied that he and his wife held a wood in common with Gilbert; Coram Rege R. 176, m. 46 d.

Robert de Leyburn and Isolda his wife in 1311 claimed against Ingram de Gynes and Christina his wife certain services demanded for a tenement in Garstang by Gilbert de Lindsay and Isolda widow of John de Rigmaiden; De Banco R. 185, m. 57. Ten years later the Abbot of Leicester demanded common of pasture in Garstang, of which he alleged he had been disseised by Isolda widow of John de Rigmaiden and others; *ibid.* 238, m. 111 d.

⁸ *Final Conc.* ii, 51, 55. In each case one-third was said to be held of the king as of his honour of Lancaster and the rest of the lords of the fee. This probably refers to the subdivisions of the Brus moiety, John then holding one share immediately and the rest as tenant of Thweng and (probably) Fauconberg. See also *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, pp. 281, 284.

¹⁰ He was defendant to claims by the Abbot of Leicester in 1325; De Banco R. 257, m. 123 d, 134 d. About the same time Christina daughter of William de Lindsay and widow of Ingram de Gynes claimed a message in Garstang against him, alleging that Isolda de Rigmaiden had intruded after the death of Christina de Howath; *ibid.* 258, m. 453. John de Rigmaiden, Joan his wife and others were in 1328 charged with an assault by Richard son of Alan de Catterall; *ibid.* 273, m. 45 d. John de Rigmaiden, Joan his wife and John and Roger his sons, Thomas son of Marmaduke de Rigmaiden, Robert de Culwen and Joan his wife, William de Heaton and Anilla his wife, were defendants in 1330; Assize R. 1400, m. 235. John son of John de Rigmaiden the elder was again defendant in 1331; De Banco R. 287, m. 25.

Joan widow of John de Rigmaiden was

a plaintiff in 1334 respecting her dower in forty-two messuages, mill, &c., in Garstang; *ibid.* 297, m. 230 d; 300, m. 204 d.

¹¹ In 1328 William de Thweng claimed six messuages, lands, the fourth part of a mill, &c., in Garstang, against John de Hornby and Joan widow of Thomas son of John de Rigmaiden; also four messuages, &c., against Thomas son of Marmaduke de Rigmaiden, &c.; *ibid.* 275, m. 33 d.

The fine of 1323 concerning the moiety of the manor was adduced in 1334, when John son of John and Thomas de Rigmaiden both being dead, Joan the widow (then wife of Robert de Culwen) claimed to benefit; another John son of John de Rigmaiden was one of the defendants; Coram Rege R. 297, m. 127. Joan was wife of Robert de Culwen in 1331; De Banco R. 287, m. 25. She was again a widow in 1348; *ibid.* 355, m. 124 d.

A family named Croft appears in Garstang about this time. Isabel (or Isolda) widow of William de Croft claimed warranty from Ingram de Gynes and Christina his wife in 1291-2; *ibid.* 91, m. 129 d; 92, m. 146 d. William de Thweng in 1332 recovered land against John son of William de Croft; *ibid.* 292, m. 537 d.

¹² John son of Thomas de Rigmaiden appeared in some of the pleadings of 1334; *ibid.* 297, m. 230 d. He was called to warrant by John de Lingart in 1336, but was under age; *ibid.* 305, m. 339. He was again called to warrant in 1348; *ibid.* 355, m. 124 d. In the account of Nether Wyresdale it has been shown that he held a moiety of the manor in 1346. In 1350-1 the Abbot of Cockersand claimed against him 60 acres of moor and pasture in virtue of 4 oxgangs of land granted by William de Lancaster to his abbey and the church of St. Helen of Garstang, but he answered that he was jointly seised with John de Coupland; Assize R. 1444, m. 2 d; 431, m. 1. He again appears in 1352, being described as the great-grandson of John de Rigmaiden, whose wife was Isolda; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 5 d.

¹³ *Final Conc.* ii, 181. Lettice widow of John de Rigmaiden died in 1387 holding in dower the third part of the manor of Wedacre of the duke in chief by knight's service and 100 a. year for castle ward. The heir was Thomas son and heir of John de Rigmaiden (of the other line, as will be seen), then twelve years old and in ward to the duke; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 26. The custody of that third part was granted to Joan widow of Thomas de Rigmaiden (he was grandfather of this heir) at a rent of 20 marks; *ibid.*; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 526.

Wedacre was then claimed by Thomas de Rigmaiden, son of Marmaduke above named.¹⁵ A settlement was made by him of this moiety of the manor of Wyresdale in 1366-71, the remainders being to John the son of Thomas, who was to marry Margaret daughter of Robert de Hornby, and in default of issue to Richard, William and Peter, brothers of John; to John son of William de Bradkirk and Agnes his wife, daughter of Thomas de Rigmaiden.¹⁶ John de Rigmaiden afterwards married Elizabeth,¹⁷ and dying at Wedacre in 1379¹⁸ before his father, left by her a son and heir named Thomas, who proved his age in 1397.¹⁹ Thomas Rigmaiden held the

^{18a} The writ of diem cl. extr. after his death was issued 20 July 1355; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 334.

¹¹ Joan was in possession in 1355 as daughter and heir of John de Rigmaiden, she and John de Coupland contributing to the aid for half a knight's fee in Garstang with its members; *Feud. Aids.* iii, 90.

¹⁵ In 1362, Joan having died without issue, Thomas de Rigmaiden claimed from the Earl of Lancaster (John of Gaunt) a moiety of the manor of Wyresdale, &c., in accordance with the fine of 1323; De Banco R. 411, m. 246 d.

Thomas son of Marmaduke son of (the first) John de Rigmaiden and Isolda was plaintiff in 1372 respecting a further part of his inheritance; De Banco R. 444, m. 351; 447, m. 322, 346 (where the pedigree is set out fully). Marmaduke was living in 1313 (Assize R. 424, m. 2), but died in or before 1321, when Isolda widow of John de Rigmaiden, calling him her son, acknowledged the receipt of money due from him; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), R. 46. His widow probably was the Anilla who as wife of William son of William de Heaton is frequently joined in the pleadings with Thomas son of Marmaduke, e.g. De Banco R. 257, m. 134 d, (1325). In 1338 Thomas gave William and Anilla a release of all actions concerning his inheritance in Garstang and Ellel; Towneley, op. cit. R. 51. Ten years later, however, Thomas son of Marmaduke de Rigmaiden was plaintiff against William de Heaton; De Banco R. 356, m. 369 d. The same Thomas made a claim against John son of Thomas de Rigmaiden (i.e. of the elder line) in 1352; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 2, m. 1.

¹⁶ *Final Conc.* ii, 181.

In 1372 Thomas de Rigmaiden claimed compensation for waste from Adam the Calfrid in a message and land demised to him for ten years. The jury found that Adam had thrown down a kitchen and a chamber (each worth 40d.) and had cut down and sold four ash trees worth 10d. each, but acquitted him of the further charges; De Banco R. 448, m. 56 d.

The writ of diem cl. extr. after the death of Thomas de Rigmaiden was issued on 1 Feb. 1383-4; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 356. Dower was in March assigned to his widow Joan and the custody of the heir—his grandson Thomas (son of John son of Thomas)—was granted to her at a rent of £13 13s. 4d.; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 12; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 357; xl, App. 522.

¹⁷ On this marriage his father granted them lands called 'Yngtonthintill' in the vill of Garstang; *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* i, 12. ¹⁸ *Ibid.* ¹⁹ *Ibid.* i, 67.

moiety of Nether Wyresdale in 1431,²⁰ and appears to have left a son Nicholas, in possession in 1445.²¹

Nicholas Rigmaiden died in 1478 holding the manor of Wedacre of the king as of his duchy by fealty and a rent of 2s. 6d.; his son John having died, the heir was John's son Nicholas Rigmaiden, then thirty years of age.²² This Nicholas died in or before 1496²³; he seems to have married Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Robert Lawrence of Ashton and Carnforth,²⁴ and to have left a son John,²⁵ whose son and heir Thomas proved his age in 1514,²⁶ and died in 1520, leaving a son John, only five years old.²⁷ John Rigmaiden died in 1557 holding a moiety of the manor of Nether Wyresdale of the king and queen by knight's service and a rent of 2s. 6d. yearly.²⁸

The heir was a namesake, grandson of the above-named Thomas's brother John, and thirty years of age. He recorded a pedigree in 1567,²⁹ and in 1585 was discharged from his office of master forester

of Quernmore and Wyresdale on account of disorders there and destruction of the deer.³⁰ He died in 1587 holding the moiety of Nether Wyresdale as before, and leaving a son Walter, thirty years of age,³¹ who was a lunatic.³² He died between 1598³³ and 1602, and in the latter year his representatives sold his estate to Sir Thomas Gerard,³⁴ who had inherited the other moiety of Nether Wyresdale.

After this Wedacre for a time ceased to be a seat of the lords of Wyresdale and in itself became the residence of a family named Fyfe.³⁵ John Fyfe raised a company of men for the Parliament in the Civil War,³⁶ and was killed at the storming of Bolton by Prince Rupert in 1644.³⁷ He



RIGMAIDEN. *Argent three stags' heads caboshed sable.*

²⁰ *Feud. Aids*, iii, 95; he held a moiety of the manor of Garstang by the fourth part of a knight's fee. The writ of diem cl. extr. after his death was issued 18 Aug. 1440; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.*, xxxiii, App. 39. He was found to hold the eighth part of the manor of Garstang by knight's service and the rent of 1½d.; *Harl. MS.* 2085, fol. 446b. There may be some confusion between contemporaries of the same name, so that the descent outlined in the text is only probable.

²¹ In 1438 a settlement of six messuages, &c., in Garstang and Cockeham was made by Nicholas Rigmaiden and Eleanor his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 103. In 1440 the escheator was ordered to deliver to Nicholas, son and heir of Thomas Rigmaiden, the eighth part of the manor of Garstang which Thomas had held in fee, as also other lands, &c., which he had held conjointly with Alice his wife; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.*, xxxiii, App. 39.

In 1445-6 Nicholas Rigmaiden was said to hold in Garstang a plough-land and a half for the fourth part of a knight's fee; the relief was 2s., which the escheator had received; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*, bble. 2, no. 20.

²² *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 106. The 2s. 6d. was for castle ward (note 13). Some other Rigmaidens occur in the pleadings contemporary with Nicholas; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 3, m. 13 (John); 6, m. 2b (Thomas); 10, m. 3 (John and Gilbert his brother).

In 1444 William Rigmaiden, 'esquire,' claimed an account of their receiverships against Nicholas Rigmaiden of Wedacre, 'gentleman,' and Richard son of Gilbert Barton of Barton; *ibid.* 6, m. 7. In the recorded pedigree the descent is traced through a William who was a younger son of the Thomas who died in 1384; see the fine of 1371.

John Rigmaiden, 'esquire,' occurs in 1462, together with many others of his family and neighbourhood, charged with assault; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* file 2 Edw. IV.

²³ Towneley MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 641; writ of diem cl. extr. He held a moiety of the manor of Wyresdale in Garstang by the fourth part of a knight's fee; *Harl. MS.* 2085, fol. 449.

²⁴ Margaret Lawrence married a Rigmaiden, but his Christian name is not stated in *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 163, m. 20. Margaret Rigmaiden died in

1516 holding forty messuages, &c., in Garstang of the inheritance of Thomas Rigmaiden, being parcel of the manor of Wedacre, which manor was held of the king as of his duchy by the fourth part of a knight's fee and 2s. 6d. rent; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 73. It is here stated that Margaret was mother of John father of Thomas, but her husband's name is not given.

²⁵ John the son and heir of Nicholas Rigmaiden in 1489 was married or contracted to Katherine daughter of Sir John Pennington of Muncaster; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. 228. The writ of diem cl. extr. after John's death was issued 14 Feb. 1504-5; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 544. The wardship and marriage of Thomas son and heir of John Rigmaiden were soon afterwards granted to John Lawrence; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 544.

²⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iv, no. 52; it was stated that Thomas was born at Wedacre 10 June 1493.

²⁷ *Ibid.* v, no. 65. His will is recited, from which it appears that he had an uncle James, brothers John and Richard, a sister Katherine and daughters Isabel, Margaret and Eleanor. There is also recited a demise by the feoffees of his father John (1503) made in 1506 in favour of Joan wife of Thomas. The manor of Wedacre and lands, &c., in Barnacre, Garstang and elsewhere were stated to be held of the king as of his duchy by the moiety of a knight's fee. The will is printed by Fishwick, *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 215. The custody of the manors was granted to John Porte; *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xxii, 57.

As mentioned in a previous note there was a minor Rigmaiden family in the township. In 1521 there died a Nicholas Rigmaiden holding two messuages, land, &c., in Barnacre and Wyresdale of the king as duke by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. He left a son and heir John, aged six; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 37. Again John (son of John) Rigmaiden of New Hall in Barnacre was about 1556 called upon to answer John Rigmaiden (of Wedacre) respecting his title to Bradley House, &c.; *Fishwick*, op. cit. 217. A settlement of New Hall, dove-cote, water-mill, &c., in Barnacre and Winnarleigh was made by John Rigmaiden in 1563; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bble.* 25, m. 63.

²⁸ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* x, no. 11. The estate was a moiety of the manor of Nether Wyresdale in Garstang, with eighty messuages, three water-mills, half a water-mill at Sandholme, land, &c.

John Rigmaiden was master forester of Wyresdale; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 302.

²⁹ *Vit. of 1567* (Chet. Soc.), 54. The descent is given as Thomas (1520) —bro. John —s. John —s. John (1567).

³⁰ *Duchy of Lanc. Special Com.* 381. John Calvert of Cockerham succeeded him. Details were given of the deer killed in the forest since the beginning of the queen's reign.

³¹ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 87. In 1573 he had made a settlement on his son Walter on marrying Anne daughter of Edward Tyldesley. Margaret North, sister of John Rigmaiden, is named. An abstract of his will is printed in Fishwick, op. cit. 218.

He was one of those summoned in 1568 to be made an example of, because of his known opposition to Elizabeth's regulation of religion. He answered that he had attended his parish church and heard divine service, but he had not received the communion; he had entertained some of the deprived clergy, but was not aware he was offending; *Gibson, Lydiat Hall*, 206, from S. P. Dom. Eliz. xxxvi, no. 10. He was soon afterwards found among those who refused to attend church, and was reported to have harboured a priest named 'Little Richard'; *ibid.* 216, 226, 229, 231, 239, quoting from reports in the State Papers. In 1592 the sheriff was called upon to account for £254 of the goods of John Rigmaiden seized for his recusancy; *Exch. L.T.R. Recusant R.* 34 Eliz.

³² *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiv, no. 5. The inquiry as to his condition was made immediately after the father's death.

Like his father Walter Rigmaiden was a recusant and fined therefore; his fines were not excused by his lunacy; *Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.)*, iv, 170.

³³ *Fishwick*, op. cit. 219.

³⁴ See the account of Nether Wyresdale.

³⁵ *Fishwick*, op. cit. 220-2. The Fyfes held by lease, as appears below.

³⁶ *War in Lanc.* (Chet. Soc.), 42.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 50.

John Fyfe appears to have left some children; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), iii, 304.

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was succeeded by his brother William,³⁸ a physician, who recorded a pedigree in 1664-5.³⁹ On his death in 1671 the lord of the manor took up his residence there. It was sold with other of the Duke of Hamilton's estates in 1854, and became the property of William Thompson of Underley and Kendal, whose daughter and heir Amelia married the Earl of Bective, who in 1850 after her death became Marquess of Headfort and died in 1894. Their son Thomas Earl of Bective had died in 1893 and his daughter Olivia wife of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck succeeded to Wedacre, Greenhalgh and other estates.⁴⁰ Wedacre and the Barnacre estate, together with Greenhalgh and Lingart, were purchased from Lord Bective's representatives in 1899 by the late Thomas Henry Rushton. On his death in 1903 they descended to his son, the present owner, Mr. James L. Rushton of Barnacre Lodge.⁴¹

Wedacre occurs as a surname.⁴² Of the other tenants there is little record.⁴³ Sturzacre is partly in Catterall.⁴⁴ Sandholme, Sullam and Eidsforth are other places in Barnacre occasionally mentioned.

Bonds does not appear to be an ancient name, but in this part of the township are several estates once of some note. *HOWATH* was a general name for the southern part,⁴⁵ which, like much of Barnacre,

was regarded as pertaining to Catterall,⁴⁶ but the 'manor of Howath' was the estate of the Knights Hospitallers there. It was described as the mansion of St. John Baptist upon Howath with the chapel and lands, and about 1200 was given to the order by Robert son of Bernard lord of Catterall, together with other lands.⁴⁷ There appears to have been a small hospital there.⁴⁸ Roger de Wedacre was the tenant in 1302, when the prior complained that goods seized in distraint for a fine imposed at the prior's court had been rescued by Robert son of Simon de Garstang.⁴⁹ Afterwards it was acquired by Richard Shireburne of Stonyhurst together with Sidd,⁵⁰ and descended with his estates till the 18th century.⁵¹ The chapel of St. John there is not heard of later. The Houghtons of Houghton⁵² had lands in Howath and Catterall held of the Hospitallers by 2s. 6d. rent.⁵³ William Baylton died in 1638 holding a messuage, &c., in Catterall and Barnacre of the king as of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.⁵⁴ His son William, then thirty years of age, was a Royalist, and in the Commonwealth period had to compound for his lands.⁵⁵

Cockerand Abbey had land in Howath⁵⁶ and *BYREWATH*,⁵⁷ which latter place was held by Brockholes of Cloughton.⁵⁸

³⁸ William Fyfe of Wedacre in 1651 held the demesne with mill and kiln by lease from Lord Kilmorey. Great damage had been done by the incursion of the Scots in 1648. 'Old Mrs. Fyfe,' the mother of Captain John Fyfe, had paid £200 a year under the lease, the duties and perquisites of Wyresdale Court ring included. Mrs. Fyfe, 'a staunch Parliamentarian,' had lost two sons and a son-in-law in the service, at Bolton, but had been put out by Ewan Walk, clerk, to the Sequestration Committee at Preston; *ibid.*, 162-5; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1284.

³⁹ Dugdale, *Vita*, (Chet. Soc.), 114. See also the account of Hockinsall and Preesall. There is an anecdote of Dr. Fyfe in Fishwick, *op. cit.* 220; *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Notes*, i, 63.

⁴⁰ Hewitson, *Northward*, 68. The Countess of Bective, mother of the heiress, used to live at Barnacre.

⁴¹ Information of Mr. Rushton.

⁴² Roger de Wedacre has been named in preceding notes. In 1276 he claimed two messuages, land, &c., against William de Lindsay; *De Banco R.* 14, m. 50d. He also occurs in 1292; *Assize R.* 408, m. 4d. 18.

⁴³ Robert de Wedacre was plaintiff in 1266; *Assize R.* 404, m. 10d. William de Wedacre was plaintiff in 1276; *De Banco R.* 15, m. 45; 17, m. 128d.

⁴⁴ For an early pedigree see *De Banco R.* 121, m. 294. See also notes 47, &c., *ibid.*

⁴⁵ John Hudson of Barnacre, a 'delinquent' who had been 'in arms against the Parliament,' compounded for his residence tenement in 1649; *Royalist Camp. Papers*, iii, 306.

⁴⁶ See the account of Catterall.

⁴⁷ 'Howath bridge over the Wyre' shows that Howath extended over all Bonds, though the name is now applied to the south-east corner. Haleath or Hoiath seems to have embraced both Howath and Sturzacre; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 3.

⁴⁸ Sturzacre in Catterall has already occurred.

⁴⁹ Dods, MSS. liii, fol. 97b; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 806; Kuerden MSS. v, fol. 82. The bounds began at the bridge of Howath, followed the Wyre as far as the bridge over the Wyre towards St. Helen's, and so to the dyke near the donor's house in Catterall; thence to the road from Preston, crossing it and going along the road towards Shreshagh as far as land formerly Sparling's, and thence to the Wyre.

Howath is named in the list of Hospitallers' lands in 1292; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

⁴⁸ Lands situated by the Brock, between Hecham and Duenshaw, were granted to St. John and the hospital of Howath by Matthew son of Adam; *Add. MS.* 32107, no. 2998.

The brethren of St. John the Baptist of Howath, with the consent and advice of the brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, made a gift to Hawise wife of Robert son of Bernard; *Dods, MSS.* liii, fol. 89b.

⁴⁷ *De Banco R.* 143, m. 176. Hugh de Wedacre and William his brother had been tenants in 1274-6; *De Banco R.* 6, m. 8; 13, m. 17.

⁴⁶ See the account of Stidd in Dutton. A rental of 1613 shows that a court was held and that the Hospitallers' lands in Cloughton, Bilsborrow and other adjacent townships were subject to it; Kuerden MSS. ii, fol. 132.

⁴⁵ Howath occurs in Richard Shireburne's lands in 1628; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvi, no. 4; also among the Duchesses of Norfolk's possessions in 1737; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 544, m. 13.

⁵⁴ Richard de Wedacre about 1280 granted to Adam son of Sir Adam de Houghton and his heirs all his land in Howath in Catterall inherited from his father; a rent of 3s. was to be paid to the Hospital of Jerusalem; *Dods, MSS.* cxlii, fol. 61, no. 54. Richard son of Adam de Houghton gave all his land in Howath, with part of the mill, to Richard de Burly and William his brother, for the donor's life; the remainder was to his son Richard de Houghton; in default to Edmund, Richard and Adam, sons of

William son of Adam de Graystock; *ibid.* fol. 68b.

⁵³ In 1351-2 Adam de Houghton obtained releases from William brother of Richard de Bury and from Edmund son of William de Graystock; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 725, fol. 286, 319b.

⁵² *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 146, 127. The same estate occurs in later Houghton inquisitions. In 1559 it was said to be held of the queen as of her duchy in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 2.

⁵¹ Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.). 54. He had compounded for refusing knighthood in 1631; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

⁵⁰ *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 155-7. His 'delinquency' was that he had refused to take the covenant, he living within a mile of Greenhalgh Castle, then one of the king's garrisons. He took it in May 1646. The same or a later William Baylton was a benefactor.

⁴⁹ Adam de Wedacre gave the canons half an acre in Howath on the field called the Lawe, the south head abutting on the great moor of Catterall, with easements of the vill of Catterall; *Cockerand Charul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 276, 286.

⁴⁸ Byrewath was held, in part at least, of the church of Garstang, and Henry de Casterton (son of Gilbert) released all right in it to Cockerand; *ibid.* i, 277.

⁴⁷ Robert de Byrewath released to Roger de Brockholes and Christiana his wife certain land, probably in Byrewath; *Add. MS.* 32105, fol. 88; 32106, no. 1105.

⁴⁶ In 1268 Adam de Brockholes held the Cockerand parcel, paying 3s. 6d. a year and half a mark at death; *Charul. loc. cit.* In 1290 Adam was stated to have held an oxgang of land in Byrewath in Garstang of Walter de Londe by 12d. yearly; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 274.

⁴⁵ This estate descended in the line of Brockholes of Cloughton, and Roger de Brockholes was in 1347 found to hold an oxgang of land in Byrewath of the king (in right of William de Coucy) as of the manor of Wyresdale, by knight's service; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2d nos.), no. 63.

GREENHALGH, 2 oxgangs of land, was in 1347 held of the lord of Wyresdale by William Banastre by knight's service.⁵⁷ This land afterwards came into the possession of the first Earl of Derby, who in 1490 obtained the king's licence to fortify his manor-house there and to inclose a park.⁵⁸ Camden states that the earl was 'in fear of certain outlawed gentlemen of this shire, whose possessions King Henry VII had freely given unto him; for many an assault they gave him and other whiles in hostile manner made inroads into his lands, until the moderate carriage of the good and worthy man, and process of time, pacified these quarrels.'⁵⁹ The castle then erected became famous in the Civil War, as already stated, and after being destroyed the ruin remained in the hands of the earls till about 1865,⁶⁰ when it was sold to Lord Kenlis, afterwards (1870) Earl of Bective.⁶¹ As above stated, it is now the property of Mr. Rushton.

The ruins of the castle⁶² stand on a slight eminence half a mile or more to the east of Garstang, and consist of the remains of a single tower 24 ft. square externally, constructed of rubble sandstone masonry, with angle quoins, the walls of which are 5 ft. thick. Whitaker, writing about 1822, states that the building had been 'a rectangle nearly approaching a square, with a tower at each angle standing diagonally to each adjoining wall. The interval between the two towers was 14 yds. on one side and 16 yds. on the other.'⁶³ The elevation on which the castle stands is said to have been originally surrounded by a marshy swamp, the only natural connexion with firm land being on the north-east side, but the wet land has long been drained.⁶⁴ It would, however, add to the defensive position of the building, and was probably a contributing factor to the choice of site, helping, in addition, to supply

the moat, traces of which are still visible. Apparently nothing has been done to preserve the castle since the siege of 1645, the action of time and weather, supplemented by the local practice of using the ruins as a stone quarry, having reduced it to its present condition.

The portion still standing is one of the western towers, the highest part of the walling of which, on the north-east and north-west sides, is about 25 ft. to 30 ft. in height. It shows internally marks of a wooden floor 10 ft. above the ground, and there was probably another floor above this; but the upper part of the walls is entirely gone and the building is open on the south side, the walls being only about 5 ft. above the ground. In the east angle is a passage-way 3 ft. 6 in. wide, which formerly led to the main building, and opposite in the west wall are three embrasures, one in the centre and one set diagonally at each angle, that on the west facing directly towards Garstang and commanding the bridge or ford across the Wyre. The interior of the tower, which measures 14 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft., is now strewn over with broken masonry, large portions of walling having fallen within the last forty years,⁶⁵ and the lower parts of the external angles and masonry bordering the window openings are broken away. On the north-east side are garderobes, and in the portion of the south-west wall which still remains part of an embrasure like that on the north-west. The top of the knoll occupied by the ruins forms a square of about 35 yds., the excavation of which would probably disclose the foundations of the castle.

The Pleasington family or families frequently occur in the parish.⁶⁷ One of them was in the 16th and 17th centuries seated at **DIMPLES**,⁶⁸ and recorded a pedigree in 1613.⁶⁹ They were recusants and

In 1496 Roger Brockholes held holding messuages and land in Garstang of the king as of his duchy by knight's service; and Byreweath, part at least of this tenement, was in the occupation of Robert Ambrose; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 73, 77. The place was leased to Thurstan Tyldesley in 1541; Add. MS. 32105, fol. 208b.

Walter de Byreweath in 1292 claimed a tenement in Garstang against John de Rigmaiden, but was non-suited; Assize R. 408, m. 37 d.

Particulars as to the later descent of Byreweath will be found in Fishwick, op. cit. 235-6. The capital messuage called Byreweath was in 1582 demised by Sir Gilbert Gerard to Edward Horsfall and Ellen his wife for forty years; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), G. 49. Byreweath was sold in 1784, by William Fitzherbert Brockholes to the Jackson family; Mr. Jonathan Jackson of Brooklands, Garstang, was the owner in 1879. He also had Dimples, Howath and Strizacre, but these (except Dimples House) were sold in 1902 and later; information of Mr. F. Jackson.

⁵⁷ Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 63.

⁵⁸ Towneley MS. CC (Chet. Lib.), no. 580; free warren was allowed. Nothing is known of an earlier castle in the neighbourhood, but in 1343 a robbery was reported at Casteltow near Garstang; Assize R. 430, m. 14.

The Derby rental of 1522 records 76l. 8d. as received from various tenants

of land in Greenhalgh, Barnacre and Ellet, 'which lately belonged to Nicholas Rigmaiden.' The same rental shows 40s. received from Howath, but claimed by the farmer as his fee as parker of Greenhalgh.

In 1556 the Earl of Derby granted to Sir Richard Shireburne the custody of Greenhalgh Castle and park, profits, &c., as Thurstan Tyldesley had held the same; Shireburne Abstract Bk. at Leagram.

⁵⁹ Brit. (ed. Gibson), 753.

⁶⁰ The castle is named in fines and recoveries of the Derby estates down to 1776; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 621, m. 12.

It was probably confiscated under the Commonwealth, being in 1656 in possession of Gilbert Mabbott and Martha his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 158, m. 51. Mabbott purchased several parts of the estates of James Earl of Derby in the neighbourhood; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, ii, 237-8. The castle had been regained by the Earl of Derby in 1667; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 179, m. 28 (William Fyfe v. Charles Earl of Derby and Dorothy Helen his wife).

⁶¹ Hewitson, *Northward*, 55.

⁶² The site is described in *P.C.H. Lancs.* ii, 550.

⁶³ *Richmondshire*, ii, 456, where an illustration is given.

⁶⁴ *Palatine Note-bk.* iv, 130.

⁶⁵ Mr. A. Hewitson, op. cit. 55, describes the state of the castle as he found it on three successive visits, in 1871, 1898 and 1900. Nearly the whole of the south-eastern side of the tower and about two-thirds of the wall on the

south-western side disappeared between 1871 and 1898.

⁶⁷ See the accounts of Nateby, &c.; *Final Conc.* ii, 110; iii, 29. John de Pleasington had a tenement in Garstang in 1354; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 332. John son of Richard son of Robert de Pleasington was a minor in 1355; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 5, m. 27.

⁶⁸ An account of the family, with pedigree, will be found in Fishwick, op. cit. 230-3. William Pleasington of Dimples was living in 1475; Dunkerhalgh D. The Pleasingtons named in the will of Thomas Rigmaiden (1521) are supposed to have been of Dimples; Fishwick, op. cit. 215-16.

Robert son of William Pleasington inherited Dimples from his father and was in possession before 1592; *ibid.* 231. Robert was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 232. Two-thirds of his estate was sequestered for recusancy in 1607; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 383. He was living in 1613 (pedigree), when his son William was thirty-eight years old. William Pleasington died in 1621 holding the capital messuage called Dimples in the manor of Nether Wyresdale and township of Garstang of Gilbert Lord Gerard by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. He had lands in Catterall, Eccleston, Goosnargh and Whittingham. The heir was his son Robert, twenty-two years of age; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 240.

⁶⁹ *Vitt.* (Chet. Soc.), 75.

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Royalists,⁷⁰ and in 1716 the estate was forfeited, John Pleasington being convicted of high treason.⁷¹ His uncle John Pleasington was a priest, residing chiefly at Puddington Hall in Cheshire. In the excitement created by the Oates Plot private malice caused him to be denounced and arrested. It was difficult to procure evidence against him, but three former members of his flock who had become Protestants swore to his having said mass and otherwise exercised his office. He was thereupon condemned and executed at Chester 19 July 1679.⁷² The cause of his beatification was allowed to be introduced at Rome in 1886.⁷³

LINGART, Lingard, or Lingarth is another estate of which some particulars are on record. It belonged in part to the abbey of Cockersand,⁷⁴ and gave a surname to the family holding it.⁷⁵ A branch of the Faringtons succeeded⁷⁶; a pedigree was recorded in 1567.⁷⁷

Few other references to the township occur.⁷⁸ An inclosure award was made in 1772.⁷⁹

In 1689 the Presbyterians had a licensed meeting-place in Barnacre and the Quakers one in Wedacre.⁸⁰ These do not seem to have resulted in permanent buildings. In 1828, however, a meeting-house for the Society of Friends was built in Bonds, near Calder Bridge, and it continues to be used.⁸¹

The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary and St. Michael was built in 1838 in Bonds, near Garstang Bridge, to replace the older chapel in Garstang.⁸²

CATTERALL

Catrehala, Dom. Bk.; Catrehal, 1272; Katerhale, 1277; Caterhale, Cateral, 1292

Catterall lies along the southern bank of the Calder and the Wyre, with Rohall at the extreme west; it has a detached portion,¹ in which is Landskill, some distance to the north-east. This detached part lies upon the slope of Bleasdale Fell, and a height of 745 ft. above sea level is reached on the east; but the main portion of the township is low-lying and comparatively level, though the surface rises a little from west to east. The area is 1,741½ acres,² and in 1901 the population was 317.

The principal road, on which the village is situated, is that from Preston to Garstang and the north. The London and North-Western main line crosses the eastern end, as does the canal from Preston to Lancaster.

The detached portion above named was in 1887 added to Barnacre with Bonds.³ In it is the hamlet known as Calder Vale, founded in 1835 by Richard and Jonathan Jackson, who built a cotton-mill by the river and added houses for the workpeople.⁴

In the main part of the township a little wheat and oats are grown, but the land is mostly in pasture. The soil is heavy, with clay subsoil. A century ago there were large cotton-printing works at Calder Bridge, but they were given up in 1830.⁵

A parish council governs the township.

Earl Tostig held **CATERALL** in **MANORS** 1066 as part of the lordship of Preston; it was assessed as two plough-lands.⁶ Afterwards it was included in the Garstang or Nether Wyresdale fee held by the Lancaster family and their successors.⁷ William de Lancaster II gave two plough-lands in Halecath and Catterall to Bernard son of Eilsi, and in 1212 Richard son of Swain (de

⁷⁰ Robert Pleasington's estate called Dimples Farm was confiscated and sold by the Parliament in 1652; *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 43. Ralph Longworth had purchased it in 1653; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3134. In the following year Robert Pleasington, who is described as 'of Kirkland in Garstang,' desired to contract on the recusants' Act for two-thirds of his sequestered estate; *ibid.*

⁷¹ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 232, where the subsequent history of Dimples is thus traced: 1719, William Greenhalgh of Myeracough; 1736, by will to Edward Syth of Great Eccleston, who took the name of Greenhalgh and d. 1769—s. James, d. 1799—s. Edward, who sold to Henry Fielding—s. Henry Barrow Fielding in 1852 sold to Jonathan Jackson, one of the founders of the Quakers' meeting-house near Dimples. It remains in his family (see note 56).

⁷² Challoner, *Missionary Priests*, no. 201. He was 'indicted of high treason for having taken orders in the Church of Rome and remaining in this kingdom contrary to the statute of 27 Elizabeth.' *He was not given.*

⁷³ Pollen, *Acts of Martyrs*, 382.

⁷⁴ Walter de Fauconberg (about 1280) granted to the abbey the service of Walter de Lingart for his whole tenement.

Garstang, his rent being half a mark; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 60. The rent of s. 8d. was in 1451 paid by the heir of John Lingart and in 1501 by Henry Farington; *ibid.* iii, 1272, &c.

⁷⁵ Walter de Lingart was living in 1276; *De Banco R.* 15, m. 41. John son of John de Lingart made complaint of waste by Ellen widow of John de

Lingart in 1306; *ibid.* 160, m. 289. Probably the same John, a minor, made a release to the Abbot of Cockersand in 1313; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, G.4. William de Thweng in 1332 claimed land in Garstang against John de Lingart, Isolda his wife and others; *De Banco R.* 290, m. 273 d.

In 1347 John de Lingart held 2 oxgangs of land of the lord of Nether Wyresdale (the Cotey moiety) by knight's service; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 61.

The feoffees in 1356 gave a message, &c., in Garstang to Robert son of John de Lingart and Christiana his wife; *Kuerden*, loc. cit. Five years later the same Robert granted a message to Richard his brother and Roger de Cockersham; *ibid.* John son of Robert de Lingart and Ellen his wife made a feoffment in 1416; *ibid.* Edmund son of John Lingart in 1421 became bound to the Abbot of Cockersand; *ibid.* In the same year John son of Robert de Lingart made a feoffment of his estate in Garstang and Little Eccleston; *Brookholes D.*

⁷⁶ Alice (or Cecily) wife of Henry Farington was in possession in 1461; *ibid.* In 1537-8 the Abbot of Cockersand made a grant of the wardship of Henry son and heir of Nicholas Farington deceased; *Kuerden MSS.* iv, W.51. Thomas son of Henry Farington died in or about 1592, bequeathing to Richard Whittingham of Goomnargh his brother; *ibid.* and G.4. From other deeds here preserved it appears that there ensued a division between Whittingham and John Farington of York (brother of Henry), and that both portions were in 1601 sold to James

Anderton of Clayton. It is named in his inquisition, 1630; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxvii, no. 56. The tenure is not stated.

Richard Whittingham of Lingart, 'Papist,' was a freeholder in 1600; *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 232.

In 1653 complaint was made that Lingart had been sequestered by the Parliament as James Anderton's, whereas it really belonged to John Preston; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1903.

Richard Ackers of Cloughton, as a 'Papist,' registered his estate in 1717; it consisted of a house called Lingart and 36 acres at Barnacre; *Estcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 141.

⁷⁷ *Visit. (Chet. Soc.)*, 48.

John Mercer of Barnacre had had two-thirds of his estates sequestered for recusancy only under the Commonwealth and in 1653 desired to contract for it; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3186.

⁷⁸ *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, i, 55.

⁷⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 232, 230. That of the Quakers still existed in 1717; *Gastrell, Notitia Cestr. (Chet. Soc.)*, ii, 408.

⁸⁰ Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 518.

An account of the Jackson family is given.

⁸¹ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 121; Hewitson, *op. cit.* 487.

⁸² It is known as Higher Catterall.

¹ 1,279 acres, including 29 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

² Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 20097.

³ Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 530.

⁴ Baines, *Lancs.* i, 283 (1836), iv, 472.

⁵ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁶ See for example *Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.)*, ii, 147-9.



KIRKLAND : CHURCHTOWN CROSS



BARNACRE WITH BONDS : GREENHALGH CASTLE

Catterall), Beatrice daughter of Robert and Michael de Athelaxton or Ellaston held the same by knight's service.⁸ Bernard was lord of Goosnargh, and the descent of that manor shows that of Catterall, the three daughters of his son Robert sharing the inheritance. Of the two portions of Catterall named, each seems to have been considered one plough-land; Halecath probably included Howath, Stirzacre and Landskill, Catterall in its wider meaning thus extending over the southern half of Barnacre with Bonds.⁹

Richard son of Swain, who married Isolda or Isult, one of the daughters of Robert de Goosnargh, appears to have had Catterall proper assigned to him in right of his wife, and he and his descendants assumed the local surname. Richard died about 1220, and between 1222 and 1226 it was found that his son Richard was of the king's gift and in ward to Henry de Whittington.¹⁰ He died about 1243 holding land in Catterall of William de Lancaster, and leaving a son Ralph, twelve years of age.¹¹ Ralph de Catterall occurs in various ways down to 1305¹²; his eldest son John¹³ had a son John who was living in 1346 but appears

to have died without issue.^{13a} In virtue of a settlement made in 1287 Ralph was succeeded by another son Alan,¹⁴ who obtained the manor of Little Mitton with Loretta his wife, daughter of Richard de Pontchardon, and died in 1322 holding a capital messuage in Catterall, with lands in demesne and service, of John son of John de Rigmaiden by the eighteenth part of a knight's fee and paying 3d. yearly for castle ward. Richard his eldest son was thirteen years of age.¹⁵

Richard Catterall's son Adam¹⁶ died in 1397 holding a third part of the manor of Catterall of Thomas de Rigmaiden by knight's service and paying 3d. for castle ward.¹⁷ His son and heir Richard, then fifteen years of age,¹⁸ proved his age in 1404.¹⁹ The descent appears to be clear and uneventful from this time²⁰ until the death of Thomas Catterall in 1579, when



CATTERALL. *Azure three maisons or.*

⁸ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 3; also the account of Goosnargh.

In 1242 Richard de Catterall, Hugh de Mitton and Henry de Longford held of William de Lancaster III by knight's service; *ibid.*, i, 154.

At the partition of the Lancaster inheritance in 1281 the following were lords of Catterall—Adam de Houghton, Hugh de Mitton and Ralph de Catterall; *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, pp. 105-6. Eustace de Cottesbech in 1293 obtained a messuage and two plough-lands in Catterall from John de Knyttcote of Leicester; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 176. The meaning of this fine is unknown; 'plough-lands' may be used in a sense other than that of the ancient assessment. Hugh de Mitton in 1295 did not prosecute his claim against Eustace de Cottesbech, Ralph de Catterall, John de Rigmaiden, John de Knightcote and Christiana his wife, Thomas de Singleton and John de Fetherby; *Assize R.* 1306, m. 16d. Hugh de Catterall—apparently identical with Hugh de Mitton—claimed the manor of Catterall in 1306, Master John de Leicester and Christiana his wife being concerned; *De Banco R.* 161, m. 145.

⁹ William son of Alan de Tarnacre about 1220 released to Michael de Athelaxton and Avise his wife all that he and his predecessors had in the third part of a plough-land in Halecath, which he had claimed in the court of Dame Helewise de Stuteville at Garstang; *Dods. MSS.* liii, fol. 95b. Richard son of John Perpont perhaps fifty years later released to Henry le Boteler son of Sir Richard all right in lands in Catterall, Rowall and Aleke; *ibid.* fol. 91.

¹⁰ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 134.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 159-60; his Catterall lands were worth 30s. 10d. a year in demesne and in service. He also held land in Goosnargh, Threlfall, Chipping, Preston and Wrightington. He was living in 1242, but dead in 1244, when the king granted the wardship and marriage of his heir to William de Lancaster for 40 marks; *ibid.* 154, 160.

After Ralph had come of age two further acquisitions were made in 1257-8; by one it was found that Richard had

held 5½—corrected to 5½—oxgangs of land and one-third part in Catterall by knight's service, where twenty-four plough-lands made a fee; also land in Howath of the Hospitallers; *ibid.* 210-12. The service due was the thirty-sixth part of a knight's fee.

In 1246 Alice widow of Richard de Catterall was in the king's gift and marriageable; *Assize R.* 404, m. 22.

¹² Henry son of William de Catterall in 1292 complained of loss of common of pasture caused by appropriations by the three chief lords of the vill, Henry son of Richard le Boteler, Hugh son of Hugh de Catterall and Ralph son of Richard de Catterall; *Assize R.* 408, m. 61.

¹³ John de Catterall is mentioned in 1302; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i, 318. In 1323 Robert de Grotton and Agnes his wife, she being widow of John son and heir of Ralph de Catterall, claimed dower in three plough-lands in Catterall, Goosnargh and Wrightington; *De Banco R.* 248, m. 229. Agnes was one of the co-heirs of Towneley of Towneley. An earlier dower claim had been made (in 1316) against Alan de Catterall respecting the manor of Catterall, and against Adam de Catterall respecting 4 oxgangs of land there; *ibid.* 216, m. 19d.

^{13a} *V.C.H. Lancs.* vi, 458.

¹⁴ In 1287 Ralph granted to Alan de Catterall and his issue a messuage and the third part of two plough-lands in Catterall, with remainders to Adam and Paulin de Catterall; *Final Conc.* ii, 124-5; Towneley MS. DD, no. 8.

In 1305 he granted to Alan his son his lands in Wrightington except the portion already given to another son Adam; *W. Farrer's D.*

John de Hudleston granted land in Arnoby in Millom to Alan son of Ralph de Catterall for life; *Dods. MSS.* xci, fol. 159.

¹⁵ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 140-2. Lora the widow and Richard the son of Alan de Catterall were plaintiffs in 1334; *Coram Rege R.* 297, m. 3d. A fine already quoted indicates some dispute as to the inheritance, for in 1347 Richard son and heir of Alan arranged with John de Catterall, 'cousin and heir' of the Ralph of 1287; *Final Conc.* ii, 125.

Katherine widow of John son of Richard de Catterall the elder and William son of John occur in 1421; *ibid.* iii, 87, 123. The writ of diem cl. extr. after the death of Richard de Catterall was issued in 1381; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 353.

¹⁶ The descent is thus stated in a pleading of 1511: Richard —s. Adam —s. Richard —s. Richard —s. Ralph (plaintiff); *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 110, m. 2, 3. A charter was adduced by which Richard de Catterall gave a messuage, &c., in Catterall to Adam his son and his issue.

Adam son of Richard de Catterall in 1392 granted land called the Slyched to John Boteler of Kirkland and Alice his wife; *Dods. MSS.* lixii, fol. 90.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 66. The other lands, &c., were in Little Mitton, Goosnargh, Wrightington and Inskip. Isabel mother of Adam was living. Her name seems to identify the Richard de Catterall who sold a moiety of the manor of 'Cundeshaigh' in 1380 to Alan de Catterall; *Final Conc.* iii, 9, 42. This manor may have been in Goosnargh.

¹⁸ *Lancs. Inq.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 67; the wardship and marriage were granted to Sir Ralph de Ipre. See also *Pal. of Lanc. Chan. Misc. bde.* 1, file 12.

¹⁹ Towneley MS. DD, no. 1468.

Nicholas de Singleton was then guardian of the heir. Thomas de Hesketh stated that Richard was born in Easter week 1382, and baptized at Garstang Church by Richard de Preston, the vicar, Richard de Winkley and Cecily the Webster being his godparents.

²⁰ Richard Catterall the elder made a feoffment of his manor of Catterall, &c., in 1432; *Add. MS.* 32104, no. 501, 503 (fol. 116). He names his son William in a deed of 1457; *ibid.* no. 511. To Roger, another son, he gave 200 oaks in Mitton woods in 1460; *ibid.* no. 515.

In 1467 Ellen widow of Richard claimed dower against his son Richard Catterall; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton.* 7 Edw. IV.

Robert (cousin and heir of Robert) Shuttleworth released lands in Little Mitton to Richard Catterall in 1468; Towneley MS. DD, no. 30. A John Catterall the elder of Selby had lands in Goosnargh and elsewhere in Lancashire

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

his seven daughters became co-heirs.²¹ A pedigree was recorded in 1567.²²

With Dorothy, one of the daughters, the manor had been given to Robert Shireburne, who died in 1572 holding a capital message called the Crow's Orchard, &c., in Catterall of the queen as of her duchy by the fortieth part of a knight's fee, lands called Congree in Cloughton, and others in Mitton. The heir was his son Thomas, aged six.²³ Thomas Shireburne died in 1636 holding the manors of Catterall and Little Mitton by knight's service, and leaving a son Robert, aged forty-four.²⁴ Under the *Comptrolleur Richard* estate was sequestered for recusancy and delinquency,²⁵ and finally confiscated and sold in 1652.²⁶

which he inherited by partition in or before 1471; Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. IV. 10. He may have descended from the Alan of 1380, who had land in Gnosborough.

There is a difficulty at the next point. At an inquisition in 1504 it was found that Richard Catterall died in 1487 holding the manor of Catterall of the king as duke by knight's service, also Little Mitton, &c., and that his heir was his son Richard, aged thirty at his father's death; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. 3, no. 12. But already, in 1478, Ralph son and heir of Richard Catterall and his wife had made a settlement of messages, lands, &c., in Catterall and other places; Add. MS. 12104, no. 513. The same or another Ralph and Emma his wife (widow of Robert Boteler) were in 1382 bound to William Kirkby of Rawcliffe to abide an arbitration; Dods. M.S. cxi. 2, fol. 99d. Ralph as son and heir of Richard Catterall made a grant of land in Little Mitton in 1481; DD, no. 26. In 1501 he exchanged a message, &c., on the west side of Howath with James Boteler; *ibid.* no. 28.

Ralph Catterall died on Christmas Day, 1515, holding his part of Catterall of the king as duke by the thirty-sixth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 3d. He had in 1508 made a feoffment of all his manors and lands for the fulfilment of his will, assigning part to Katherine daughter of John Langley, who was to marry his son John. The actual deed, with some others of the family, is in the possession of W. Farrer. John Catterall, the son, succeeded, being thirty-six years of age; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 62. He died less than two years after his father (1517), and by his will made provision for his five sisters; *ibid.* iv, no. 4. The descent is given as Richard → Ralph → a. John. John's son Ralph succeeded, being ten years old.

Ralph died in or before 1526, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, fifteen years old. He was stated to have been born at Mitton in 1510 and baptised at Whalley; *ibid.* vi, no. 4. The inquisition in the Record Office (vi, no. 77) is almost legible, but a brief abstract is given in Towneley MS. 'Lancs. Tenures' (fol. 75) as the possession of W. Farrer; it states that the manor of Catterall, with some lands, was held of the king as duke by the thirty-sixth part of a knight's fee and 3d. rent.

A settlement of the manor was made by Thomas Catterall in 1557; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 204, m. 2.

²¹ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiv, no. 4; he held the manor or capital message

of Catterall, called the hall of Catterall, ten messages and two water-mills, 10s. tree rent, &c., in the township. All was held of the queen as duke by the old service, the thirty-sixth part of a knight's fee. He had in 1561 granted his manors of Catterall and Little Mitton to Robert Shireburne of Gray's Inn, who had married his daughter Dorothy. (This was confirmed in 1562-3; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 24, m. 235; 25, m. 59, 94.) Robert Shireburne died, leaving a son Thomas, and Dorothy, who afterwards married Richard Braddyll, was living at Catterall in 1579, aged thirty. The other daughters were Anne wife of Thomas Townley, aged forty; Elizabeth wife of Thomas Procter, thirty-eight; Katherine wife of Thomas Strickland, thirty-five; Dame Margaret Atherton, then wife of William Edwards, thirty-four; Mary wife of John Grimshaw, thirty-two; and Jane, aged twenty-five.

Further particulars are given in the account of Gnosnargh. The Procters seem to have had some claim on the manor of Catterall; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 43, m. 130.

²² *Vint.* (Chet. Soc.), 39.

²³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xiii, no. 10. There were three children in all—Thomas, Robert and Jane. Their uncle, Sir Richard Shireburne, was guardian; Catterall D. (W. Farrer). For an account of this branch see C. D. Sherborn, *Family of Shireborn*, 91-9. His widow married for her third husband John Whippy, and died in 1620 holding the manor of Catterall, &c., of the king as duke by the fortieth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 228.

Robert Shireburne granted land in Catterall (held of the queen as of her duchy) to William Parkinson, whose son Edward died in 1631 holding lands there and in Myerscough and Cloughton, his heirs being William Butler and Anne Shireburne, widow. The former (aged sixteen) was son of Cecily daughter of Edward Parkinson, and the latter (aged seventeen) daughter of Isabel, another daughter of Edward; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxviii, no. 74; xxvii, no. 57.

A deed relating to the manors is enrolled in Common Pleas, Easter 1599, R. 9 (10).

²⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxix, no. 43. A settlement of the manors had been made by Thomas Shireburne and Isabel his wife in 1629; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 112, no. 23.

²⁵ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 2514-15. Sir Edward Mosley of Hough End had a mortgage on the Catterall part of the estate, and secured this on the sale.

The Shireburnes, being apparently much in debt already, were not able to clear their estates, and about 1665 these were finally sold to Alexander Holt, citizen and goldsmith of London.²⁷ His descendants in 1704 sold Catterall to Thomas Winkley of Preston; from him it descended to Lady Shelley, whose trustees in 1876 sold to Joseph Smith of Lancaster (d. 1889).²⁸ His executors sold the Catterall Hall estate about 1906 to Mr. Yates.²⁹

It does not appear that any manor is now claimed, and it is difficult to trace the third parts held by the Mitton and Longford families. The former third seems to have been granted to a junior Mitton family, who assumed the name of Catterall,³⁰ and to have passed later to Croft,³¹ Winkley,³²

²⁶ *Index of Royalists* (Index Soc.), 44.

²⁷ For disputes see *Exch. Dec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 49, 50.

²⁸ This account is from Fishwick, *Gartang* (Chet. Soc.), 239-42, where full details are given. For the Holt family see Whitaker, *Whalley*, ii, 24, and for the Winkleys the account of Brookholes in Preston.

The following references may be added: 1686, William Daniell v. Robert Holt, manors of Little Mitton and Catterall, lands, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 216, m. 27; 1704, purchase by Thomas Winkley; Piccoppe MSS. (Chet. Lib.), iii, 318, 326; 1710, Thomas Winkley v. Alexander, Edward and William Holt, the above manors; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 264, m. 83; 1745, John Winkley and Nicholas his son and heir-apparent, vouches in a recovery of the manor of Catterall, &c.; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 560, m. 2.

²⁹ Information of Mr. Richard Smith.

³⁰ Hugh de Mitton was party to several suits in 1292 concerning obstruction, &c.; Assize R. 408, m. 57, 63 d, 67, 73, 74. He seems to be called also Hugh son of Hugh de Mitton and Hugh de Catterall, as above. Roger brother and heir of Hugh son of Robert de Wedacre successfully claimed common of turbary in 5 acres in Catterall against Hugh son of Hugh de Mitton, alleging that his brother had been disseised by Hugh the father; *ibid.* m. 50d. Margery widow of Ralph de Mitton claimed dower against Hugh son of Hugh de Mitton in respect of three messages and 3 oxgangs of land in Catterall; against Henry le Boteler in respect of 20d. rent; and against William de Wedacre in respect of a message and 9d. rent; *ibid.* m. 62.

³¹ The mode in which this family acquired part of Catterall is unknown. They appear in Cloughton also.

In 1314-15 Gilbert de Southworth, clerk, gave Henry son of Henry de Croft and his issue by Joan daughter of the grantor free turbary in Upper Rawcliffe Moss for the manor of the said Henry in Catterall; Dods. MSS. xci, fol. 159. Henry de Croft the elder in 1325 demised all his arable lands in Catterall Field to William de Tatham for three years at a rent of 4 marks; Add. MS. 32104, no. 408. Edmund de Myerscough in 1344 complained of novel disseisin by Henry son of Henry de Croft of Catterall; Assize R. 1435, m. 37. John de Croft occurs in 1371; De Banco R. 443, m. 370 d.

³² John son of Roger de Croft in 1374 released to Richard de Winkley and Margaret his wife his manor (house) of Catterall, the third part of Howath water-

Rishton³³ and Shireburne in succession. By Sir Richard Shireburne the estate was given to his brother Robert, who, as shown above, had the Catterall third with his wife.³⁴

The remaining third, including ROWALL, seems to have been acquired by the Houghtons³⁵ and the Botelers of Rawcliffe.³⁶ It came in 1572 into the hands of Sir Gilbert Gerard,³⁷ and was later sold to George Preston of Holker.³⁸

STIRZACRE, partly in this township and partly

in Barnacre, was at one time owned by the Botelers of Rawcliffe, becoming an appurtenance of Rowall.³⁹ It gave a surname to a family frequently occurring in the district.⁴⁰ John Leigh in 1631 held a messuage, &c., in Stirzacre in Catterall of the heirs of Richard son of Geoffrey de Stirzacre as of the manor of Catterall.⁴¹ In the same year Thomas Richardson of Stirzacre compounded for his refusal of knight-hood⁴²; he was probably the Thomas Richardson who in 1654 desired to compound for the two-thirds

mill, the third part of the manor of Catterall, and right of turbary and fishery in Pilling Moss in the vill of Upper Rawcliffe; Dods. MSS. xci, fol. 159. Richard de Winkley and Katherine his wife were concerned in Howath in 1383-4; *ibid.* cxlii, fol. 64. Richard de Winkley in 1409 or later settled his third part of the manor on Henry son of John de Winkley, his next of kin, with remainders to Richard and Henry sons of Adam de Winkley; *ibid.* xci, fol. 159b.

³³ Nicholas Rishton clerk in 1443 obtained a messuage called Winkley's Place, a third part of the manor of Catterall, and various messuages, lands, &c., in Catterall, Howath and Garstang, from Richard Winkley and Margaret his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 109; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 5, m. 5.

A few years later, 1449, Henry Rishton and Agnes his wife granted their manor of Catterall to Margaret widow of Henry Rishton, grandfather of the former Henry; Dods. MSS. xci, fol. 160. See also Towneley MS. HH, no. 116. Henry Rishton (of Clayton-le-Moore) and Margaret his wife were living in 1390; *Final Conc.* iii, 36.

One Henry Rishton (perhaps the Henry of 1449) died about 1490 holding the manor of Catterall of the king in chief by knight's service; Towneley's MS. 'Lancs. Tenures' (in possession of W. Farrer), fol. 8; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xl, App. 541. Nicholas Rishton about 1520 held messuages, &c., in Catterall by knight's service, and his son Richard Rishton later held messuages and lands in Little Catterall of the king by the fortieth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 36, 9. Henry Rishton son of Richard held similarly (*ibid.* ix, no. 10).

³⁴ In 1557 the Rishton family's Catterall estate was sold by Ralph Rishton to Sir Richard Shireburne, who in 1563 gave it to his brother Robert; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 17, m. 24; Dods. MSS. xci, fol. 160. It was no doubt this estate which was recorded in the Inq. p.m. of Robert Shireburne already cited (note 21).

³⁵ In 1255-6 Adam de Houghton was bound to warrant Richard le Boteler in the third part of the manor of Catterall, but Adam retained the third part of Howath and its mill; Dods. MSS. xci, fol. 160b. In 1313-14 Richard son of Adam de Houghton granted his son Richard the homage of William son of Nicholas le Boteler and the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. from the lands held of the grantor by the said William; *ibid.* Alexander Houghton in 1498 had a rent of 6s. 8d. from the land of James Boteler in Catterall, and held a tenement in Howath and Catterall of the king as of his duchy by services unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 66. In 1501 and later the tenure was described as socage; *ibid.* v, no. 66; xi, no. 2.

In 1554-5 Thomas Catterall and Sir Richard Houghton had a dispute as to Crakemer and Waterings in Catterall, also as to the mill; *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 153-4. Robert Shireburne in 1566 purchased some of Thomas Houghton's estate in the township; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 28, m. 54. Richard Houghton and Katherine his wife had lands in Catterall and Nether Wyresdale in 1598; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 60, m. 107.

³⁶ Robert son of Bernard confirmed to William de Rowall all Rowall, i.e. 2 oxgangs of land; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 90b. Henry de Rowall confirmed to Richard le Boteler his father Henry's capital messuage, with land, &c., and the homage of Thomas de Rowall and the daughters of Alexander de Elswick; *ibid.* fol. 83b. Among the witnesses were Hugh de Mitton, Ralph and Peter de Catterall. Richard son of Henry de Rowall released to Henry le Boteler the rent of 2s. due from a tenement in Rowall in Catterall; *ibid.* fol. 95b.

William son of Alexander de Elswick granted his hereditary estate in Rowall (descending from his brother Thomas) to Thomas son of Alan de Singleton and Joan his wife; *ibid.* fol. 89b. He also granted to Henry son of Sir Richard le Boteler the homage and service of Thomas his brother for a tenement in Rowall; *ibid.* fol. 100.

Ralph son of Richard de Catterall granted to Peter de Catterall, clerk, all the waste in Catterall between Thethethorlands and Blackbrook and another piece of waste; *ibid.* fol. 100, 100b. Peter de Catterall gave Richard le Boteler certain land and received from him all his land in Thethethorlands; he also made a grant to Nicholas son of Richard le Boteler; *ibid.* 100, 100b, 89b. Ralph son of Peter the Clerk released all his right in the vill of Catterall to Henry son of Sir Richard le Boteler, and gave 43 acres to Nicholas son of Richard le Boteler; *ibid.* fol. 100b. Maud daughter of William de Winwick sold to Nicholas le Boteler the rent she had received from Rowall; *ibid.* fol. 89.

Richard le Boteler confirmed to Henry his son all his land in Catterall, as well in Rowall as in Stirzacre, with water-mill, &c.; *ibid.* fol. 91b. William son of Richard le Boteler about 1280 conceded to Henry his brother all the land of Catterall, within the vill and without, that is to say, both in Rowall and in Stirzacre; *ibid.* fol. 100b.

Thus it came about that Henry le Boteler was one of the three lords of Catterall in 1292, as above stated. Ralph son of Peter the clerk of Aukelaund in that year claimed a tenement in Catterall against Henry le Boteler, but was non-suited; Assise R. 408, m. 21 d. 42. In 1311 Roger de Wedacre, as heir of his brother Hugh, claimed turbary in Catterall

against Henry son of Richard le Boteler; De Banco R. 184, m. 30d. The estate appears to have reverted soon afterwards to the main line of Boteler of Rawcliffe, and is in 1331 named among their lands, then held by Sir Henry de Croft and Isabel his wife; De Banco R. 287, m. 307 d.

In 1443 lands in Catterall, Rowall and Stirzacre were held by Nicholas Boteler of Rawcliffe; *Final Conc.* liii, 108-9. James Boteler in 1501 acquired from Ralph Catterall all his lands in Rowall; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 92. He died in 1504 holding certain lands in Catterall of Ralph Catterall in socage, and other lands there of the king; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 109.

Sir Thomas Boteler of Warrington was said to hold land in Rowall in 1522; *ibid.* v, no. 13.

³⁷ On a partition of the Butler inheritance in 1572 the manors of Catterall and Rowall were assigned to Gilbert Gerard and Anne his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 231, m. 8. Sir Gilbert at his death in 1594 held the manors, with messuages, water-mill, &c., of the queen as of her duchy by knight's service; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 2.

³⁸ Dods worth states that Sir Gilbert himself sold it; vol. xci, fol. 160b. George Preston of Holker in Cartmel died in 1640 holding Rowall in Catterall, which with Nately Hall he gave to a younger son George; Chan. Inq. p.m. (ser. 2), dc, 122.

³⁹ In 1281 Ralph de Catterall allowed Henry son of Sir Richard le Boteler to bring water from the Calder across Stirzacre marsh to his mill at Stirzacre, Henry giving land in Catterall and 4d. rent by way of recompense; Dods. MSS. liii, fol. 89. Henry le Boteler in 1310 demised his water-mill at Stirzacre to William son of Christiana de Howath for six years; *ibid.* fol. 89b. Hugh son of Hugh de Catterall granted the third part of Stirzacre with all its appurtenances in Catterall to Nicholas son of Sir Richard le Boteler; *ibid.* fol. 100. To the same Nicholas Maud daughter of Walter de Winwick released all right in Stirzacre; *ibid.* fol. 89.

⁴⁰ Lawrence Stirzacre ('Steresacre') and Joan his wife in 1420 made a feoffment of their lands in Cloughton and Catterall; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 120.

From a plea in 1446 it appears that William Stirzacre granted a messuage and land in Catterall to his daughter Alice. She married Nicholas Pleasington, and their son William recovered the box containing the evidences, which had been detained by his mother's second husband Alan Clapham of Laithwaite in Garstang; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 9, m. 20b. For Laithwaite see the account of Cockerham.

⁴¹ Towneley MS. C 8, 13, p. 747.
⁴² *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 222.

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of his estate sequestered for recusancy.⁴³ Thomas Goose of Surragre House registered his estate as a 'Papist' in 1717; his son Thomas had taken part in the Jacobite rising of 1715, and was executed at Garstang.⁴⁴

LANDSKILL was part of the estate of Brockholes of Cloughton.⁴⁵ Other landowners occur from time to time in the pleadings and inquisitions, but little of interest is known about them. The names of Catterall, Rowall,⁴⁶ Wedacre,⁴⁷ Brereworth⁴⁸ and Myerscough⁴⁹ occur in the 13th and 14th centuries, Brand,⁵⁰ Pickering⁵¹ and others later.⁵²

Cockersand Abbey had some land in Catterall and Rowall.⁵³

A few recusants and Royalists had their estates sequestered under the Commonwealth,⁵⁴ and two 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁵⁵

In Calder Vale St. John the Evangelist's was built in 1863 for the Church of England.⁵⁶ The vicars are collated by the Bishop of Manchester. The Wesleyan Methodists have a small chapel in the township proper, dating from 1825,⁵⁷ and another, built in 1900, at Calder Vale.

CLAUGHTON

Clactune, Dom. Bk.; Clacton, 1184; Clagton, Clacton, 1253; Claghton, 1284.

Local pronunciation, Clyton.

Lying between the Calder on the north and the Brock on the south, this township, sometimes called Cloughton-on-Brock, has an area of 3,785½ acres.¹ The population numbered 561 in 1901. At the western end the surface is somewhat undulating; the hall with its park lies near the centre; further east the ground steadily rises, till about 740 ft. above sea level is attained at the border of Bleasdale. There is no village or considerable hamlet, Mathead on the Brock having a few dwellings. The north road from Preston passes through the western end; from it another road goes east until near the Brock; then turning north-east and north, according to the boundary, passes into Bleasdale at the northernmost point. The London and North-Western Railway and the Lancaster Canal cross the west end of the township.

⁴³ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3185.

⁴⁴ *Fatcourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Annals*, 141.

⁴⁵ It was part of the estate given by William de Tatham to Roger son of John de Brockholes in 1318, having been acquired from William de Southworth; *Add. MS.* 32105, fol. 94. John de Brockholes had in 1324 acquired all Henry son of Henry de Croft's land in the field called Thevetthomlands below the forest of Myerscough in the vill of Catterall; *Add. MS.* 32105, SS 680.

⁴⁶ Roger Brockholes in 1496 held three messuages, 40 acres of land, &c., in Catterall of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 73. Thomas Brockholes in 1567 held various lands there of the queen as of her duchy by the service of half a knight's fee; *ibid.* xi, no. 6.

⁴⁷ Landskill as a 'chantry farm' was in dispute in 1589 and 1595; *Ducatus Lanc.* iii, 264, 474; *Esch. Dep.* 8; *Pat.* 31 Eliz., pt. v. In 1659 and 1690 it was in the possession of the Sheringtons of Worsley; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 164, m. 120; 225, m. 65.

⁴⁸ Roger son of Alan de Rowall was a plaintiff in 1277; *De Banco R.* 18, m. 54. Henry de Rowall about 1320 granted land in Ollershaw to William de Tatham, clerk; *Add. MS.* 32104, no. 429. William de Bartail in 1332 complained that Ralph de Rowall, Maud his wife and Roger his son had carried off his goods at Catterall; *De Banco R.* 292, m. 312-3.

⁴⁹ Hugh Wedacre in 1271-2 charged Benedict Gernet and others with having burnt his grain at Catterall; *Curia Regis R.* 208, m. 34. Henry de Wedacre was defendant in 1280 (*De Banco R.* 36, m. 55 d.), while in 1292 he and Christiana his wife claimed dower against William the Clerk of Whittingham; *Assize R.* 408, m. 1 d. At the same time Paulin and William, sons of Henry de Wedacre, and John son of Walter de Wedacre occur in Catterall pleadings; *ibid.* m. 32 d. 54.

⁵⁰ In 1330 Roger de Garstang claimed 2 messuages, &c., against Thomas de Goosnargh, who held by demise of Edmund de Wedacre; *De Banco R.* 282, m. 277 d. Alexander Goosnargh held

land in Catterall of the king in 1524, but the tenure is not separately given; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* v, no. 55.

⁵¹ John de Pleasington as trustee granted lands in Catterall and Cloughton to Edmund de Wedacre in 1349; *Add. MS.* 32104, no. 911. The Pleasingtons themselves had land in Catterall and Cloughton; *Final Conc.* iii, 29. The family occurs again in 1483; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 57, m. 16; 63, m. 14. Isabel daughter of John Pleasington and widow of Sir Richard Sapcote was claimant in 1489; *ibid.* 68, m. 6 d.; 70, m. 12.

⁵² John de Brereworth the elder and Margery his wife claimed messuages, &c., in Catterall and Goosnargh in 1358 against Sir Adam de Hoghton, Roger de Wedacre and others; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 6, m. 3 d. The jury was set aside.

⁵³ In 1304 Christiana daughter of Godith and Roger son of Alan claimed a messuage, &c., against John son of William de Myerscough; *De Banco R.* 149, m. 266.

⁵⁴ This family seems to have succeeded Wedacre, for in 1515 Richard Brand claimed the third part of a messuage called Wedacre's Place by inheritance from his mother Margaret; *Towneley MS.* DD, no. 20. He made a settlement of his estate in 1618; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 123, m. 4 d. William Brand died in 1619 holding a messuage, &c., of the king as duke by knight's service; James his son and heir was nine years old; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 132, 216 (correcting).

⁵⁵ Roger Pickering in 1438 demised a moiety of the Cowfield in Catterall to John Urswick, Ellen his wife and Thomas their son; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), C 815. James Pickering in 1611 held 7 acres of the king as duke by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee, and left as heir his son John, aged fifteen; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 194.

⁵⁶ Anthony Pickering died in 1613 holding his tenement of Thomas Lord Gerard by knight's service and 4s. rent, doing suit at the manor court of Catterall. His son William being dead, the heir was a grandson Anthony, who, though only twelve years of age, had been married to Cecily daughter of James Barnes; *ibid.* i, 242-4.

⁵⁷ Anthony Pickering as a recusant petitioned in 1654 to contract for the two-thirds of his estate sequestered for recusancy; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3186.

⁵⁸ John Urswick, Helen his wife and Thomas their son had land in Catterall in 1438; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), C 815.

⁵⁹ William Bank in 1497 obtained lands in Catterall, &c., from Ralph Hoghton; *Final Conc.* iii, 146.

⁶⁰ George Hesketh of Poulton (1571) held of Thomas Catterall in socage; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xiii, no. 15.

⁶¹ Thomas Allanson died in 1608 holding of Thomas Lord Gerard in socage by 1d. rent. His son and heir Ellis was aged fifty; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 135.

⁶² Alexander Rigby of Goosnargh (1621) held of the king in socage; *ibid.* iii, 457.

⁶³ Thomas Bateson died in 1629 holding a messuage, &c., of the heirs of Thomas Catterall; Robert, his son and heir, was twenty-eight years old; *Towneley MS.* C 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 55.

⁶⁴ William Barnes died in 1633, leaving a son George, aged twenty-four; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxviii, no. 21. In this and some other cases the tenure is not recorded.

⁶⁵ Thomas Adamson in 1640 held his messuage, &c., of Robert Shireburne in socage. His heir was his son John, aged forty; *ibid.* xxx, no. 60. Edmund Adamson occurs in 1550; *Ducatus Lanc.* i, 232, 252.

⁶⁶ Ralph son of Hugh de Mitton gave land by the Calder, together with a 'scaling' in Havedargh, and Beatrice his mother confirmed the same; *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 273. William de Rowall gave land there, and the gift of Nuncroft by Isolda daughter of Robert son of Bernard was probably in the same part of the township; *ibid.* 274-5.

⁶⁷ The cases of Shireburne, Richardson and Pickering have been referred to.

⁶⁸ Elizabeth Melling, widow, and David Cross; *Escourt and Payne, Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 142.

⁶⁹ A district was assigned to it in 1864; *Land. Gas. 4 Mar.* See Hewitson, *Our Country Church*, 532.

⁷⁰ Baines, *Lancs.* (ed. 1836), iv, 472.

⁷¹ 3,788 acres, including 39 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

The soil is clay, and the land is nearly all in pasture. There was formerly some linen manufacture,² now there are file-cutting works.

The place was thus described about forty years ago: 'For sweetness of position, richness of isolation, and wealth of umbrageous beauty, for sunny hillside and shady dells and peaceful glades, for smiling farmsteads and magnificent woodland scenery and rippling brooks, and all that makes country life a joy and a talisman, commend us to Cloughton. . . . To anyone anxious for a day's serene pleasure, for a sweet and pure and unalloyed rural treat, for scenery deliciously pastoral and air delightfully fresh, we could not recommend any place in this part of the country half so excellent.'³ Many Preston people spend their holidays there. Around the hall there is a park of about 600 acres in extent.

The pedestal of an ancient cross remains at Char-nock House⁴; three other cross sites are known.⁵

Before the Conquest **CLAUGHTON MANOR** was held by Earl Tostig as part of his Preston fee, and was assessed as two plough-lands.⁶ Afterwards it formed part of the barony of Penwortham,⁷ and for a time seems to have descended with Warton in Kirkham; thus Roger le Boteler was

concerned in it in 1184-5⁸ and Richard le Boteler in 1208.⁹ The immediate tenants appear to have been numerous, four—each holding a fourth part—being named in 1208,¹⁰ and very quickly the mesne lordship of the Botelers¹¹ and their successors was forgotten, and the lords of Cloughton were said to hold of the Lacy or of the Earls or Dukes of Lancaster.¹²

The subdivision of the manor makes it difficult to trace the descent. One moiety was held by the Singletons and their successors—Banastre, Balderston, &c.¹³ The other moiety was acquired by the Brockholes family in the time of Edward II and later; ultimately they acquired the whole manor, though the steps are not clearly made out.

It has already been stated¹⁴ that Adam de Brockholes inherited Byreth in Bonds, holding it till his death in 1290. His son Roger, under age, married Nichola daughter and heir of Isolda wife of John de Rigmaiden.¹⁵ Roger was dead in 1311, but he left two sons, John and Adam, and a division of the inheritance seems to have been made, John receiving lands in Garstang, while Adam had the manor of Brockholes, near Preston, from which their surname was derived.¹⁶ John de Brockholes held land in Cloughton,¹⁷ but it was his son Roger who in 1338

² Lewis, *Topog. Dict.* A cotton factory was built about 1791 on the Brock; *Preston Guard.* 24 May 1884.

³ Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 286.

⁴ *Lancs. and Ches. Antig. Soc.* xx, 199.

⁵ Shepherd Hill, Langtree's and Catterall House; *ibid.* 199, 200.

⁶ *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 288a.

⁷ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 36.

⁸ *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.* 56, 60; Roger

desired that Richard and Robert, sons of

Uctred, should have their tenure of two

plough-lands in Cloughton defined: was it

in fee or only for a term? The tenants

were of the Singleton family.

⁹ *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and

Ches.), i, 33. Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid and

Hawise his wife (she was daughter and

heir of William de Lancaster II) obtained

from Richard le Boteler an acknowledgment

that the plough-land he himself held

was the fee and right of Hawise, and that

the other plough-land, held (? lately) by

Richard son of Uctred and Robert de

Stanford, was also her right.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Hawise was to receive the

services due from these tenants, who were

Adam de Cloughton, Michael de Cloughton,

Walter de Winwick and Richard de

Stanford. Here nine plough-lands were

reckoned to a knight's fee.

¹¹ As in the case of Warton this passed

to the lords of Woodplumpton. Quenilda

Gernat in 1252 held two plough-lands in

Cloughton of Edmund de Lacy Earl of

Lincoln, but received nothing from it

except wardship and relief; *Lancs. Inq. and*

Extents, i, 190. Ralph de Beetham in

1254 held the two plough-lands, but

received nothing because others had been

enfeoffed freely by the fee of a hauberk;

ibid. i, 202. Nicholas de Eaton held

Quenilda's right in 1311-12; *ibid.* ii,

21.

¹² In 1297 Cloughton rendered 2s. 2d.

to the Earl of Lancaster, probably for

castle guard; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i,

290. In 1324 the lord (or lords) of

Cloughton held the manor of Alice de

Lacy (as of the fee of Penwortham) by

the sixteenth part of a knight's fee and

rendering 2s. 2d. a year for castle guard;

Dods. MSS. cxxii, fol. 39b.

In 1346 Queen Isabella paid the 2s. 2d.

rent for two plough-lands in Cloughton;

Survey of 1346 (Chet. Soc.), 44. The

tenants' names were thus recorded in

1355: Thomas Banastre, Robert de

Haldeghe, Henry de Kuerden, Richard de

Towneley and John de Stamford or

Stanford, having the 128th part of a

knight's fee which William de Whitting-

ham formerly held; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 88.

This return appears to be erroneous, but

William de Whittingham had in 1323

held land in the township of Adam

Banastre; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 154.

In 1431 Richard Balderston and John

Brockholes of Heaton held the manor of

Cloughton by the fifth part of a knight's

fee; *Feud. Aids*, iii, 95. In 1445-6

Richard Balderston was named as sole

tenant; *Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees*,

bds. 2, no. 20.

¹³ The preceding note affords proof of

this. William Banastre was in 1324

found to have died seised of a moiety of

the vill of Cloughton held of the Earl of

Lancaster (as of the inheritance of Alice

de Lacy) by the eighth part of a knight's

fee and 2d. yearly. In the other moiety

he held lands of the Hospitaliters and

Cockersand Abbey; *Lancs. Inq. and*

Extents, ii, 160. The Banastre lands in

Cloughton are again mentioned in 1379;

Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc.), i, 14, 16.

In 1456 Richard Balderston was found

to have held the manor of the king as of

his duchy by 16d. rent; *ibid.* ii, 63.

The same estate is mentioned in the

following century in the inquiries after

the death of Edmund Dudley, the Earl

of Derby, Radcliffe of Winmarlegh, Sir

Gilbert Gerard and Sir Alexander

Oboldiston.

The manor of Cloughton was held by

the Earl of Derby in 1600; *Pal. of*

Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 62, no. 113. It

was sold in 1602, with other estates, by

the representatives of Ferdinando the

fifth earl; *ibid.* bde. 64, no. 44. For

names of tenants, &c., see *Add. MS.*

32108, no. 677-8.

¹⁴ In the account of Barnacre with

Bonds. It does not appear that Adam

had any land in Cloughton.

¹⁵ Isolda occurs frequently in the story

of the Rigmaldens of Wedacre, but her

parentage is not given, nor is it stated

how Nichola was her heir. Various

details as to Roger and Nichola will

be found in the account of Brockholes.

Roger de Brockholes acquired a mes-

suage and land in Cloughton from Godith

de Myerscough; Brockholes of Cloughton

D. in the possession of Mr. Fitzherbert-

Brockholes. Roger son of Adam de

Brockholes and Nichola his wife in 1292

claimed a tenement in Wigarheved and

Garstang against John de Rigmaiden and

Richard de Pleasington; *Assize R.* 408,

m. 46 d. Nine years later (Michaelmas,

1301) it was stated that Roger, Nichola

his wife and John their son were all

under age; *ibid.* 419, m. 13. Nichola

widow of Roger was living in 1344;

ibid. 1435, m. 37 d.

¹⁶ See the account of Brockholes. In

1316 Nichola widow of Roger de Brock-

holes granted land in Garstang to John

de Brockholes her son and Margaret his

wife with remainder to John's brother

Adam; *Towneley MS.* C8, 13 (Chet.

Lib.), B 171.

¹⁷ John son of John de Rigmaiden

conceded to John de Brockholes the homages

of certain tenants, among these being

William de Tatham; Brockholes D.

William son of Gilbert de Rigmaiden

gave him lands at Turnhurst in Garstang

for life; *Towneley MS.* C8, 13, B 173.

In 1323 William de Tatham, then

rector of Halton, granted various lands

in Cloughton to John de Brockholes;

Brockholes D. From *Final Conc.* (Rec.

Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 50 it appears

that William in 1324 received them from

John for life at the rent of a rose, and

that Ralph de Stiracre put in a claim.

In 1327 John de Brockholes quitclaimed

to Richard son of Walter de Cloughton

all right in the Priestriding in Cloughton

which Richard had had from William de

Tatham in exchange for land in Dikoun-

riding; Brockholes D.

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received from William de Tatham, rector of Halton, the 'manor' of Cloughton purchased from Adam son of Richard de Cloughton, also a number of other tenements including Langscale, now Landskill, in Catterall. This grant was charged with the maintenance of a chaplain in Cloughton or at Garstang Church, a stipend of 60s. 8d. being payable.¹⁸

Roger de Brockholes appears to have been killed in December 1341.¹⁹ His widow Ellen died in December 1357 holding a messuage and land in Byreth of the king by knight's service and by rendering 3d. yearly for castle ward; also a messuage, 80 acres of land and 100 acres of meadow in Cloughton, Bilsborrow and Catterall of the heir of William de

Tatham in socage, and other land in Tatham of the said heir. Her heir was Roger son of Roger de Brockholes, aged fifteen.²⁰ The younger Roger, whose age might appear understated²¹—for in July 1342 he was contracted to marry Ellen daughter of Sir Adam de Clitheroe²²—occurs in various ways down to 1390.²³ In 1377-8 he released to Nicholas de Brockholes all claim in the manor of Brockholes.²⁴

The descent of the manor or moiety is clearly attested²⁵ down to Roger Brockholes, who died in 1496 holding the manor of Heaton, near Lancaster, with lands in Tatham, Cloughton, Bilsborrow and Catterall, those in Cloughton being held of the king

John de Brockholes and Margaret his wife, tenants in 1245; De Banco R. 288, m. 407. Margaret widow of John in 1313 called Nicholas widow of Roger de Brockholes to warrant; *ibid.* 294, m. 291 d. She and her son Roger were defendants in respect of a tenement in Garstang in 1336; *ibid.* 305, m. 122.

¹⁸ Add. MS. 32105, fol. 94; Langscale had been obtained from William de Southworth. A red rose was to be given to William and his heirs on St. John Baptist's Day. The chaplain was to say mass daily for the souls of William de Tatham and his kin, Eustace de Cotteshech and all the faithful departed. Should Roger die without heir the remainder was to John and Edmund brothers of Roger. It would appear from the grant that the Brockholes family were not the legal heirs of William de Tatham, and as land in Tatham was afterwards held by them it seems clear that William was the owner of the estate and not merely a trustee.

The deeds show that William de Tatham had been acquiring lands in Cloughton for many years. The following made grants to him: Adam son of Adam son of Bimbe de Cloughton (*id. rent*), John son of Thomas de Stanford (land in Graissard in Towncroft), Robert son of Roger de Cloughton, Robert le Ward (homage of John son of John de Bilsborrow), Godith daughter of John son of Walter de Myerscough (in Dering), Richard son of Walter de Cloughton and others (in Priestriding), Richard son of Roger de Bilsborrow (rent of 14d. due from the Wederidding in Douaneshaigh Moss) and Adam son of Henry de Rowall (land in Catterall); Brockholes D. John de Brockholes treated several of the charters, which are undated. In 1311 Adam son of Richard de Cloughton gave William de Tatham a messuage and land in Laufeld in Cloughton; in 1325 John son of William de Whittingham and Margery his wife gave him a water-mill and a wind-mill, being Margery's dower; and Richard son of Patrick de Cloughton gave rents and the sixth part of a mill, formerly owing to Roger de Bilsborrow; *ibid.* In 1331 Adam son of Richard de Cloughton and Maud his wife confirmed their rent; *Final Conc.* ii, 91. There are other charters in Towneley C8, 13 B 145, &c.

In 1322 Thomas de Stanford released to William de Tatham his right in the said part of the lordship of Cloughton; Brockholes D.

In 1325 Roger son of Robert son of Ralph de Cloughton gave a messuage, &c.,

to his father with reversion to John de Brockholes; C8, 13, B 133.

William de Coucy in 1339 complained that Roger de Brockholes, William his brother and four Stirzacs had broken his close, &c.; De Banco R. 320, m. 449. William son of John de Brockholes was in 1343 sent to gaol for wounding, &c.; Assize R. 430, m. 20.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* m. 12 d.; William son of John de Bilsborrow and Adam his brother were implicated. In 1341 Roger de Brockholes had made a feoffment (perhaps in view of his marriage) of his manor of Cloughton, with lands in Catterall, Bilsborrow, Haighton, Tatham and Garstang; Brockholes D. The widows Nicholas and Margaret were living. In the same year Roger complained of assault; Coram Rege R. 319, m. 125.

²⁰ Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 12. The chaplain received 66s. 8d. from the estate as stipend.

²¹ In 1341 (i.e. before the father's death) Thomas de Holden and Margery his wife (widow of Robert de Cloughton) claimed dower in Cloughton against Roger son of John de Brockholes, John de Pleasington and John the Souter, and in the following year John de Pleasington called William brother and heir of Roger de Brockholes to warrant him; De Banco R. 327, m. 35; 333, m. 213.

This shows that Roger had been a posthumous son, and at his proof of age (1363) it was stated that he was born at Salesbury 10 August 1342; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* iii, App. 208.

William son of Ralph de Stirzace, as nephew of William de Tatham, who had died seized, claimed three messuages, &c., in Cloughton and Bilsborrow in 1346 against Richard de Towneley and Ellen his wife. The defendants called Roger son of Roger de Brockholes to warrant them, but he was under age; Assize R. 1435, m. 31.

²² *Final Conc.* ii, 114; the remainder was to William son of John de Brockholes, John and Edmund his brothers, &c. These brothers put in their claim, as did Eufemia their sister.

Salesbury, where Roger was born, was a manor of the Clitheroe family, Sir Adam having died before 1342.

²³ In 1356 Roger son of Roger de Brockholes acquired lands in Aughton, and in 1363 he made a feoffment of lands in Tatham; Brockholes D. In the latter year he appeared as plaintiff; De Banco R. 416, m. 283 d. In 1369, 1373, and 1375 he acquired certain lands and rents in Cloughton, the names including White Carr, Alcock's Field, Myerscough Field and Dawfield; Brockholes D. The grantors were Henry de Kuerden and Isolda his

wife, Joan daughter and heir of Henry de Fetherby (widow), John de Stanford and Robert de Pleasington, Richard son of William de Stirzace. In 1390 Roger obtained land in Catterall from Robert Haneson de Stirzace; *ibid.* In 1388 Roger acquired land in Cloughton from John the Glover and Margery his wife; *Final Conc.* iii, 30.

²⁴ Towneley MSS. HH, no. 1889.

In 1420 Agnes daughter of Roger Brockholes deceased acknowledged the receipt of £100 from her mother Ellen; Add. MS. 32105, SS 689.

²⁵ Roger's son John de Brockholes in or before 1387 married Katherine de Heaton, and so obtained the manor of Heaton in Lonsdale, which he granted to feoffees in 1407; Brockholes D. From that time Heaton seems to have been the chief residence of the family for about 200 years. In 1409 John son of Roger de Brockholes received lands in Cloughton and Brockholes from John de Whittingham of Cloughton; *ibid.* In 1431 (see note 12) he was recognized as joint lord of the manor of Cloughton—the first official record of his status. In 1437 several family arrangements were made by him: an annuity of 5 marks to his son William; lands for life to his son Thomas by a second wife named Joan (Brockholes D.); Alcockfield to his son Robert, and to Isabel his daughter; C8, 13, B 145, &c.; Add. MS. 32105, fol. 170b.

In the collection of deeds last referred to is a sworn testimony (1428) as to the inheritance of Sir Geoffrey Brockholes, whose daughter married at Colchester; *ibid.* fol. 173b. Sir Geoffrey is not known to have had any connexion with the Cloughton family.

In 1438 and 1439 lands were settled on Thomas (son of Roger son of John) Brockholes and Elizabeth his wife in Cloughton, Catterall, Garstang and Tatham; Brockholes D. John Brockholes had died somewhat earlier; the date of the writ of diem cl. extr. is given as 30 May 1437; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxiii, App. 37. In 1441 Roger his son received the manor of Heaton from the trustees; *ibid.*

Thomas Brockholes (son of Roger) in 1465 granted to Sir James Harrington the wardship and marriage of his son Roger, and in the following year Sir James gave Roger to be married to Ellen daughter of William Chorley, at the same time Thomas Brockholes gave her Byreth in Garstang for life; Towneley MSS. C8, 13, B 206, &c. Margaret widow of the former Roger was living in 1465, but seems to have been dead in 1466; Brockholes D. Thomas Brock-

as of his honour of Lincoln.²⁶ John Brockholes, the son and heir, was fourteen years of age. His eldest son Cuthbert died before him,²⁷ and he was succeeded by another son Thomas, who died in 1567 holding the manors of Cloughton and Heaton, various lands, &c., the estate in Cloughton and Bilsborrow being said to be held of the queen as of her duchy by the hundred and twenty-eighth part of a knight's fee. Thomas Brockholes, the son and heir, was six years old.²⁸ He made a settlement of the manor of Cloughton in 1597,²⁹ and recorded a pedigree in 1613, when his son John was twenty-seven years old.³⁰ Thomas died in 1618³¹ and his son John in 1643,³² when John's son Thomas, thirty years of



BROCKHOLES of Cloughton. *Argent a chevron between three bracks sable.*

holes and Roger his son in 1474 granted Galgate House, Walgreffe Close and Herldonoe upon White Carr in Cloughton to Ellen Dore for life; *ibid.* Thomas was dead in 1476, when his widow Elizabeth made an agreement as to her dower with Roger the son and heir; *ibid.*

²⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 73. Provision made for Ellen his wife and his five daughters is recorded, and a fuller statement of various settlements is contained in a later inquisition (*ibid.* no. 77). Roger Brockholes (of 1441) married Margaret; his son and heir Thomas was succeeded by his son Roger, who married Ellen Chorley, as above, and she survived him.

The wardship and marriage of John Brockholes were in 1500 granted to William Smith; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 551.

²⁷ In 1527 Cuthbert son and heir of John Brockholes was contracted to marry Margaret daughter of Thomas Rigmaiden; Towseley MS. C. 8, 13, B 216. Twelve years later further arrangements were made as to the succession, Cuthbert and his wife being still alive; the remainders were to Thomas, younger son of John, Edward second son of Thurstan Tyldesley, and to Mary daughter of John Brockholes; *ibid.* B 161, 217-18. Cuthbert must have died soon afterwards, for in 1541 Thomas son and heir of John was engaged to marry Dorothy daughter of John Rigmaiden, or Mabel her sister if she should die; *ibid.* B 223.

The will of John Brockholes is dated 1546; *ibid.* B 224. He died shortly after, and livery was granted to Thomas in 1557; *Add. MS.* 32105, fol. 217; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 551. A settlement was then made; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 201, m. 1.

²⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 6; Margaret widow of Cuthbert was living at Hulme. The will of Thomas Brockholes is recited; Cloughton was to be held for a term of years for the benefit of his daughter Elizabeth, only four years old, and then to his son Thomas. In default of issue the remainders were to the said daughter Elizabeth and heirs, to his sister Mary, another sister Katherine Kydde, to Robert Parker—all for life; and then to the next of kin of the name

of Brockholes. The sister Mary had in 1541 married William Singleton of Brockholes; Brockholes D. The daughter Elizabeth was in 1580 contracted to marry John son and heir of Edward Braddly; *ibid.*

Livery was granted to Thomas Brockholes in 1582; *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxix, App. 551.

²⁹ Brockholes D.

³⁰ *Visit.* of 1613 (*Chet. Soc.*), 31; the family is described as 'of Heaton.'

³¹ *Lanc. Inq. p.m.* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), ii, 148-9. The manor of Cloughton was stated to be held of the king as duke by the twenty-eighth part of a knight's fee; various lands in Bilsborrow, &c., by the moiety of a knight's fee; and others in Garstang by the like service. The heir was the son John, aged thirty-one.

³² Pedigree of 1665; C 8, 13, B 230.

³³ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 306. The two-thirds of Thomas Brockholes' estate sequestered for recusancy were in 1608 granted out by the Crown; *Pat. 6 Jas. I.* pt. xxi.

³⁴ The papers in the case of the head of the family seem to have been lost, but the sequestration is evident from the record of his relatives; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*), i, 243-50. John Brockholes, who died in 1643, left a widow Dorothy (who married Captain John Reines) and an infant son Augustine, to whom he assigned an annuity of £10, which was stopped before 1651. Another son, John Brockholes of Torrisholme, adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament and in 1649 applied for leave to compound. A cousin, Thomas Brockholes of Heaton, and his mother had their lands sequestered for recusancy and delinquency. This Thomas 'admitted at the beginning of the wars he had acted against the state, but soon seeing his error he subsequently did all he could in the parliamentary interest'; he had for two years been imprisoned for debt in the Marshalsea.

The will of Thomas Brockholes of Heaton (1638) is in C 8, 13, B 228.

³⁵ The manors of Cloughton and Heaton were sold in 1653; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 249. Three of the name of

age, succeeded. He married Mary daughter and heir of John Holden of Chaigley.

The family remained Roman Catholic at the Reformation, appearing on the recusant rolls from the time of Elizabeth.³³ They took the king's side in the Civil War, and the estates were sequestered³⁴ and then declared forfeit by the Parliament.³⁵ As in other cases, the estate was recovered for the owner, and in 1665 Thomas Brockholes registered a pedigree as 'of Cloughton.'³⁶ He was succeeded in 1668 by his son John, who in 1717 registered his estate as a 'Papist.'³⁷ Two of his sons joined the Jacobite rising in 1715, but appear to have escaped prosecution; the elder of them, John, died before his father, so that the younger, William, succeeded.³⁸ He died without issue, and his three brothers having been priests,³⁹ the manors and lands went to his nephew Thomas Hesketh of Mains in Singleton,⁴⁰ who took the name of Brockholes. On his death in 1766 they passed to his brother Joseph,⁴¹ and then to a third brother James; but as all died without issue

Thomas Brockholes were in the act of sale of 1652—one of Chaigley and the others of Heaton—but none is described as 'esquire'; *Index of Royalists* (*Index Soc.*), 42, 51.

³⁶ Dugdale, *Visit.* (*Chet. Soc.*), 58. His son John was then twenty years old. Two other sons were priests; Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 308. The continuation of the pedigree may be seen in Fishwick's *Garstang* (*Chet. Soc.*), 242; Burke, *Commoners*, iii, 384-6. In 1699 a settlement of the manors of Cloughton and Heaton was made by John Brockholes and John his son; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 243, m. 16.

³⁷ Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 141; the annual value was £522 19s. 1d.

³⁸ Gillow, *op. cit.* i, 307. The will of John Brockholes of Cloughton, dated 1718, in which year he died, is in Piccoppe MSS. (*Chet. Lib.*), iii, 200.

³⁹ Of these Roger was the priest at Cloughton and died in 1743; Thomas died in 1758, and Charles, a Jesuit at Wigan, in 1759, being the last of the male line; *ibid.*; Foley, *Rec. S. J.* vi, 454; vii, 87. In a recovery of the manors in 1739 the vouchee was Catherine Brockholes, spinster; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 551, m. 3. She was a daughter of John Brockholes by his second marriage and in 1739 married Charles tenth Duke of Norfolk.

⁴⁰ The licence for the marriage of William Hesketh and Mary Brockholes was dated 1710; Brockholes D. Her sister Anne married Robert Davies of Gwysaney and in 1737 Mrs. Davies, as a widow, claimed the whole estate as next Protestant of kin; *ibid.* It appears that Thomas Brockholes had made a conveyance to Thomas Clayton and she probably thought the whole would be sold. Her husband's family intervened to prevent the claim proceeding; though Protestants they objected to profit by the penal laws. Her descendants are the representatives in blood of the old Brockholes family. See Burke, *Landed Gentry* under Davies-Cooke of Owston.

⁴¹ Joseph married Constant's daughter of Basil Fitzherbert and died in 1782. He made a feoffment of the manors of Cloughton and Heaton in 1767; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 377, m. 297.

they went in 1783, by Joseph's disposition, to William Fitzherbert of Swinerton,⁴² who also assumed the name of Brockholes, and dying in 1817 was succeeded by his son Thomas Fitzherbert-Brockholes. He died unmarried in 1873 and was succeeded by his nephew James, who in 1875 was followed by a second cousin William Joseph, son of Francis Fitzherbert of Swinerton, who took the surname Brockholes, and is the present lord of the manor,⁴³ residing at the hall. No courts are held, nor are there any records of them.

CLAUGHTON HALL⁴⁴ stands on rising ground facing west and commanding an extensive view over

the Fylde. It is a plain modern stone mansion, three stories in height, erected in 1816-17 but incorporating part of an older house probably of 17th-century date. The entrance is on the north side, by a pillared porch, and on the west front the distinctive features are two large bow windows, one at each end, going up the full height of the building.

Among the ancient families who appear to have held fractions of the manor were those of Claughton,⁴⁵ Myerscough,⁴⁶ Fegherby or Fetherby,⁴⁶ represented by Haldleghs and Kuerden in 1355, Stamford or Stanford⁴⁷ and Whittingham.⁴⁸ The last-mentioned

⁴² He was brother of the above-named Constantia. His elder brother Basil (d. 1798) was father of Francis (d. 1857) father of the present lord of Claughton.

⁴³ Burke, *Lanc. & Ches.*

⁴⁴ There are three illustrations in *Townsend, Lancs. Mansions*, ii, 41. The building was barely finished in 1817 when Mr. Wm. Fitzherbert Brockholes died. It comprises the whole of the house except the offices and servants' rooms, which belong to the older building.

⁴⁵ The fine of 1208 (cited above) shows Adam and Michael de Claughton each holding a fourth part. Each of them was a benefactor to Cockerand Abbey; *Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), 244, &c. So also were William son of Michael and Richard de Claughton; *ibid.* From William de Tatham's charter of 1338 it appears that his part of the manor had been purchased from Adam son of Richard de Claughton. Adam son of Adam lord of Claughton occurs in 1329 in one of the Brockholes D.

Walter de Winwick was another of the lords in 1208. Later there was a Walter de Claughton whose descendants are named in the Brockholes D. Thus in 1327 John de Brockholes made an exchange of land with Richard son of Walter de Claughton and in 1338 John son of Richard son of Walter de Claughton granted all his lands to Robert his son. John de Pleasington granted to William son of Richard son of Walter de Claughton all lands formerly belonging to John son of Richard son of Walter; *ibid.* The date of this must be later than the others, for in 1356 the said William was claiming land against John de Pleasington; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 6, m. 25.*

⁴⁶ In 1262-3 the sheriff was ordered to deliver to Walter de Myerscough an oxgang of land in Claughton which had belonged to William de Myerscough, an outlaw; *Close R.* 67, m. 3.

Roger de Wedacre in 1284 complained that Maud de Claughton, William de Myerscough and Isolda his wife had disseised him of land in Claughton, and recovered it; *Assize R.* 1268, m. 12.

John and Robert de Myerscough contributed to the subsidy of 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 58-9.

Randle del Wood (Bosco) was one of the early owners and granted a rentcharge of 2s. &c., to his son William; *Brockholes D.* John son of William de Myerscough gave a fraction of the waste in Claughton to Richard son of Walter son of Randle del Wood; *ibid.* John son of John de Myerscough in 1344 made a grant to John son of Thomas son of Richard de Claughton; *ibid.* Other

deeds of the family are preserved in the same collection; Horscridgington and Timberhurst are among the Claughton place-names. Other deeds are in *Dods. MSS.* cxlii, fol. 52b, 58 (Brustate Croft), 68.

⁴⁷ The name is also spelt Fotherby and varies to Feyrby and Ferryby.

In 1302 Henry son of William de Fetherby called Ellis de Fetherby to warrant to him the third part of a messuage, &c., in Claughton claimed in dower by Christiana wife of Nicholas de Garstang; *De Banco R.* 142, m. 111. Christiana was widow of Gilbert de Clifton and had exchanged for land at Ferryby in Yorkshire; *ibid.* 143, m. 107. Nicholas widow of Ellis de Fetherby in 1308 claimed dower in two messuages, &c., against Henry de Fetherby and Isolda his wife; *ibid.* 173, m. 193 d. Isolda daughter of John de Myerscough in 1313-14 recovered land in Claughton against Isolda wife of Henry son and heir of William de Fetherby and others; *Assize R.* 424, m. 7.

Henry was living in 1331 (*De Banco R.* 283, m. 372 d.; 287, m. 224 d.), but in 1336 his widow Margery, then wife of John son of Adam de Hindley, claimed dower in Claughton against Robert son of John de Blackburn (of Showley) and Joan daughter (and co-heir) of Henry de Fetherby, and against Geoffrey son of John son of Geoffrey de Walton and Isolda the other daughter; *ibid.* 308, m. 360; 310, m. 27. By 1346 Margery had married a third husband, Richard son of Robert de Parr, and made a new claim for dower against the same parties; *ibid.* 349, m. 208 d.

Robert de Haldleghs, Joan his wife, Henry de Kuerden and Isolda his wife (in the wives' right) claimed a messuage, &c., in 1355, against John son of Robert the Wright and Robert de Middleton; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize 4, m. 28 d.; 7, m. 2.* In 1360 Robert de Haldleghs and Joan his wife, Henry de Kuerden and Isolda his wife, sought land in Claughton, as the right of the wives, who were daughters and co-heirs of Henry de Fetherby; *ibid.* 7, m. 2. Joan (as above) in 1369-73 granted her lands to Roger de Brockholes; *Brockholes D.*

⁴⁸ It has been shown that Richard de Stanford had a part of the manor in 1208 and John de Stanford in 1355.

Richard (son of Robert) de Stanford and John de Stanford were benefactors of Cockerand Abbey; *Chartul.* i, 256-8, 253.

Maud widow of Thomas de Stanford was a plaintiff in 1312 in respect of her dower in Claughton; *De Banco R.* 193, m. 40; 195, m. 156.

Thomas de Stanford occurs in 1324;

Brockholes D. Nicholas de Eaton in 1323 granted to William de Tatham, clerk, the wardship of John son and heir of Thomas de Stanford; *Add. MS.* 32104, no. 1131.

John de Stanford paid to the subsidy in 1322; *Exch. Lay Subs.* 59. In 1337 William son of Adam son of Thomas de Calder sought a messuage in Claughton held by John de Pleasington and John son of Thomas de Stanford; *De Banco R.* 310, m. 158. Ralph another son of Thomas claimed land in the same year; *Assize R.* 1424, m. 11 d. Robert de Stanford was called to warrant in 1352; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 1, m. 4 d.; 2, m. 3.

In 1444 Lawrence Stanford and Agnes widow of Henry Stanford settled a messuage, &c., in Claughton through Henry Garstang as trustee; *Final Conc.* iii, 111. In 1465 Henry Albyn as grandson of Henry Stanford complained that Joan widow of Richard Baldeston was detaining a box of charters; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 28, m. 20. In 1469 he claimed land against Richard Bardon, alleging that Lawrence Stanford had died without issue; *ibid.* 35, m. 7 d.

⁴⁹ See below under Hecham for some early notices.

In 1324-5 William son of William de Whittingham and heir of Alice wife of the elder William paid 9d. as relief. Part of his lands were held of William Banastre, a minor, but he held 1 oxgang of land of the king by the hundred and twenty-eighth part of a knight's fee; 20 acres made an oxgang; *Memo. R.* (L.T.R.) 88, m. 74.

According to the return of 1355 William's estate became divided among co-heirs. Richard de Towneley and Ellen his wife were associated with John de Whittingham of Claughton in defence in 1344; *Assize R.* 1435, m. 37 d. Alice widow of John de Myerscough in 1354 claimed a rent of 5s. from Claughton—obtaining 4s. 8d.—against Richard and Ellen de Towneley; *Duchy of Lanc. Assize R.* 7, m. 1 d.

The Whittingham family was represented in the township long after this time. Richard son of John de Whittingham made a feoffment of land there in 1377; *Add. MS.* 32106, no. 426. In the preceding year dower had been claimed against him by Isabel widow of Nicholas son of John de Whittingham; *De Banco R.* 463, m. 142 d. John Whittingham gave messuages in Claughton and Bilsborrow in 1488 to his son Robert; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. Lent 3 Hen. VII.* Margaret Whittingham, widow, in 1505 claimed dower against John Whittingham; *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 99, m. 2 d.; *Final Conc.* iii, 156.



CLAUGHTON HALL

had Royalist representatives in the Civil War time.^{48a} The Hollands of Denton⁴⁹ had an estate at Matshead which was in 1564 sold to Barton,⁵⁰ who were succeeded by Whitehead.⁵¹ Butler of

Rawcliffe,⁵² Singleton of Chingle Hall⁵³ and others of the neighbouring landowners had possessions in Claughton.⁵⁴ Among the smaller local holders appear Parkinson,⁵⁵ Wilkinson⁵⁶ and others.⁵⁷

^{48a} Richard Whittingham compounded with the Parliamentary authorities in 1649 for his estate in Claughton. A son Thomas had been killed at Newbury in 1643 fighting for the king; but his widow Anne afterwards married John Molanus, a sergeant-major for the Parliament; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 205c.

⁴⁹ John de Bellew and Joan his wife in 1318 claimed dower in two messuages and half a plough-land against Thurstan son of Margaret de Worsley; *De Banco R.* 225, m. 170 d.

In 1325 William de Multon and Joan his wife (as widow of William de Holland) claimed the same against Thurstan son of William de Holland; *ibid.* 258, m. 384; 261, m. 2 d.

In 1403 it was found that Richard de Holland of Denton held a place called Matshead in Claughton of the king by a rent of 14d. to him and 4s. to William de Balderston; Towneley MS. DD, no. 1461.

⁵⁰ Hugh and Edward Barton (his son) purchased two messuages, &c., from Edward Holland in 1564; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 26, m. 222. Edward Barton died in 1595 holding the messuage of Lord La Warre in socage, and leaving a son Hugh, one year old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, no. 23, 88. The tenure seems incorrectly stated. John Barton died in 1633 holding what appears to be the same property, but the tenure is not recorded. Hugh his son and heir was fifteen years of age, and there were other children, Richard, Elizabeth and Jane; *ibid.* xviii, no. 7. Margery his widow afterwards married Cuthbert Tyldesley of Stirzacre and in 1652 claimed the two-thirds of a tenement sequestered for the recusancy of Elizabeth Barton, spinster; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, i, 150.

⁵¹ They had Matshead; see the account of the family and pedigree in Fishwick, op. cit. 253; also Upper Rawcliffe in St. Michael's. Mr. Whitehead of Garstang town raised a company for the Parliament in 1643; *Lancs. War* (Chet. Soc.), 42. He was a member of the Presbyterian Classis in 1646.

⁵² James Boteler in 1504 held messuages, &c., in Goosnargh and Claughton of the king by knight's service; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* iii, no. 109. The Claughton land appears to have descended to Standish of Duxbury, but the tenure was not recorded in 1599; *ibid.* xvii, no. 54.

⁵³ John Singleton held of the king as duke in 1530 by the ninety-second part of a knight's fee, but his successors by the fortieth part; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* vi, no. 32; *ibid.* no. 9; xiii, no. 16 (1570).

Gabriel Hesketh purchased messuages, &c., in 1541 from John Singleton, and sold to William Kirkby in 1563; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 12, m. 60; 25, m. 200.

⁵⁴ In 1491 William Skillecote sold to Thomas Earl of Derby the lands in Claughton which had formerly belonged to William Bradkirk, and before that to John Warburton; *Knowles D.* 2/13.

Henry Kighley of Inskip (1554) and his son held messuages and lands of the queen as of her duchy by knight's service;

Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. x, no. 49; xi, no. 10.

John Kighley of White Lea in Goosnargh in 1616 held in Claughton of the Hospitaliers (dissolved) by *6d.* rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 31.

George Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe (1558) and his brother William held of Thomas Brockholes by a rent of 3d.; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xi, no. 8; xvii, no. 16. Gilbert Latus of Goosnargh (1568) held the fourth part of four messuages, &c., by the same service; *ibid.* xii, no. 11.

Robert Shireburne of Catterall held the Congree in Claughton of the queen as duke by knight's service in 1572; *ibid.* xiii, no. 10.

Ewan Browne of Ribbleson in 1545 held a messuage in Claughton as part of his Ribbleson estate, but in 1558 and later the tenure was described as of Thomas Stirzacre by services unknown; *ibid.* vii, no. 24; xi, no. 4; xiv, no. 42.

John Starkie, Anne his wife, Henry Starkie and Isabel his wife held their messuages, &c., in 1558; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 19, m. 38. Afterwards (1577) Henry and Isabel were said to hold the third part of the manor of Claughton; *ibid.* bde. 39, m. 120. Henry Starkie (of Aughton near Ormskirk) was at his death said to hold messuages, &c., of the queen as of her duchy by the fortieth part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvii, no. 70.

Robert Walmesley of Coldcoats in 1612 held three messuages, &c., of the king as duke by the two-hundredth part of a knight's fee; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 219-23.

William Hesketh of Earns in 1622 held in Claughton of the Earl of Derby in socage; *ibid.* iii, 364.

The tenure of the land of William and Thomas Richardson of Myerscough is not recorded.

⁵⁵ Edward and Lawrence Parkinson in 1584 obtained messuages, &c., in Claughton and Catterall from Thomas Richardson and Thomas his son and heir; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 46, m. 94.

Richard Parkinson (son of John son of Richard son of John) died in 1621 without issue, holding Enfield House, the Ostall, &c., of John Brockholes by 1d. rent; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), ii, 250-2. His heir was his half-brother George, aged fifteen. Edward Parkinson in 1631 held lands in Catterall and Claughton which had belonged to the Hospitaliers and then to Shireburne; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 993. In 1653 John Parkinson, recusant, desired to compound for the sequestered two-thirds of his estate; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iv, 3175.

⁵⁶ Robert and Lawrence Wilkinson in 1592 made a settlement of seven messuages, &c., in Claughton; *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 54, m. 149. Lawrence (son of Thomas) Wilkinson in 1637 held two-thirds of a messuage, with the reversion of the other third after the death of Janet his father's widow, of Richard Shireburne as of his manor of Howarth, parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved priory of St. John of Jerusalem in

England. His son and heir Thomas was six years old, and his widow Ellen was living at Thornley; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 70. Janet Wilkinson, widow, as a recusant in 1654 desired to contract for the two-thirds of her estate sequestered; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3193.

⁵⁷ John Arthwright died in 1625 holding land late of the Hospital of St. John; William his son and heir was fifty years of age; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, p. 8.

George Bradshaw died in 1638 holding a messuage, &c., of Lord La Warre in socage. His son John was twenty-two years old; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 87.

Lawrence Cottam in 1607 held his messuage, &c., of Edward Osbaldeston, and left as heir his son Richard, aged twenty-one; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 99. Richard's lands were sequestered (as to two-thirds) for his recusancy under the Commonwealth and in 1654 he applied for leave to contract. He died soon afterwards and was succeeded by a son Lawrence, but Thomas Beesley of Goosnargh claimed part; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 81. The Cottams were of Bannister Hey in Claughton.

James Eckersall died in 1608 holding partly of the king as of the dissolved Hospital of St. John (by 2d. rent) and partly in chief by knight's service. His heir was a brother Thomas, aged thirty-six; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), i, 136.

John Heritage held a messuage, &c., of Richard Shireburne as of the Hospitaliers; he died in 1629, leaving a son Hugh, aged thirty; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, p. 517. John Heritage purchased at the sale of the Derby estate in Claughton in 1602. His son Hugh died about 1643, leaving a widow Margery; she being a recusant had two-thirds of her tenement sequestered under the Commonwealth in 1646. John Heritage, their son, having attained his majority in 1652, and 'being a Protestant, his father having been a Protestant, and he (petitioner) having been so brought up from a child, being also well affected to the Parliamentary Government', desired the discharge of the sequestration. He was churchwarden of Garstang in 1653-4; *Royalist Comp. Papers*, iii, 181-4.

Thomas Hodgson died in 1627 holding of the heirs of John Stanford; Edward, his son and heir, was fifteen years old; Towneley MS. C. 8, 13, p. 493.

John Leigh died in 1631 holding of John Brockholes as of his manor of Claughton; Thomas, his son and heir, was forty years old; *ibid.* 747.

Christopher Walmesley held lands in 1623 of Thomas Richardson in socage by 16d. rent, and had a son and heir William, aged eighteen; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc.), iii, 402. William Walmesley died in 1638 holding two messuages, &c., of the king as of the dissolved priory of St. John; the heir, his son Thomas, was of full age; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxx, no. 61. Thomas Walmesley, recusant, in 1653 petitioned to contract for the sequestered two-thirds of his estate; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* v, 3178.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

HECHAM⁵⁸ or Heigham, called a manor, and Downshargh⁵⁹ were estates that gave surnames to the owners.

The Knights Hospitallers⁶⁰ and the canons of Cokersand⁶¹ held lands in Cloughton.

Several of the inhabitants, in addition to Brockholes, had their estates sequestered for political or religious reasons under the Commonwealth.⁶² A list of proprietors in 1689 has been printed.⁶³ A number of 'Papists' registered estates in 1717.⁶⁴

The commons were inclosed in 1730.⁶⁵

The chapel implied in the grant of William de Tatham in 1338 stood on Chapel Croft, and was still existing in the time of Elizabeth.⁶⁶ It may have been closed when the chantry in Garstang Church was founded. The principal family and many of the people remaining attached to Roman Catholicism at the Reformation, it is probable that mass was said in the township even in the time of Elizabeth and onwards. There was a large number of convicted recusants in Cloughton in the time of Charles II.⁶⁷ From about the Restoration the succession of priests is on record; the list begins with Thomas Walmesley and includes Roger Brockholes, 1707-43; John Barrow, 1766-1811⁶⁸; Robert Gradwell (afterwards bishop), 1811-17⁶⁹; and the late Mgr. Robert Gradwell, 1860-1906.⁷⁰ A priest's house, its upper room being used as a chapel, was built about 1682,⁷¹ and the present church of St. Thomas the Apostle was built in 1794; it has since been enlarged and richly adorned internally.⁷² A mediæval chalice

brought from Mains Hall is preserved and in use here. The vestment chest and a small oak tabernacle that belonged to the Ven. Thomas Whitaker, who had ministered in the district and was executed at Lancaster in 1646, are also preserved.

BILSBORROW

Billesburgh, 1212; Billesburg, 1226; Billesburch, 1266; Billisburgh, 1297. The spelling Bilsborough is still in use.

This pleasantly wooded township on the south side of the Brock occupies land which rises gradually from west to east, from about 70 ft. above sea level to about 250 ft. The area is 852½ acres,¹ and in 1901 the population was 181.

The main road from Preston to the North goes along the western boundary. From it a road through Bilsborrow goes east into Goosnargh, with a branch crossing the township north-westward, and passing into Cloughton by Higher Brock new bridge. The London and North-Western Railway's main line runs across the western end, and has a station named Brock² on the boundary of this township and Cloughton.

The soil is clay and gravel; wheat, oats and potatoes are grown. There is a large paper-mill at Matshead.

This place does not occur by name in *MANOR* Domesday Book, having at that time probably been part of Barton.³ In 1212 *BILSBORROW*, or part, was held of the

⁵⁸ William de Cloughton granted land in Cloughton, the Hecham road forming part of the boundary; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 68A. William de Havile, viceregent of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, granted land in Hecham and Henryfield to William son of Geoffrey de Whittingham; *ibid.* fol. 69. William son of Geoffrey de Whittingham received the manor of Heigham in 1279 from John de Tatham; *Final Conc.* i, 156. Ralph de Hecham in 1287 granted land in Hecham to William de Whittingham, clerk, and Ellen his wife; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 68B. Adam de Whittingham afterwards released all his right there to John de Tatham; *ibid.* fol. 69B.

Candelay son of Madoc granted land in Hecham to William his son, and William about 1228 granted it to Walter son of Richard the rector of Tatham, while Alice de Hecham, widow, gave Walter de Tatham land in Henryfield; *ibid.* fol. 70. The above-named Ralph (son of Roger) de Hecham gave lands in Downshargh (?) to John son of Walter de Tatham in 1274; *ibid.* fol. 69B. Sir Randle de Dacre, sheriff, and other prominent men attested this charter.

Ralph son of Roger de Hecham demised land in Hecham to Joan (?) daughter of Hugh de Mitton, and she in her widowhood transferred to Roger de Wedacre and Maud his wife; Add. MS. 32104, no. 1309, 931. Ralph de Hecham also granted Roger de Wedacre land the bounds of which touched Fardenshaw Brook, Anedarewelache, Waneanape and the Brock; *ibid.* no. 932.

John de Hecham contributed to the subsidy in 1332; *Exch. Lay Sub.* 59.

William de Southworth in 1322-3 granted the manor of Hecham in Cloughton to his daughter Elizabeth; she married John de Barsdey, who in 1355 farmed

the manor to Robert de Haldiegh; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 70B-71B.

Jane Beesley of Goosnargh (widow of Henry) in 1585 held the moiety of a messuage called Rigmaiden House, *alias* the Fell House, but the tenure is not stated; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvi, no. 24. The charters copied by Dods-worth, and quoted above, in 1612 belonged to Richard Chrichley or Critchlow of Rigmaiden House in Cloughton. In the Civil War he took the king's side, and his estate was sequestered; he compounded in 1649 by a fine of £7 10s.; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 1951; v, 3290.

There is a farm called Heigham.

⁶⁰ This name seems to have disappeared. Avice daughter of Richard son of Adam de Cloughton granted to the Hospitallers land which Peter de Downshargh held by her father's gift; Add. MS. 32104, no. 1307. The Downshargh family appear to have granted their land to William de Tatham; *ibid.* no. 401, &c.

⁶¹ Some grants to the order have been mentioned already, but it appears that they were already in possession of land in the township in 1208, in the half plough-land of Adam de Cloughton; *Final Conc.* i, 33. The Prior of St. John in 1334 claimed 4 acres against Richard de Myerscough; De Banco R. 298, m. 273.

The lands in Cloughton were regarded as part of the manor of Howath, and so passed to Shireburne of Stonyhurst; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvi, no. 4. Many tenants' names can be gathered from preceding notes.

⁶² *Cokersand Chartul.* i, 253-62. Several of the benefactors have been named already. Others were Walter de Winwick, Grimbald son of William de Slyne, Robert son of Paulin de Bilsborrow and Adam son of Roger de Eccleston. A

number of place-names occur in the charters, including Akenhead, Redelache, Wiveley Brook, Hunterst, Nunhouse, Steady, and Whitewell Brook; 'scaling' is used as a common noun.

⁶³ See notes on Barton, Cottam, Critchlow, Heritage, Parkinson, Walmesley and Wilkinsson.

⁶⁴ Fishwick, *op. cit.* 28-30.

⁶⁵ William Arthwright, James Barnes, Hugh and Thomas Barton, Lawrence Caton, Lawrence Cottam, Margaret Cottam (her son Hugh under age), John Green, Thomas Sweetlove and Robert Wilson; Escourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 97, &c.

⁶⁶ Act 3 Geo. II, cap. 3, private.

⁶⁷ In 1590 inquiry was made as to Thomas Brockholes' title to Langscales in Catterall; it was supposed to be held for 'superstitious uses' in connexion with the chapel; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 6, 7. This no doubt refers to William de Tatham's chaplain.

⁶⁸ *Mic.* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), v, 176-9. Notes are given on the families of Barton, Baines, Cottam and Whittingham.

⁶⁹ Gillow, *Bibl. Dict. of Engl. Cath.* i, 145.

⁷⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁷¹ See the account of Preston.

⁷² In 1748 Thomas Brockholes gave Cloughton House (later Butt Hill) to the secular clergy priest who should assist the Catholics of Cloughton; Brockholes D.

⁷³ There is a full account in the *Liverpool Cath. Annual* for 1885; Hewitson, *Our Country Churches*, 286-96; Fishwick, *op. cit.* 121-2.

⁷⁴ 851 acres, including 8 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901.

⁷⁵ For the old station there see Hewitson, *Northwards*, 32.

⁷⁶ *Cokersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.), i, 334.

king in chief by a rent of 6*d.*, being assessed as 2 oxgangs of land. Alan son of Richard (de Singleton) and John de Bilsborrow were the tenants.⁴ Afterwards the grant seems to have been enlarged and the service changed and augmented, for in 1226 Alan de Singleton held 2 oxgangs of land there in drengage by a rent of 2*s.*,⁵ while a century later, in 1346, his heir Thomas Banastre held half a plough-land in Bilsborrow by the twentieth part of a knight's fee and 2*s.* a year, payable at the four terms.⁶ Several free tenements existed in the 13th century.⁷ The manor descended, like other Singleton manors,^{7a} to the heirs of Balderston, and on the division in 1564 was assigned to Gilbert Gerard.⁸ Afterwards the manor was held with Barton by the Shuttleworth family.⁹

⁴ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 48.

⁵ *Ibid.* 140. In 1244 Alan died seised of 2 oxgangs of land in Bilsborrow, held in chief of the king by 2*s.* rent; *ibid.* 160.

The Earl of Lancaster in 1297 had 2*s.* a year from this vill; *ibid.* 289.

In 1324 Adam son and heir of William Banastre held the manor of Bilsborrow by the service of 2*s.* yearly; Dods. MSS. cxxxi, fol. 39b.

⁶ *Survey of 1346* (Chet. Soc.), 50.

Alan de Singleton about 1220 granted all his land in Bilsborrow to his brother Richard for a rent of two iron spurs, reserving timber from the wood for building his house, &c.; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 52.

Adam son of John de Goberthwaite granted Richard de Singleton an acre of land; *ibid.* fol. 51b. Alice widow of Richard de Singleton gave Thomas son of Gilbert de Hetom a release of her right in the lands held by Thomas; *ibid.* Avic daughter of Richard de Singleton in her widowhood gave her son Henry all her land; *ibid.* fol. 52. This grant was attested by William de Singleton and Alan his son.

Alan de Singleton about 1280 granted to his son Thomas all his land in Bilsborrow with its appurtenances; also a fourth part of the wood. Heybote and mast for pigs were reserved for the grantor and his men of Singleton. The services of the following free tenants were excepted: Geoffrey de Cottam, Eustace de Bilsborrow, Michael de Greenhalgh, William son of Roger son of Maul, Richard son of William Pelle. The service from land held by Sir Richard le Boteler of John de Bilsborrow was also excepted; *ibid.* fol. 52b.

^{7a} Land here was among Joan Banastre's possessions in 1303; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 201. Thomas Banastre acquired 2 acres from Henry son of Avic de Singleton and a release from Walter son of Jordan de Goosnargh; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 46, 48.

Richard Balderston in 1445-6 held half a plough-land for the twentieth part of a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bde. 2, no. 20.

In the 16th-century inquiries Bilsborrow is named among the Balderston lands in those of Edmund Dudley, Radcliffe of Wimarleigh, the Earl of Derby and Sir Alexander Osbaldeston.

⁸ Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 216, m. 10. Gerard obtained an increase of his possessions in the township on the partition of the Butler of Rawcliffe inheritance in

1571; *ibid.* 231, m. 8. Gilbert Gerard and Anne his wife made a settlement of the manor in 1574; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 36, m. 269.

James Anderton of Lostock acquired the manors of Clitheroe and Bilsborrow from Sir Thomas Gerard in 1602; *ibid.* bde. 64, no. 70.

⁹ Both manors were held by Richard Shuttleworth in 1709, by Richard Shuttleworth and James his son and heir-apparent in 1742, and by Robert Shuttleworth in 1773; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 490, m. 6; 557, m. 7; 618, m. 6.

¹⁰ John de Barton in 1299 claimed moieties of small parcels of wood in Bilsborrow against a number of persons; De Banco R. 130, m. 213 d. John was called to warrant in 1304; *ibid.* 152, m. 22 d. In 1370 there was a suit as to the manors of Barton and Bilsborrow between Katherine daughter of William de Barton and Richard de Catterall; *ibid.* 438, m. 253. Gilbert Barton of Barton in 1476 released to Katherine Urswick a messuage, &c., in Bilsborrow; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 45, m. 14.

In the first inquisition after the death of Gilbert Barton (1516) his estate in Bilsborrow was said to be held of Edmund Parkinson in socage by 1*d.* rent, but in the later inquisition the tenure was unknown; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. iv, no. 81; v, no. 33. Thomas Barton in 1554 was said to have held three messuages, &c., of Henry Cottam in socage, as also was Richard Barton in 1572; *ibid.* x, no. 50; xiii, no. 8.

John Barton of Cloughton in 1623 held a little land in Bilsborrow, tenure not recorded; *ibid.* xxvii, no. 7.

¹¹ *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, ii, 160.

¹² Geoffrey de Glazebrook and Edith his wife in 1227 released to Richard de Cottam an oxgang of land in Bilsborrow; *Final Conc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 47. He is believed to be the Richard son of Robert who granted land to Cocker-sand Abbey (*Charul.*, [Chet. Soc.] i, 269), Robert being son of Uctred and brother of Richard de Singleton, also benefactors of the abbey; *ibid.* 264, 268. John de Cottam was plaintiff in 1304 and William de Cottam defendant in the following year; De Banco R. 152, m. 22 d.; 155, m. 144. William de Cottam was again defendant in 1311; *ibid.* 184, m. 23 d. He contributed to the subsidy of 1332; *Exch. Lay Subs.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 60.

Sir Adam de Houghton (as guardian of Thomas the heir of Sir Adam Banastre) gave Adam de Singleton the wardship of John son and heir of John de Cottam

The Bartons of Barton, predecessors of the Shuttleworths, had long held lands in Bilsborrow.¹⁰

In 1324 it was stated that the Banastres held the hamlet half in demesne and half in service.¹¹ The latter half seems to have been held for several centuries by a family named Cottam. Thus Richard de Cottam held an oxgang of land in 1227,¹² and a later Richard in 1548 held a third part of the manor by the fortieth part of a knight's fee and 6*d.* rent—i.e. a moiety of the military service and a fourth part of the rent.¹³ The principal estate passed to the Parkinsons, but the Cottam family are found in the township down to the beginning of the 19th century.¹⁴

There are numerous references to families using the local surname, but they are disconnected.¹⁵

of Bilsborrow, the tenure being of Banastre by knight's service; Dods. MSS. cxlix, fol. 118.

The Cottams then fall into obscurity, but from a pleading of 1570 it appears that in the time of Henry IV Richard son of William Cottam married Margaret daughter of John de Fleetwood and then had land in Bilsborrow settled on him. The descent continues: s. Oliver —s. Richard —s. John —s. Richard —sons Richard (who had a son John), Nicholas and Henry. Henry's daughter Elizabeth married Christopher Parkinson, and these were plaintiffs in 1570, Joan Topping, widow, being defendant; Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 228, m. 10 d. The duchy rent was claimed by the king's bailiff in 1522; *Duchatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 212.

¹³ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix, no. 24. He had married Margaret Clerk of Preston, and left a son John, two years old. Dubberfield, Holcrot and Wheatfield are named; also a water-mill.

Christopher and Henry Poulton in 1552 obtained land from Nicholas Cottam; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 14, m. 75. A settlement of twenty messuages, &c., in Bilsborrow, Scottforth and Lancaster was in 1585 made by Christopher Parkinson and his wife Elizabeth daughter and heir of Henry Cottam; *ibid.* bde. 47, m. 127.

Thomas Parkinson (son and heir of Edmund) was defendant in 1564; *Duchatus Lanc.* ii, 299. He had lands, &c., in 1587; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 49, m. 260. William Parkinson of Goosnargh in 1592 held Holme and Scottshold in Bilsborrow; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xvii, no. 21. The tenure is not given. He purchased from Richard Walton (Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 40, m. 188), whose father William had had a rent of 1*s.* from Bilsborrow; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 27. Edward Parkinson in 1617 held a chief messuage of the king as duke by knight's service; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 215.

¹⁴ William Cottam and Oliver his son registered their estates as 'Papists' in 1717; Estcourt and Payne, *Engl. Cath. Nonjurors*, 136.

There is a short continuation of the Cottam pedigree in Fishwick's *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 256.

¹⁵ John de Bilsborrow in 1212 has been named. He was probably the John son of Matthew who gave land to Cocker-sand Abbey (*Charul.* i, 262), for Paulin de Garstang, a contemporary, in granting land in Stiholmes mentions land formerly belonging to Matthew de Bilsborrow as adjacent; Add. MS. 32104, fol. 231.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Several of the neighbouring landowners, great and small, had estates in Bilsborrow,¹⁶ but there are few inquiries relating solely to this place.¹⁷

Cockersand Abbey,¹⁸ Lytham Priory¹⁹ and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem²⁰ held lands in the township. The estate of the last-named was considered a manor, and was held by the Balderstons by 1244 rent.²¹

Joseph Wadsworth's Bilsborrow estate was forfeited for taking part in the Jacobite invasion of 1715.²² He was one of the three hanged at Garstang; another was Thomas Cartmell of Bilsborrow. Thomas Walmesley, innkeeper, was acquitted.²³

The Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1815.²⁴

A free school was founded by John Cross in 1718.²⁵

PILLING

Polin, 1194.

This large township, containing 6,060 acres,¹ is level and lies very low, the highest ground within it scarcely exceeding 25 ft. above sea level. A large part is moss-land, much of which has been reclaimed. A small detached portion lies within Presall to the west, and another within Cockerham to the north.² The principal village lies in the northern end, near the place where the central brook runs into More-

cambe Bay, the boundary on that side; in the southern half is a hamlet called Eagland Hill, where 33 ft. above sea level is reached; on the border of Upper Rawcliffe lies Eskham. The population in 1901 numbered 1,407.

From the village roads branch out in several directions—to Cockerham, Garstang, St. Michael's, Knott End and the shore of the bay. A single-line railway from Garstang, opened in 1870, has its terminus near the village, from which the connexion with Knott End (for Fleetwood) was completed and opened in 1908.

About half the land is arable, and turf is taken from the moss for fuel.

Damage was done in 1719 by the sea breaking in.³ An outbreak of part of the moss near Eskham took place in 1745.⁴ A road across the moss called Kate's Pad or the Danes' Pad was made of oak planks resting on sleepers.⁵ The local proverb said, 'God's grace and Pilling moss are endless.'

In 1765 a quadruple birth was recorded at Pilling. The children lived for three weeks.⁶

The village was formerly isolated from the rest of the parish by the moss-lands. The road to Presall and Stalmine was formed in 1780 and that to Garstang was made passable in 1808.⁷ There is a parish council for administering the affairs of the township.

In 1266-7 Avice widow of William son of Hammet de Bilsborrow claimed tower against Paulin de Wedacre and his brother Roger (or Richard) and against Alice widow of Thomas de Grimsargh and Gilbert her son; Curia Regis R. 179, m. 4 d.; 180, m. 4. A later William de Bilsborrow granted Thomas son of Alan de Singleton the homage of William son of Roger de Bilsborrow and the rent of 12d. due from his 6 acres of land in the vill; Add. MS. 32104, no. 939. Isabel daughter of Richard de Bilsborrow, with her sisters Edusa and Avice, claimed a messuage, &c., against Thomas son of Alan de Singleton in 1289; De Banco R. 79, m. 66 d.

Matthew de Bilsborrow was plaintiff in 1302 and later against Richard de Morley (who called Joan widow of John de Fulburne to warrant), William and Robert sons of Grimbald and others; Ibid. 143, m. 131 d.; 145, m. 7 d.; 152, m. 22 d.; 155, m. 29; 156, m. 144. The pedigree was thus given: Matthew —a. John —a. Tancard —a. Matthew, plaintiff; Ibid. 158, m. 51 d.

Hugh de Bilsborrow and Richard de Wreth were residents in 1312; *Exch. Lay Subs.* 61. Hugh son of William son of Eustace de Bilsborrow had claimed common of pasture in 1308-9; *Assize R.* 423, m. 2 d. 4. The above Matthew was plaintiff and Hugh and others the defendants in pleas of 1311-14; De Banco R. 184, m. 23 d.; 189, m. 188 d.; 205, m. 241 d.

Adam de Bilsborrow was a benefactor of Cockerand Abbey and Lytham Priory and Matthew son of Adam of the former house, as were John son of Richard and William son of Roger de Bilsborrow.

¹⁶ Some have been referred to already.

William Vavasour and Isabel his wife in 1490-1 claimed messuages, &c., in Cloughton, Bilsborrow and other places; Pal. of Lanc. Writs Proton. 6 Hen. VII.

Hugh Shireburne of Stonyhurst in 1528 held two messuages, &c., of the

heir of Richard Balderston in socage by a pair of white gloves yearly; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 65.

George Kirkby of Upper Rawcliffe held land in 1560 of Thomas Houghton by a rent of 2s. 4d.; Towneley MS. 'Lancs. Tenures' (in possession of W. Farrer), fol. 101. Sir Richard Houghton's tenure in 1630 was not recorded; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 13.

Gilbert Latus of Goosnargh (1568) held the fourth part of messuages, &c., in Bilsborrow of Edward Osbaldeston in socage by a rent of 12d.; Ibid. xii, no. 11.

James Harrison of Woodplumpton (1612) held land of Thomas Lord Gerard as of his manor of Bilsborrow by 13d. rent; Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 6.

Henry Kighley died in 1629 holding a messuage, &c., of the heir of John Osbaldeston. Hugh, his son and heir, was twenty-four years old; Towneley MS. C.8, 13 (Chet. Lib.), 723.

Bilsborrow is named in the Hesketh inquisitions, but the tenure of the lands there was unknown. Richard Sollam in 1555 purchased messuages, &c., from Sir Thomas Hesketh and Alice his wife; Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 16, m. 164. Henry Sollam in 1635 held six messuages, &c., of Dutton Lord Gerard; George, his son and heir, was of full age; Towneley MS. C.8, 13, p. 1074.

Thurstan Tyldesley died in 1634 holding four messuages and the moiety of a water-mill. Edward, his son and heir, was forty-four years old; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 29. Richard Tyldesley son of Thurstan died in the same year holding six messuages, &c., of John (sic) Gerard as of his manor of Bilsborrow. He left two daughters, Jane and Mary, aged ten and six in 1638; Towneley MS. C.8, 13, p. 1186.

James Walker also died in 1634 holding a messuage of Dutton Lord Gerard in socage by 8s. 6d. rent. His heir was

his son Henry, aged fourteen; Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xxvii, no. 22.

¹⁸ Several of the gifts have already been referred to. Richard son of Richard and William son of Alan de Singleton, also William de Slene, were other benefactors. The place names include Black-lache, Dernerakes, Fernyhurst, Foxhol-hurst, Kirkfurlong, Morilegh, Stanrays and Wernaighurst; *Cockersand Chartul.* i, 262-9.

¹⁹ Adam de Bilsborrow before 1244 granted 4 acres of land from his wood, with easements in the vill of Bilsborrow; Lytham D. at Durham, 2 a, 2 ae, 4 ac, Ebor. no. 44-6. The Prior of Durham was defendant in 1302 in respect of 4 acres, Matthew de Bilsborrow being plaintiff; De Banco R. 143, m. 9. John de Normanby, Prior of Lytham, in 1369 leased the Bilsborrow land to John White-shank for fifteen years at a rent of 5s; Lytham D. no. 47.

²⁰ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

²¹ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 63.

²² *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 175.

²³ Fishwick, op. cit. 72.

²⁴ Ibid. 124.

²⁵ *End. Char. Rep.* for Garstang.

¹ 6,175 acres, including 9 of inland water; *Census Rep.* 1901. There are also 1,801 acres of foreshore.

² The former of these detached portions was added to Prescall under the Divided Parishes Act of 1882, the latter to Cockerand Abbey in 1887 by Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 20099.

³ A brief was issued for a collection for those injured; *Arch. Eliana*, xvii, 81.

⁴ Letter from Legh Richmond, vicar of Garstang, in Fishwick's *Garstang* (Chet. Soc.), 40.

⁵ Rev. R. Bannister in *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* vi, 338-40. He states that 'does' were found wild on the moss till a late period.

⁶ Fishwick, op. cit. 275.

⁷ Ibid. 109.

PILLING is not named in Domesday **MANOR** Book, being then, it is supposed, a member of Garstang. It was not granted to the Lancaster family, but retained by the Crown with the hundred, so that it was Theobald Walter who about 1194 granted it as 'the hey of Pilling' to the canons of Cocksand.⁷ This grant was confirmed or renewed by King John in 1201,⁸ and again by Henry III in 1227.⁹ The canons were called upon to prove their title in 1292,¹⁰ and continued to hold Pilling down to the Dissolution.¹¹ In 1543 the Crown sold the grange to John Kechyn or Kitchen of Hatfield,¹² who also acquired parts of the Whalley Abbey estates.

Kitchen settled Pilling or some part of it upon his son John and Grace his wife, but the younger John dying, the widow, in conjunction with her second husband William Hameldon, granted the estate to John Kitchen the father in 1548.¹³ Settlements were made in 1557¹⁴ and 1561,¹⁵ by the former of which a daughter Anne wife of Robert Dalton had Pilling. She died without issue in 1593, having survived her husband, and the heir was her brother Barnaby Kitchen, aged fifty-eight.¹⁶ He died ten years later, leaving three daughters as co-heirs: Alice wife of Hugh Hesketh of North Meols, Anne wife

of Thomas Ashton of Croston and Elizabeth wife of Nathaniel Banastre of Altham.¹⁷ A partition was made in 1649, and the manor for over a century descended in thirds.

The Banastre share was in 1678 bought by Edmund Hornby of Poulton, and his descendant, the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, is stated to have purchased a further share; this part has descended to Mr. Edmund Geoffrey Stanley Hornby of Dalton, near Carnforth.¹⁸ The Heskeths^{15a} about 1770 seem to have sold their third to the other lords, so that the manor was held in moieties, the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby presenting to the curacy.¹⁹ The Ashton part descended like Croston to the Traffords,^{19a} and it was afterwards sold. In 1825 the lords of the manor were Edmund Hornby, John Gardner and William Elletson, and in 1850 Edmund Hornby, the owner of the hall, John Gardner and Daniel Elletson.²⁰ The last-named died in 1856, but had about 1840 sold his share to John Gardner of Sion Hill, Garstang, his brother-in-law, whose son the Rev. John Gardner, LL.D., rector of Skelton 1857-86, succeeded. He bequeathed it to his cousins, the Misses Margaret Jane and Emily Elletson, daughters of Daniel.²¹ The advowson of the chapel goes with the lordship. No courts are held. Nothing remains of the old hall.^{21a}

⁷ *Cocksand Chartal.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 375; a facsimile of the charter serves as frontispiece. The grant was made for the souls of Henry II, Richard I, John Count of Mortain, Ranulf de Glanvill his beloved, Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury his brother, Harvey Walter and Maud, his father and mother, &c. It was to be held in free alms, quit of "deardwar" of the forester and all secular exactions.

⁸ *Ibid.* i, 44. Theobald Walter's grant seems to have been ignored.

⁹ *Ibid.* 45. The bounds of the demesne of Pilling Hey are given *ibid.* 47-9. An agreement was made with the monks of Leicester as to the land and tithes between Wrampoll and Pilling, the land being divided equally; *ibid.* ii, 379. For a further agreement see *ibid.* 390.

¹⁰ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 379. A later summons de quo warranto was issued in 1498; *Pal. of Lanc. Writs* Proton. 13 Hen. VII.

¹¹ There are rentals 1451-1537 in *Cocksand Chartal.* iii.

¹² *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII, pt. iii. A further grant was made to Edward Wymark in 1588; *Pat.* 30 Eliz. pt. vii.

¹³ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 13, m. 162. From pleadings of 1590-1 (printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 245) it seems that the younger John had a posthumous child which did not survive long, and that he had bequeathed his estate in Pilling to a cousin, William Copwood of Totteridge, whose heirs were the claimants. Grace was then the wife of John Barker, clerk.

¹⁴ *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 17, m. 6; the estate is described as the manors of Cocksand and Pilling, 100 messuages, water-mill, two dovecotes, 3,000 acres of moss, &c., with a free fishery in the water of Lunc.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* bde. 23, m. 167; three messuages, dovecote, water-mill, lands, &c., in Pilling. John Kitchen is said to have died about that time. In 1579 his daughter, described as Anne Dalton of

Penwortham, widow, complained that her father's widow, Jane Kitchen of Forton (previously wife of Roger Dalton), had possession of part of her estate in Pilling. Jane answered that it had been settled upon her younger son Roger Dalton; Fishwick, op. cit. 244, giving the pleadings.

A survey of the manor was desired in 1583; *Exch. Dep.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 3.

¹⁶ *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xvi, no. 43. Robert Dalton was the son and heir of William Dalton.

¹⁷ *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 24. The manors, &c., in Pilling, Garstang and Cockerham were together held of the king in chief by the twentieth part of a knight's fee and £3 17s. rent. Settlements made between 1599 and 1602 are recited in the inquisition. Pilling was divided into three parts and Ulkridge Meadow into two (for Banastre and Hesketh). Of the co-heirs Alice Hesketh was aged fifty, Anne Ashton twenty-two and Elizabeth Banastre seventeen.

¹⁸ Fishwick, op. cit. 246. In a recovery of the manors of Dalton and Pilling in 1810 the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby and his wife and Edmund Hornby were vouches; *Pal. of Lanc. Lent Assizes*, 50 Geo. III, R. 6.

The descent is thus given in Burke's *Landed Gentry*: Edmund Hornby -s. Geoffrey -s. Edmund -s. (Rev.) Geoffrey, d. 1812 -s. Edmund, d. 1857 -s. Edmund George, d. 1865 -s. Edmund Geoffrey Stanley, b. 1839.

^{19a} Hugh Hesketh died in 1625 holding in right of Alice his wife a third part of messuages, water corn-mill, &c., in Pilling and Ellet and a moiety of Ulkridge Meadow in Pilling; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxv, no. 16. See North Meols. The following fines refer to the Hesketh third: 1600, *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 62, no. 247—Hugh Hesketh and Alice his wife; 1611, *bde.* 79, no. 71—same; 1664, *bde.* 173, m. 71—Thomas Selby and Anne his wife; 1668, *bde.* 181, m.

143—same and Robert Hesketh; 1670, *bde.* 184, m. 15—Robert Hesketh and Ursula his wife; 1710, *bde.* 264, m. 72—Roger Hesketh and Mary his wife.

¹⁹ In 1794 the lords were the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby and John Trafford; *Preston Guard. Local Sketches*, no. 1129. The Hesketh demesne lands were divided, one moiety being held by the late Richard Cardwell Gardner of Fluke Hall, Pilling, and the other by G. T. R. Preston of Ellet Grange; information of the Rev. James Cardwell Gardner.

^{20a} Anne Ashton died in 1618 and her husband Richard in 1621, leaving a son Thomas, aged seventeen. Her third part was held by knight's service; *Lancs. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), ii, 291.

Thomas Ashton died in 1632 holding the third part of the manors of Pilling and Ellet, with messuages, lands, &c., including sixty salthouses, of the king by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; *Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m.* xxix, no. 6. See the account of Croston for the succession. The following refer to the Ashton third: 1692-3, *Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde.* 230, m. 38—John Trafford of Croston, Katherine his wife and Anne Trafford, widow; 1771, *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 613, m. 10 (recovery)—Humphrey and John Trafford; 1797, *Aug. Assizes*, R. 11 (*moiety of manor*)—John and Humphrey Trafford.

²⁰ Raines in *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), ii, 413.

²¹ Information of Miss Elletson, Ambleside.

^{21a} In making excavations near the present hall (which is used as a farmhouse) many beautifully carved stones have from time to time been exhumed . . . and about ten years ago (from 1879) in the centre of the barn was discovered an oval hole or pit, some 18 ft. deep and from 6 ft. to 9 ft. wide, covered with rafters having over them about 3 ft. of sand! Above the door of one of the barns was a stone dated 1675; Fishwick, op. cit. 246.

A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

The marsh and sea frontages have lately been sold by the duchy to the Rev. James Cardwell Gardner of Fluke Hall.²²

Ulkrigge or Ulrick Meadow was in part acquired by Robert Hawes,²³ and William Hawes, who died at Bromley in Middlesex 1625, held 80 acres there. He left two daughters as co-heirs.²⁴

Robert Bindloss acquired messuages in Pilling and the neighbourhood in 1587.²⁵

The three coparceners of the manor all suffered as 'delinquents' in the Commonwealth period.²⁶

The owner of Eskholme Houses in 1734 complained that his right of way through Nateby to Garstang and Preston had been denied.²⁷

The small detached portion of the township adjoining Cockerand has resulted from an agreement in 1340 between the canons there and the monks of Leicester. It is in the hundred of Amounderness but in the parish of Cockerham.²⁸

The canons of Cockerand probably CHURCH established the chapel of ST. JOHN

THE BAPTIST near their grange when they were placed in possession.²⁹ Agnes Shepherd had in 1493 the bishop's licence to live a solitary in a cell at Pilling chapel.³⁰ After the dissolution of the abbey it seems that £2 a year was allowed for the maintenance of a curate,³¹ but as this was obviously insufficient it is probable that the chapel was used only irregularly during the latter half of the 16th century.³² In 1621 some sixty of the inhabitants petitioned the king about the neglect of service, complaining that though they had to pay tithes there was no curate provided. The £2 granted out of the duchy revenues was to be renewed; Sir Robert Bindloss, the lay rector, promised £10 a year from the tithes, the inhabitants were ordered to provide another £8, and the farmer of the demesne £6 13s. 4d.³³

How far this award became operative is uncertain, but Mr. Lumley was curate in 1639³⁴ and remained there till in the Commonwealth time he was 'silenced for several misdemeanors.'³⁵ In 1650 the chapel was vacant, and there was no proper maintenance.³⁶ Early in 1652 it was ordered that £50 a year be paid to the curate out of 'delinquents' estates.³⁷

The list of curates shows that the chapel was served regularly from about that time. The certain income in 1717 was £11 13s. 4d.³⁸ It was then found necessary to build a larger chapel, and the present site was chosen, about a mile west of the old one, for the greater convenience of the inhabitants.³⁹ This was built in 1717 and consecrated in 1721; it is a small rectangular structure with a bellcot over the west gable. Additional endowments were obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty and other sources.⁴⁰ A census of religions was made by the wardens in 1755. They reported 'about 100 families, most in communion of the Church of England, two Protestant Dissenting families, six or eight single persons who are Papists.'⁴¹ A new church was built in 1887, and consists of chancel, clearstoried nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and western tower and spire. It is in the Gothic style and the spire forms a prominent landmark. The lords of the manor present alternately. The net value is given as £250.⁴²

The following is a list of curates and vicars :—

1676	Oswald Croskell ⁴³
oc. 1686	Richard Hardy ⁴⁴
1687	Gabriel Dawson ⁴⁵
oc. 1701	Thomas Hunter
1715	John Anyon ⁴⁶
1731	John Coulton ⁴⁷
1758	George Holden ⁴⁸

²² Other owners of land, &c., have put forward claims to easements in the Marsh.

²³ *Ducatus Lanc.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 286, 328, 355. The suits related to the part of the estate held by Jane Kitchen the widow, as mentioned in a former note.

²⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Inq. pp. xxvi, no. 121; the heirs were Anne Hawes, aged twenty-one, and Susan, aged eighteen.

²⁵ Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bde. 49, m. 21: the deforciantes were Richard Bold, John Fleming and Roger Dalton.

²⁶ Richard Ashton's rents in Cockerham and Pilling in 1652 amounted to £25 12s. 2d.; *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 97. Richard Banastre of Altham; ibid. i, 126. Thomas Hesketh of North Meols; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 2051; iv, 2934.

²⁷ Cal. Exch. of Pleas, p. 94.

²⁸ *Cockerand Chartul.* ii, 385.

²⁹ The petition presented to the Bishop of Chester in 1716 records an 'ancient tradition' that the old chapel was built in or about 1209, when there were but seven families in the township; Ch. P. at Chester Dioc. Reg.

³⁰ *Cockerand Rental* (Chet. Soc. lvi), 30.

³¹ This appears from the petition of 1621.

³² The chapel is not mentioned at all in the list of 1610 in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 8.

³³ Fishwick, op. cit. 105-8. It is probable that the payments by the

inhabitants and the farmer could not be levied. Bishop Gastrell does not mention them. The registers go back to 1621; ibid. 113.

³⁴ *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 124.

³⁵ *Commonw. Ch. Surv.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), 150.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ *Plund. Minst. Actts.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 110, 247. James Threlfall, 'a godly and orthodox divine,' was then minister; the maintenance did not exceed 20 nobles a year (£6 13s. 4d.), and there were 120 families.

³⁸ Gastrell, *Notitia Cestr.* (Chet. Soc.), iii, 411; the Crown gave £1 13s. 4d. and the impropiator £10.

³⁹ The petition has been cited above. It states as a reason for changing the site that 'such of the inhabitants as live westward of the present chapel [were] forced to go above two miles on lands not well to be ridden upon, being soft and mossy.' It was added that 'there is not one Dissenter in the chapelry.' The agreement made is printed by Fishwick, op. cit. 109-11.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 112, where a brief description is given, with a notice of the monuments.

⁴¹ Visit. Ret.

⁴² *Manch. Dioc. Dir.*

⁴³ Visit. List of 1677 at Chester. Short notices of the curates will be found in Fishwick, op. cit. 113-20; some of the following details are derived therefrom.

⁴⁴ Rector of North Meols 1689-1708. One of these names graduated from Pembroke Coll., Camb.; M.A. 1674.

⁴⁵ Of St. John's Coll., Camb., but did not graduate; Mayor, *Admissions to St. John's*, ii, 93. He was licensed to Pilling 28 Jan. 1686-7; Visit. List of 1691. He was 'conformable' in 1689; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv, App. iv, 230. He died in 1692.

⁴⁶ The records in the church papers at Chester Dioc. Reg. begin with this curate. He was nominated on the death of Thomas Hunter by Roger Hesketh and Edward Hornby, two of the lords of the manor, 'the third lord being a reputed Papist.' Anyon was afterwards curate of Ribby and Lund in Kirkham.

⁴⁷ In 1731 he was still at Pilling and presented for incontinence; Visit. Ret. at Chester.

⁴⁸ Nominated by Roger Hesketh and Geoffrey Hornby on the resignation of J. Anyon. He resided at Pilling in 1743, but also ministered at Shireshead every other Sunday afternoon; Visit. Ret. at Chester.

⁴⁹ Nominated by Roger Hesketh and Edmund Hornby on the death of J. Coulton. Holden was under-master at Bentham School. He became curate at Tatham Fell 1767 and compiled Holden's *Tide Tables*, still published at Liverpool. He had a son George, whose son George Holden was curate of Maghull in Halsall 1811-65; Fishwick.

- 1767 Cuthbert Harrison, B.A.⁴⁹ (Trin. Coll., Camb.)
 1774 John Hunter⁵⁰
 1781 William Bateson⁵¹
 1797 Thomas Godfrey⁵²
 1802 James Potter⁵³
 1825 James Dawson Banister⁵⁴
 1876 John Wilson Waithman, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Oxf.)
 1893 Richard Titley Gardner, M.A. (Emmanuel Coll., Camb.)

- 1897 Thomas Pearson, M.A. (Christ's Coll., Camb.)

There is a mission chapel (St. Mark's) at Eagland Hill, built in 1869.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, built in 1813.

The Roman Catholic church of St. William was opened in 1891.

A free school was founded and endowed by Robert Carter in 1710.⁵⁵

⁴⁹ Nominated by Roger Hesketh and Geoffrey Hornby, two of the lords of the manor, the third (Humphrey Trafford) being 'a reputed Papist.' Mr. Harrison was of the Singleton family.

⁵⁰ Curate of Broughton; nominated by Geoffrey Hornby of Preston, sole patron, on the resignation of C. Harrison.

⁵¹ Son of Anthony Bateson of Wray in Melling; nominated by Geoffrey Hornby, rector of Winwick, on the death of J. Hunter.

⁵² Nominated by G. Hornby on the death of W. Bateson. He was 'minister' in 1793.

⁵³ Nominated by G. Hornby on the death of T. Godfrey.

⁵⁴ Nominated by Edmund Hornby, John Gardner and William Elletson, lords of the manor, on the death of J. Potter. He resigned in 1876.

⁵⁵ *End. Char. Rep.* for Garstang.

INDEX TO VOLUMES VI AND VII

NOTE.—The following less obvious abbreviations are used:—adv., advowson; b., brother; cast., castle; chant., chantry; chap., chapel; coll., college; ct., court; ctss., countess; d., daughter; dchss., duchess; dk., duke; D. and C., Dean and Chapter; f., father; hund., hundred; ind., industries; man., manor; mchnss., marchioness; m., mother; mon., monastery; par., parish; pop., population; sch., school; sis., sister; sts., streets; vsct., viscountess; w., wife; wap., wapentake.

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CORRIGENDA

- Vol. VI, page 19, note 2, line 10, *for* ' p. 361 ' *read* ' p. 65.'
- " " 29, line 5, *for* ' Laylonschire ' *read* ' Leylondshire.'
- " " 43*b*, 4 lines from end, *for* ' south-east ' *read* ' south-west.'
- " " 44*a*, line 4, *for* ' internal ' *read* ' external.'
- " " 44*b*, line 1, *for* ' 13 ft.' *read* ' 18 ft.'
- " " 75*b*, line 26, *for* ' Howarth ' *read* ' Haworth.'
- " " 76, note 15, *for* ' Charles William Compton ' *read* ' Charles Compton William.'
- " " 90*a*, line 8, *for* ' souls ' *read* ' soul.'
- " " 158*a*, line 9 from end, *for* ' 1827 ' *read* ' 1829.'
- " " 232, line 22, *for* ' Birtwistle ' *read* ' Birtwisle.'
- " " 268, note 24, *for* ' her cousin ' *read* ' Mary Butler's cousin.'
- " " 315*b*, line 7, *for* ' then ' *read* ' afterwards.'
- " " 316*a*, line 35, *for* ' Osbaldeston ' *read* ' Balderston.'
- " " 317*b*, line 5 from end, *for* ' Major ' *read* ' Captain.'
- " " 326*a*, line 10, *delete* ' the homes of the Blackburn Orphanage . . . in this township.'
- " " 331*a*, line 25, *for* ' the present owner ' *read* ' who sold it to the Lancashire Inebriates Board.'
- " " 338*b*, line 5, *for* ' All Springs ' *read* ' Allsprings.'
- " " 341*a*, line 4, *for* ' youngest son ' *read* ' third son.'
- " " 341*a*, line 6, *for* ' leaving daughters . . . (Mrs. David Howell) ' *read* ' without issue, and was succeeded by Helen (Mrs. Trappes-Lomax) daughter of his youngest brother Thomas and Helen Mary Maxima (Mrs. David Howell), daughter of Mary (Mrs. W. F. Segar) daughter of the same Thomas Lomax.'
- " " 343*b*, line 47, *for* ' Herris ' *read* ' Herries.'
- " " 419*b*, line 17 from end, *for* ' Thomas Grimshaw ' *read* ' Thomas Lomax.'
- " " 434*a*, line 24, *for* ' Crawshall ' *read* ' Crawshaw.'
- " " 500, note 38, line 38, *for* ' great-grandmother ' *read* ' second wife of great grandfather.'
- " " 559, note 18, *for* ' Alice ' *read* ' Anne.'
- Vol. VII, page 30, note 40, line 45, *for* ' Galland ' *read* ' Gallard.'
- " " 136, note 78, line 12, *for* ' Valentine ' *read* ' Henry.'
- " " 142*b*, line 25, *for* ' Shilleto ' *read* ' Shillito.'

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